



603569





# University of Madras

THE CALENDAR FOR 1892-93



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# THE UNIVERSITY.

## SENATE.

(August 1892.)

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His Excellency The Right Hon. Beilby, Baron Wenlock,  
G.C.I.E.

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- 40. M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.

1882.

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- 42. The Hon. Sir Ananda Gajapati Raz, Maharaja of Vijayanagaram, G.C.I.E.
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- 48. R. Raghunatha Rau, Dewan Bahadur.

1883.

[M.R.A.S.]

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- 35. The Hon. Mr. Justice Handley, M.A.
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- 37. Major H. D. Love, R.E.

1882.

[Calicut, K.C.S.I.]

- 38. Sri Mana Vikrama Maharaja Bahadur, Zamorin of
- 39. The Hon. Sir Ananda Gajapati Raz, Maharaja of  
Vijayanagaram, G.C.I.E.
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- 44. R. Raghunatha Rau, Dewan Bahadur.

1883.

[M.R.A.S.]

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- 47. Surgeon-Col. A. Porter, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.
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1886.

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- 62. K. Seshadri Aiyar, B.A., C.S.I.



63. Lieut.-Col. W. Hughes-Hallett.
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68. T. Rama Rau.
69. C. M. Barrow, Esq., M.A.
70. Mir Shuja'at Ali Khan.
71. John Adam, Esq., M.A.
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73. J. S. Gamble, Esq., M.A.
74. J. R. Henderson, Esq., M.B. & C.M.  
1887.
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76. R. Balaji Rau, B.L.
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78. Surgeon-Col. E. F. Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S.
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 1886.  
 F. Brandt, Esq., B.A. 1888.  
 Surgeon-Major J. J. L. Ratton, M.D. 1888.  
 H. S. Thomas, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S. 1889.  
 †Surgeon-Major C. J. McNally, M.D. 1890.  
 1887.  
 F. H. Trevithick, Esq. 1891.  
 Rev. G. Patterson. 1892.  
 †S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, M.A., B.L. 1892.  
 1890.  
 †Surgeon-Major J. H. Ritchie, M.D., 1891.



I.  
THE CALENDAR FOR 1892-93.

APRIL.		
1	F	
2	S	
3	Sun	
4	M	
5	T	Meeting of Syndicate
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	Sun	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	Sun	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	



## MAY.

1	Sun	Last day of registration for medl. exams., and of issuing certificates of having passed the previous Matriculation and First Examination in Arts.
2	M	
3	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	Sun	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	Sun	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	Sun	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	Sun	
30	M	
31	T	

THE CALENDAR FOR 1892-93.

JUNE.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	Th	
6	M	
7	T	Meeting of Synodicate
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	Sa	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Th	
20	M	Last day for forwarding attendance certificates for First L. M. S., Prel. Sc., First M. B. and C. M. exams.
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	Sa	
27	M	Last day for forwarding attendance certificates for Second L.M.S. and Second M.B. and C.M. exams.
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	Last day of registration for M.A. and M.L. degree exams.

## JULY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	Sun	
4	M	1st L.M.S., Pre. Sci.; 1st M.B. and C.M. examinations.
5	T	„ „ „ Meeting of Syndicate.
6	W	
7	T	„ „ „ Practical exam.
8	F	„ „ „ „ „
9	S	„ „ „ „ „
10	Sun	
11	M	2nd L.M.S., 2nd M.B. & C.M.; L.S.Sc. examinations.
12	T	„ „ „ „
13	W	„ „ „ „
14	T	„ „ „ Practical exam.
15	F	„ „ „ „ „
16	S	„ „ „ „ „
17	Sun	
18	M	„ „ „ „ „
19	T	„ „ „ „ „
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	Sun	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	Sun	

## AUGUST.

1	M	
2	T	•Meeting of Syndicate.
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	Sun	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

# SEPTEMBER.

1	T
2	F
3	S
4	Sun
5	M
6	T
7	W
8	T
9	F
10	S
11	Sun
12	M
13	T
14	W
15	T
16	F
17	S
18	Sun
19	M
20	T
21	W
22	T
23	F
24	S
25	Sun
26	M
27	T
28	W
29	T
30	F

## OCTOBER.

1	S	Last day of registration for the Matriculation and First examination in Arts.
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	T	Meeting of Synodicate
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	Sun	
31	M	

## JANUARY.

1	Sun	
2	M	
3	T	Meeting of Syndicate
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	Sun	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	Sun	Last day of receiving application and thesis for [examination. M.D. degree
16	M	B.A., Eng. Lang. Div., M.A., B.L., M.L., & B.C.E. degree [examinations.
17	T	" " " " "
18	W	" Second " " " "
19	T	" " " "
20	F	" " " "
21	S	" " " "
22	Sun	
23	M	B.A. Science Div., and L.T. degree examination.
24	T	" " " "
25	W	" " " "
26	T	" " " "
27	F	
28	S	
29	Sun	
30	M	
31	T	

## FEBRUARY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	Sat	
6	M	
7	T	Meeting of Syndicate
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	Sat	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Sat	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	Sat	
27	M	
28	T	



### III.

## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXVII. OF 1857.

(PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.)

*(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1857.)*

AN ACT to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows, *(that is to say)*\*—

Incorporation. I. The following persons, namely:—  
The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, Lord HARRIS, Governor of Fort St. George,  
The Honorable Sir CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,  
The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

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\* Repealed by Act XII. of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, Knight  
 Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,  
 Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*,  
 The Honorable Sir HENRY CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY,  
 Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,  
 ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public  
 Instruction, *Ex-officio*,  
 EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presi-  
 dency College, *Ex-officio*,  
 HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presi-  
 dency College, *Ex-officio*,  
 JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President of the Medical College  
 Council, *Ex-officio*,  
 The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVISON, Knight, Puisne Judge  
 of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,  
 THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government,  
 EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Gov-  
 ernment,  
 JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Govern-  
 ment,  
 HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Govern-  
 ment,  
 Colonel CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secretary to Govern-  
 ment,  
 JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,  
 The Reverend ROBERT HALLEY, Master of Arts, Principal  
 of the Doveton College.  
 J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Govern-  
 ment Normal School,  
 P. SOOBROYLOO NAIDOO, President of Patcheappah's Insti-  
 tution,  
 WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Mem-  
 ber of the Council of Madras,  
 GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-  
 General,  
 Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engi-  
 neers,  
 Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the  
 Department of Public Works,

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways,  
Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,  
The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,  
Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,  
CHITTUR RUNGANADUM SASTRI, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,  
JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,  
The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,  
The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,  
The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,  
JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,  
The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,  
JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic in the Presidency College,  
RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,  
Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,  
WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,  
SAMUEL JESUDASAN, Native Surgeon,  
Major JOHN MAITLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,  
The Reverend A. BURGESS,  
The Reverend W. GRANT,  
being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of

Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise: and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already appointed, or shall, from time to time, by an order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University.

Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.\*

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight.\* The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor herein-

\* Repealed by Act XII. of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

*before nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859.\** Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint\* the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being shall, while filling such offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive, as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in

The appointment of a fellow may be cancelled.

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\* Repealed by Act XII. of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows  
Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University. for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for

the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any by-laws and regulations (so

By-laws. as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honors for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such by-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such by-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall  
Meetings of the Senate. be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting

vote. No questions shall be decided at any meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present *at the time of the decision*. At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power, Appointment and removal of examiners and officers. from time to time, to appoint, and as they shall see occasion, to remove all examiners, officers, and servants of the said University.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the by-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the by-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf by this Act.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners, so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall, from time to time, see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one general Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.



IV.  
SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

*(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th October, 1860.)*

AN ACT for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees, in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring degrees other than the degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively to confer such degrees, and to grant such diplomas or licences in respect of degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed, or shall appoint by any by-laws or regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay, respectively.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the degrees therein mentioned and the examinations for those degrees, shall apply to any degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such degrees.

# V

## ACT FOR CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.

ACT No. I. OF 1884.

*(Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th February, 1884.)*

AN ACT to amend the law relating to the granting of Honorary Degrees by the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of granting the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; and whereas the executive Government of each of the said Universities is, by by-laws made under the Acts establishing the same, vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and certain of the Fellows;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Act  
XXI. of 1875.

I. Act No. XXI. of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees*) is repealed.

II. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

VI.  
**BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS**  
OF THE  
**UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS..**

**1. THE SENATE.**

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of August, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the senior Fellow according to date of appointment, shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six Fellows.

3. No question shall be brought under the consideration of the Senate which has not first been submitted to the Syndicate.

4. Except in the case of urgent business, no meeting of the Senate shall be held unless fifteen days' notice of the intention to hold such meeting be given by the Registrar.

The Registrar shall, with the notice, issue an agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting, and the terms of all resolutions to be proposed of which notice in writing has previously reached him, and the names of the proposers. Notices in writing of proposed amendments and the terms thereof, and of motions for any change in the order of business as set forth in the agenda paper, which are to be circulated to the Fellows before the meeting, should be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar five clear days\* before the days of such meeting. The Registrar shall, two clear days before the day of meeting, forward to each member of the Senate an agenda paper showing all the motions and amendments ; and no

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\* "Five clear days" means five days exclusive of the day on which notice reaches the Registrar and of the day of the meeting. Thus, if the meeting is fixed for Saturday, the notice must reach the Registrar on the Saturday previous.

motion and, unless expressly sanctioned by a majority of the members present, no amendment, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the meeting, other than a motion for dissolution, adjournment, or suspension of the sitting, for passing to the next business on the agenda paper, for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal. The adjournment of the debate may, however, be moved for the purpose of giving notice of an amendment which has not been allowed to be put.

5. Nine Fellows shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present.

6. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, shall preside at meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Fellows present. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

7. At the expiration of half an hour from the time of meeting, the Chairman shall take notice whether there are nine Fellows present; and if there are not, the meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. If at any time during the progress of business any member shall call attention to the fact that there is not a quorum present, the meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. Such dissolutions shall be recorded by the Registrar under the signature of the Chairman.

8. At every meeting the business to be entertained shall, unless the meeting by special vote otherwise determine, be taken in the following order:—

i. The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the meeting, of the Chairman.

ii. Any motion for a change in the order of business.

iii. The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the meeting, of any official of the University.

iv. Any business and motions of which due notice has been given in the following order:—

(a) Matters brought forward by the Syndicate.

(b) Proposals made by Fellows in the order in which they have been sent up by the Syndicate.

## RULES OF DEBATE.

### (i.)—*Motions.*

9. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word 'that.'

10. Every motion at a meeting must be seconded; otherwise it shall drop. Any Fellow may second a motion, by saying "I second the motion," and may reserve his speech.

11. When a motion has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, unless it be ruled out of order.

12. When the proposal has been thus stated, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved either in the affirmative or in the negative, or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment. When, before or after debate, no Fellow rises to speak to the motion, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

13. Not more than one proposal and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the meeting at the same time.

14. A proposal once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same meeting, or at any adjournment thereof. A proposal substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part.

### (ii.)—*Amendments.*

15. Any proposal before the meeting may be amended (*a*) by leaving out a word or words; (*b*) by leaving out a word or words in order to add or insert some other word or words; (*c*) by adding or inserting a word or words.

16. When the amendment is of the first kind the form in which it will be proposed and handed to the Chair will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be left out of the question."

When the amendment is of the second kind, the form will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be left out of the question, in order to add [or insert] the words (mentioning them)."

When the amendment is of the third kind, the form will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be added [or inserted]."

17. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a proposal to a negative form, or would alter the first word.

18. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion upon which it is moved, and be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence.

19. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the meeting, or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

20. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

21. The order in which amendments to a proposal are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman.

22. An amendment must be seconded in the same way as a motion; otherwise it shall drop.

23. When an amendment has been moved and seconded it shall, unless ruled out of order, be stated from the Chair, and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together.

(iii.)—*Putting the Question; Further Amendments.*

24. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall put the question to the vote thus:—

If there is no amendment, the Chairman shall say "The question is," and state the motion.

If there is an amendment, he shall say "It has been moved," and state the motion; then he shall say "Since which it has been moved by way of amendment," and state the amendment; and then, if the amendment is one of the first two kinds, he shall put the question "Shall the words [or word] proposed to be left out be retained."

If the amendment is of the second kind, and the last-mentioned question has been resolved in the affirmative, the amendment shall drop. If the last-mentioned question has been negatived, the Chairman shall then put the question "Shall the proposed words be added" [or "inserted"].

If the amendment is of the third kind, the first question put shall be "That those words be there added" [or "inserted"].

25. If an amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and, subject to the foregoing by-laws, any other amendment duly notified shall then be proposed thereto.

26. If an amendment is carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which the further amendments to the original proposal of which due notice has been given and so far as they shall be applicable, may be proposed, subject to the foregoing by-laws; and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment.

27. No question shall be withdrawn from the decision of the meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, and the Chairman, after an interval during which no dissent is expressed, announces that it is withdrawn.

(iv.)—*Adjournments.*

28. A proposal "That this meeting be now dissolved" or "be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the meeting shall drop.

29. A proposal "That the debate be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may be moved at the like time and in the like manner as the motion "That this meeting be now adjourned," and if carried shall have the effect of postponing the debate till the time specified. If it be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

30. No amendment shall be moved to a proposal under either of the two last preceding by-laws, except one for substituting a different time for that for which it is proposed to adjourn the meeting or debate.

31. A meeting or a debate renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

32. The motion "That the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper" may be made at any time, in like manner and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such a motion be carried, the proposal under consideration and the amendment thereon, if any, shall drop.

33. No motion for the dissolution or for the adjournment of the meeting, or for the adjournment of the debate, or for the suspension of the sitting, or to pass to the next business, shall, except by leave of the meeting, be moved or seconded by any Fellow who has spoken to the question then before the meeting, or who during the discussion of such question has already made one of the aforesaid motions. Any such motion shall take precedence of any question that may be before the meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

34. When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding by-law has been brought forward and negatived, no other motion of that class shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall a debate be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same question.

(v.)—*Miscellaneous.*

35. The Fellow who first rises to speak, at the conclusion of a speech, has the right to be heard. In cases of competition the Chairman shall decide who is in possession of the meeting.

36. Except as hereinafter provided, a Fellow, having spoken to a motion or amendment, is not at liberty to speak again to such motion or amendment.

37. In so far as the question raised by the amendment is one on which he has not yet spoken, any Fellow may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question, or a previous amendment.

38. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other Fellow entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of the original resolution may reply upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment, or of a dissolution or adjournment, or of the suspension of the sitting, or that the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper, has no right of reply.

39. No Fellow shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

40. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding or speaking to a motion or amendment as any



other Fellow. But he shall vacate the chair whilst he is so engaged, and the chair shall during such time be taken by the senior Fellow present not being the Chairman. Without leaving the chair, the Chairman may, however, at his discretion, or at the request of any Fellow, explain to the meeting the scope of any motion or amendment.

41. Any Fellow may, even whilst another is speaking, rise to explain any misconception of expressions used by him, but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation.

42. Any Fellow may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another Fellow is addressing the meeting, but no speech shall be made on such point of order.

43. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any Fellow to order, and shall have power to take such action as may be necessary to enforce his decision.

44. Any motion or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from a meeting, or who declines to move it, may be brought forward by any other member.

45. Meetings of the Senate shall ordinarily be brought to a close at 7 o'clock P.M.

(vi.)—*Voting.*

46. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Senate by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, or by sitting and rising, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

47. Any Fellow may then demand a division, except on a motion of the kind contemplated in by-laws 28 and 29.

48. The Chairman shall thereupon give such directions for effecting the division as he shall consider expedient.

(vii.)—*Committees.*

49. The Senate may, when it thinks fit, appoint a committee consisting of any number of its members, or it may resolve itself into a committee.

50. A motion for the appointment of a committee, or for the resolution of the meeting into a committee, may be made by any member at any time, and without the notice required by by-law 4. Such motion must be proposed and seconded, otherwise it shall drop.

51. A motion for the appointment of a committee must define the purpose for which the committee is to serve.

The member moving shall name the persons whom he wishes to form the committee, and the names of such persons shall form part of his motion. Amendments enlarging or restricting the operations of a committee or proposing the removal or addition of names, may be made without previous notice.

52. \*The quorum for a committee of the whole Senate shall be the same as that provided for the meetings of the Senate, the quorum for a committee appointed by the Senate shall be not less than a majority of the members appointed.

53. In committee the proceedings shall be governed by the rules framed for debate, except that no notice need be given of motions or amendments, no motion need be seconded, and every member may speak on any question as often as he chooses.

54. The resolutions passed by the Senate in committee shall be embodied in a report by the Registrar, but shall not become final until they have been confirmed by the Senate at a subsequent meeting.

55. The resolutions of a committee appointed by the Senate shall be embodied in a report prepared by a member of the committee, which report shall be laid before the committee for adoption or amendment. The report shall be presented to the Senate at its next meeting, subject to the provisions of by-law 4 respecting notice.

#### ELECTIONS.

56. In all cases of election, the election shall be by ballot by means of voting papers.

57. In the case of a contested election between more than two candidates for a paid appointment, the candidates shall be proposed and seconded. The ballot shall then be taken, and the candidate who has the smallest number of votes on a first ballot shall be withdrawn, and another ballot between the remaining candidates shall then be taken; and so on until the number of candidates is reduced to two, when the final ballot between these two shall be taken.

58. In all other cases of election, each Fellow shall be

entitled to give as many votes as there are appointments to be filled, but shall not give more than one vote for one person; and the candidate or candidates having the largest number of votes shall be elected. When rendered necessary by two or more candidates having an equal number of votes, a fresh ballot shall be taken between these candidates; and if in the second ballot the votes are equal, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

59. Within two weeks after a meeting of the Senate, a draft of the minutes of such meeting shall be circulated for confirmation to such Fellows as were present, and the minutes, so confirmed, shall be attested by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Chairman. In the event of exception being taken to the correctness of any minute, the minute shall be brought forward at the next meeting for confirmation by such of the Fellows as were present when the business was transacted to which the minute refers.

#### PROTESTS.

60. Any member of the Senate intending to protest against a resolution of the Senate shall give notice of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting at which the resolution was passed, and within one week from such date lodge his protest with the Registrar. The Registrar shall thereupon cause the protest to be printed and circulated to each member of the Senate who was present at the meeting, with a request that he will record a vote for three members of the Senate to form a committee to prepare a memorandum in support of the resolution. The three members receiving the largest number of votes and who are willing to act shall frame the memorandum accordingly, and the Registrar shall submit the protest and memorandum, together with a copy of the resolution, for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council.

#### CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

61. A convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually in the month of March, and at such other time as the Chancellor shall direct.

62. Candidates for degrees must, five clear days before the day fixed for convocation, inform the Registrar

in writing of their intention to be present. No person shall be admitted to convocation who has not thus sent in his name to the Registrar.

63. Any person who, having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a degree at convocation, fails to appear, shall, when he next applies for his degree, be charged a fee of rupees ten, unless he can furnish to the Syndicate a sufficient reason for his non-appearance.

64. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate room at the appointed hour.

65. The Fellows having taken their seats, the Registrar shall then read the reports of the examiners, unless it is agreed to take them as read. The reports shall be in the following form :—

We, the examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the degree of....., do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the degree of....., and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, &c.

66. The graces of the Senate on behalf of the candidates for admission to the several degrees will be supplicated in the following order :—

Law—by the President of the Faculty of Law.

Medicine—by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

Civil Engineering—by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

Arts—by the President of the Faculty of Arts.

67. The formula to be used for each grace shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be as follows :—

..... Chancellor, I move that a grace of the Senate be passed that those persons whom the examiners have certified to be qualified for the degree of.....  
.....be admitted to that degree.

68. Whereupon the Chancellor shall put the question "*Doth it please you that this grace be passed?*" and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor shall say "*This grace is passed.*"

69. When all the graces have been passed, the Chancellor,

Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall proceed in procession to the hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

70. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the candidates.

71. The candidates shall wear the gowns and hoods pertaining to their respective degrees, and shall be arranged opposite to the Chancellor.

72. On the procession entering the hall, the candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows have taken their seats.

73. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:—

*This convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer degrees upon the candidates who, in the examinations recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the candidates stand forward.*

74. Then the candidates standing, the Chancellor shall put to them the following questions:—

Question.—*Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes members of this University?*

Answer.—I do promise.

Question.—*Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?*

Answer.—I do promise.

Question.—*Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?*

Answer.—I do promise.

In the case of candidates for professional degrees, the following addition shall be made:

Question.—*Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the legal, medical, and engineer-*

*ing professions, that you will on all occasions maintain their purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the straight path of their honourable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends ?*

*Answer.*—I do promise.

75. Then the Chancellor shall say :—

*Let the candidates be now presented.*

76. Then the candidates shall be presented to the Chancellor by the heads of their respective colleges, being Fellows of the University, or by other Fellows of the University.

77. The manner of presentation shall be as follows :—

The presenter shall advance with the candidate [or candidates] to the Chancellor, and shall say :—

Mr. Chancellor, I present unto you this person [or these persons] who has [or have] been certified, after examination, to be duly qualified to receive the degree of..... in the University of Madras.

78. The Chancellor shall then present to the candidates the diplomas. The candidates shall then bow and retire.

79. When all the candidates for the same degree have been presented, and have received their diplomas, the Chancellor shall say to the candidates, who shall remain standing :—

*By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit you to the degree of ..... in this University, and in token thereof I have presented unto you these diplomas, and authorize you to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of your degree.*

80. When all the candidates have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar :—

*Let the degrees conferred now be proclaimed.*

81. Then the Registrar shall read the record of the degrees conferred, as follows :—

We the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of Madras, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted to the degrees of Master of Laws, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Master of

Arts, Bachelor of Arts, and Licentiate in Teaching, the following persons, they having been first certified unto us as fit persons to receive the same.

82. The Registrar shall then present the above record to the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

83. Then an address shall be made to the candidates by a member of the Senate appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

84. The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say:—

*I dissolve this convocation.*

85. Then the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the graduates standing.

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## II. THE FACULTIES.

86. The Senate shall be divided into four faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering: every Fellow shall belong to one faculty at least, and any Fellow may belong to more than one faculty.

87. The faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its annual meeting in August.

88. Each faculty shall elect its own President at the annual meeting in August. Every meeting of a faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the senior Fellow belonging to that faculty according to date of appointment.

89. If any faculty omit to elect a President within one month after its appointment or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Fellow of such faculty to be its President.

90. Not less than three days' notice of a meeting of a faculty shall be given to each member thereof. The notice shall be accompanied or followed by an agenda paper, showing all the business to be brought before the meeting, and any papers connected therewith.

91. At all meetings of a faculty the President shall take the chair, but in case of his absence, the Fellows pre-

sent shall appoint a chairman. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

92. Seven Fellows of the faculty of Arts and three Fellows of any of the other faculties shall constitute a quorum.

93. Within one week after a meeting of a faculty, a draft of the minutes of such meeting shall be circulated for confirmation to such members as were present, and the minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the President or Chairman.

### III. THE SYNDICATE.

94. The executive government of the University will be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several faculties, at the annual meeting of the Senate in August, in the following proportions:—

Five by the faculty of Arts.

One by the faculty of Law.

One by the faculty of Medicine.

One by the faculty of Engineering.

95. No Fellow shall be eligible as a member of the Syndicate who is not resident in or near Madras; and any member of the Syndicate who shall have been absent from the town of Madras for a period of more than three months, or shall have quitted the town of Madras with the intention of being absent for more than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

96. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, a new member shall forthwith be elected by the faculty for the remainder of the current year.

97. If any faculty omit to elect a member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the members of that faculty.

98. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily in the first week of every month, or at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the senior member of the Syndicate according to date of election.

99. Not less than three days' notice of a meeting shall



be given to each member of the Syndicate. The notice shall be accompanied or followed by an agenda paper, showing all the business to be brought before the meeting, and any papers connected therewith.

100. Three members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

101. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at meetings of the Syndicate; but, in case of his absence, the members present shall appoint a Chairman for the occasion, and if the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

102. Within one week after a meeting of the Syndicate, a draft of the minutes of such meeting shall be circulated for confirmation to such members as were present, and the minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman, and thereafter be circulated for information to such members resident in Madras as were absent.

103. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the examiners and assistant examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to consider and to decide on the exceptional cases contemplated by Section XII. of the Act of Incorporation; to regulate examinations; to recommend for degrees, honors, and rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

104. The Syndicate shall be empowered to appoint during the current year, until the annual meeting of the Senate in August, any Fellow recently appointed, to any one or more of the faculties.

105. The Syndicate shall be empowered to frame such by-laws as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for confirmation.

106. The Syndicate shall be empowered to refer any subject to a faculty for consideration, and to call upon it for a report thereupon.

107. Any faculty or Fellow shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration, and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision

of the Syndicate thereupon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

108. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate, under special circumstances, to dispense with a strict compliance with the by-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place, and manner of any examination, and the interval to elapse between one examination and another; provided that the resolution passed in every such case shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting, with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

#### IV. BOARDS OF STUDIES.

109. There shall be Boards of Studies in the following branches of knowledge :—

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (1) English.                               | (7) Physical Science.         |
| (2) Greek, Latin, French,<br>and German.   | (8) Natural Science.          |
| (3) Sanskrit and Uriya.                    | (9) Mental and Moral Science. |
| (4) Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.             | (10) History.                 |
| (5) The Dravidian Languages.               | (11) Law.                     |
| (6) Mathematics and Natural<br>Philosophy. | (12) Medicine.                |
|  | (13) Engineering.             |

110. The boards are empowered to submit for consideration of the Syndicate nominations of examiners and assistant examiners in their respective branches; to recommend the text-books required from year to year; to consult specialists who are not fellows of the University; and they shall consider and report on all matters referred to them by the Syndicate.

111. The members of the respective boards shall be appointed by the Syndicate from among the fellows, shall severally hold office for three years from the date of appointment, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. A member who has been absent from India for a period exceeding six months, may be declared to have vacated his seat, and his place may be filled up.

112. No board shall consist of fewer than three or more than nine members.

113. The Chairman of a board, who shall ordinarily be the senior Fellow on that board resident in the city or suburbs of Madras, shall be appointed by the Syndicate.

## V. THE REGISTRAR.

114. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate.

115. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to five years, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-election.

116. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Registrar, meetings of the Senate shall be convened for the purpose of electing a committee of five Fellows to nominate not more than two candidates, of receiving such nominations, and of electing a Registrar. Until a Registrar has been elected by the Senate, the Syndicate shall, if necessary, appoint a Registrar *pro tempore*.

It shall be in the power of the Senate to dispense with the services of the Registrar at any time within five years on payment to him of six months' salary, and it may at any time discharge him from its service without notice or compensation in the event of misconduct on his part or of a breach by him of any of the conditions on which he was engaged. In case the Registrar should wish to leave the appointment within five years, he shall give six months' notice of his intention to resign.

The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 600 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 800.

The Registrar shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and shall not absent himself from his duties without the permission of the Syndicate.

117. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the records, library, common seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

118. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate.

119. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give notice of meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, and Faculties, to the respective members thereof, and to keep a record of the proceedings of all such meetings. He shall also, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange that any member of the Senate, of the Syndicate, or of a Faculty, shall have access to the proceedings of the

Senate, Syndicate, or Faculty, respectively, and to any documents connected with such proceedings.

## VI. THE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.

120. The appointment of the Assistant Registrar by the Syndicate in accordance with by-law 103 shall be subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

121. The office shall be tenable for a period of five years, but the same individual may be re-appointed; and in that case his service shall, for the purpose of determining his salary, be deemed to have continued for the full number of years he has served.

122. The duties of the Assistant Registrar shall be from time to time defined by the Syndicate.

## VII. EXAMINERS.

123. The Registrar shall, not later than the 31st December, send to all Fellows of the University, and to all heads of affiliated colleges who are not Fellows, a circular, stating the probable number of examiners and assistant examiners required in each subject or group of subjects for the examinations of the next ensuing academical year, and he shall request those to whom the circular is addressed to nominate, not later than the 31st January, persons whom they consider suitable for appointment as examiners or assistant examiners.

124. Those thus requested to nominate examiners and assistant examiners shall not be restricted to the nomination of so many gentlemen only as may be required to fill the offices of examiners and assistant examiners throughout the year. The Syndicate shall be bound to consider such nominations, but its selection is not limited to them.

125. The examiners appointed by the Syndicate to examine in any subject or group of subjects shall, as a body, conduct and be responsible for all examinations in the subject or group of subjects for which they have been appointed, whether in Arts, Law, Medicine, or Engineering.

126. The duties and responsibilities of assistant examiners shall be limited to examining the answer papers under the supervision of the examiners.

127. There shall be not less than two examiners in any subject or group of subjects.

128. For the above purpose the subjects of examination shall be grouped as follows :—

(1) English; (2) Sanskrit; (3) Greek and Latin; (4) Hebrew, Arabic, Persian and Urdu; (5) Marathi; (6) Tamil; (7) Telugu; (8) Kanarese; (9) Malayalam; (10) Uriya; (11) French and German; (12) Burmese; (13) Mathematics; (14) Physics, Chemistry and Physiography; (15) General Biology; (16) Botany; (17) Physiology and Zoology; (18) Geology and Palæontology; (19) Psychology, Logic, and Ethics; (20) Geography, Ethnology, History, and Political Economy; (21) Law; (22) Medicine and Pathology, Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, and Hygiene; (23) Surgery (including Surgical Pathology), Anatomy, and Ophthalmology; (24) Midwifery (including diseases of women and children); (25) Medical Jurisprudence; (26) Engineering; (27) Methods of Teaching and School Management.

129. Examiners shall ordinarily be appointed not less than six months before the examination.

130. The Syndicate shall appoint one of the examiners in each subject or group of subjects to be Chairman, and he—unless that duty is assigned by the Syndicate to some other examiner—shall prepare and forward to the Registrar, on or before a day to be fixed by the Syndicate, a statement in the prescribed form, showing the marks awarded by the examiners in that subject or group of subjects to each candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by them, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Syndicate.

## VIII. GENERAL.

131. No question shall be put at any University examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the candidate, and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

## IX. EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

### • 1.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

132. A Matriculation examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case the examination shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate. The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which the examination shall be held.\*

133. Applications for admission to the Matriculation examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding. Unless specially exempted from so doing, each candidate must forward with his application a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, signed by the headmaster of the high school he is attending at the date of applying for admission to the examination, to the effect that he has studied in a recognized high school from the commencement of the year in which he applies, that his conduct has been satisfactory, and that he is qualified to enter upon a University course. The certificate shall be in the following form :—

*I hereby certify that.....has completed the course of study prescribed for the several classes of a high school and has attended †.....from the commencement of the current year, that his conduct has been satisfactory and that, in my opinion, he is qualified to enter upon a University course.*

A candidate failing to pass a Matriculation examination

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\* The other centres for December 1892 are :—Anantapur, Bangalore, Batticaloa, Bellary, Berhampore, Bobbili, Calicut, Chicacole, Cocanada, Coimbatore, Conjeeveram, Cuddalore, Cuddapah, Ernakulam, Guntur, Hassan, Haidarabad (Deccan), Jaffna, Karnul, Kumbakonam, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Mercara, Mysore, Nazareth, Negapatam, Nellore, Ootacamund, Palamcottah, Palghat, Pudukota, Rajahmundry, Salem, Shimoga, Tanjore, Tellicherry, Trichinopoly, Trincomali, Trivandrum, Tuticorin, Vellore, and Vizagapatam.

† The high school or high schools which the candidate has attended must be entered here.

must forward with his application a like certificate before being admitted to any subsequent Matriculation examination.

134. Schools falling under any of the following classes shall be regarded as recognized :—

(a) Schools recognized by the Madras Education Department under the educational rules of January 1891.

(b) Schools in Native States of Southern India certified by the Government of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras educational rules.

(c) Schools in other Presidencies and Provinces of British India and in Ceylon which satisfy the University that they are organised and conducted so as to ensure efficient training up to the standard of the Matriculation examination.

Application from high schools for admission to class (b) or to class (c) must be made to the Syndicate.

135. The Syndicate shall have the power to exempt from the production of the certificate of attendance at a recognized high school candidates who are certified by a Fellow of the University, the Principal of an affiliated college, the Headmaster of a recognized high school, an Inspector of schools, or an Assistant Inspector of schools, to be of good character and to have completed their twentieth year before the date fixed for applying for admission to the examination. The Syndicate shall also have the power, in special cases, to grant a similar exemption to candidates who, being under twenty years of age, produce satisfactory evidence of character and of having received suitable instruction. Applications for exemption from the production of the certificate of attendance at a recognized high school must be forwarded between the 1st July and the 1st September immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

136. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of twelve rupees. A candidate failing to pass a Matriculation examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twelve rupees on each occasion.

137. The Matriculation examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be given out to candidates on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

138. Candidates for the Matriculation examination shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

There shall be three papers set upon the English language; one paper, of three hours' duration, on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, which shall test the candidate's ability to analyse sentences, to explain and recast forms of expression, and to explain figures of speech and express them in unfigurative language; one paper, of two hours' duration, on paraphrase and composition; and one paper, of one hour's duration, on translation into English from any one of the vernacular languages mentioned in this by-law. In the case of candidates whose vernacular language is English, the third paper shall be on English composition.

ii.—SECOND LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Arabic.	Tamil.	Uriya.
Greek.	Persian.	Telugu.	Burmese.
Latin.	Urdu.	Kanarese.	French.
Hebrew.	Marathi.	Malayalam.	German.

In the second language there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books, and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

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\* In the Déva Nágari character only.



## iii.—MATHEMATICS.

(a) *Arithmetic*.—The first four rules, reduction, vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, practice, extraction of the square and cube roots, interest, discount, present worth, and stocks.

(b) *Algebra*.—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, involution and evolution, greatest common measure and least common multiple, simple and quadratic equations, with easy problems.

(c) *Geometry*.—The first three books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

## iv.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

(a) *Elements of Physics*.

(b) *Elements of Chemistry*.

## v.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(a) *History*.—(1) The History of India, up to 1876. (2) The outlines of the History of England, up to 1858.

(b) *Geography*.—General Geography, and the Geography of India in particular.

139. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered, within the allowed time, by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

140. The Matriculation examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day...	10—1	} English.....	70
	2—4		50
	4.5—5.5		30
Second day.	10—1	} Optional Language .....	40
	2—5		40
Third day...	10—1	Arithmetic .....	50
	2—4	Geometry .....	35
Fourth day.	10—12	Algebra .....	35
	1—3	Physics .....	40
	3.5—5.5	Chemistry .....	40
Fifth day...	10—1	History .....	50
	2—4	Geography .....	30
Total ...			510

141. Candidates obtaining not less than sixty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first class and arranged in order of proficiency as determined

by the total marks obtained by each candidate. Candidates obtaining the minimum number of marks required to pass the examination, but less than sixty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, shall be placed in the second class and be arranged in alphabetical order. Candidates failing to obtain 40 per cent. of the marks allotted to English and 35 per cent. of the marks allotted to each of the other branches, shall not pass.

*Form of statement to be submitted by the tabulator.*

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Optional language.	Number of marks obtained.					Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
			Eng. lish.	Second language.	Mathema- tics.	Physics and Chemistry.	History and Geography.				
			150	80	120	80	80	510			

142. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Applications for certificates shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May succeeding the examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

## 2.—FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

143. The First examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case the examination shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate. The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which the examination shall be held.\*

144. Candidates for this examination must have com-

\* The other centres for December 1892 are Bangalore, Bellary, Berhampore, Calicut, Cocanada, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Ernakulam, Guntur, Haidarabad (Deccan), Jaffna, Kumbakonam, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Mysore, Negapatam, Palamcottah, Palghat, Pudukota, Rajahmundry, Salem, Shimoga, Tanjore, Tellicherry, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Tuticorin, and Vizagapatam.

pleted two years from the time of passing the Matriculation examination either in this or some other Indian University.

145. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his Matriculation certificate, and, unless specially exempted from so doing, he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st December preceding the examination, a certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed from the head of some college authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has attended an authorized college or colleges for a period of at least four terms after passing the Matriculation examination and has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the University. Applications for exemption from the production of the latter certificate should be forwarded between the 1st July and the 1st September immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

146. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of twenty-four rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-four rupees on each occasion.

147. The First examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be given out to candidates on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

148. Candidates for the First examination in Arts shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge:—

i.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

There shall be four papers on the English language. The first paper shall bear exclusively upon the texts prescribed for the examination. The second paper shall be upon the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language; the analysis of sentences; the explanation and recasting of forms of expression; the explanation of figures of speech and their transformation into unfigurative language; punctuation; the proper selection, number, and order of words in a sentence; the structure of paragraphs; and

the ordinary metres used in English verse. The third paper shall be in composition. The fourth paper shall contain a passage for translation from the candidate's second language into English.

## ii.—SECOND LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the candidates :—

Sanskrit. <sup>1</sup>	Hebrew.	Urdu.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Greek.	Arabic.	Marathi.	Kanarese.	French.
Latin.	Persian.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	German.

There shall be two papers on the second language. The first paper shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language. The second paper shall consist of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of vernacular languages, of original composition. The passage or passages for translation from English into the second language shall be the same for all vernacular languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

## iii.—MATHEMATICS.

(a) *Algebra*.—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Involution and evolution. Greatest common measure and least common multiple. Simple and quadratic equations, with problems. Proportion and variation. Permutations and combinations. Arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical progressions. Binomial theorem for a positive integral exponent.

(b) *Geometry*.—Euclid, books I., II., III., IV., and VI. with deductions.

(c) *Plane Trigonometry*.—Measurement of angles. Trigonometrical functions and the solution of trigonometrical equations. Addition, multiplication, and division formulæ. The use of logarithms. Properties and solution of triangles. Measurement of heights and distances.

There shall be three papers on Mathematics. The first paper shall be on Algebra, the second on Geometry, and the third on Trigonometry.

iv.—One of the following at the option of the candidate :—  
A.—PHYSIOLOGY. B.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

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\* In the Déva Nágari character only.

### A.—PHYSIOLOGY.

The examination in this subject will deal only with the leading facts respecting the structure and life of the human subject: all structural details will be omitted.

The rudiments of animal chemistry—carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, air, water, carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, ammonia, proteid substances, fat, starch, sugar, urea. Combustion.

The parts of which the body is made up. The tissues. The cavities of the trunk. The general structure of the head and neck. The skeleton. The disposition of the viscera.

The nature of waste. The need of oxygen. Compensation for waste. The character of foods. The blood as a medium of communication. The nature and use of secreting glands.

The physiological properties of muscular tissue. The modes in which muscles give rise to movements.

The physiological properties of nervous tissue. The nature of sensory organs. The relation of the nervous system to muscles and to sensory organs. The general structure and functions of the brain and spinal cord.

A general account of the circulatory, respiratory, urinary and alimentary systems. The functions of the liver. The structure and functions of the sweat glands. The regulation of the temperature of the body.

### B.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Matter and Energy.*—Elementary ideas of the various conditions of matter as regards stress, motion, and energy, embracing heated states, electric and magnetic states, cohesion and gravitation.

*Elementary notions of chemical action.*—The formation of binary compounds. Breaking up of compound matter into simple forms. The chemical elements. Water, its composition and different states.

*Chemical and physical characters of the crust of the earth.*—The chemical elements of which the crust is chiefly composed. The most abundant binary compounds occurring in mineral bodies. Difference between crystalline and non-crystalline substances. The common rock-forming minerals. Granite rocks and volcanic products; lavas, scoriæ, pumice, and dust. Sedimentary rocks; conglomerates, sandstones, shales, and clays. Rocks of organic origin and their chemical composition; chalk, coral-rock, and other limestones, peat and coal. Altered rocks; slates, schists, gneiss. Nature and origin of soils.

*Internal terrestrial phenomena.*—Observations indicating an increased temperature in the interior of the earth. Volcanic phenomena and distribution of volcanoes. Earthquakes and slow upheavals or subsidences of the earth's crust.

*The Sea.*—Salts dissolved in sea water, depth and form of sea bottom, remarkable inequalities. Distribution of temperature and density. Phenomena of arctic and antarctic regions; blocks, pack ice, ice-bergs, &c. Action of the sea upon the earth's crust. Influence of the sea in the distribution of climate.

*The Atmosphere.*—Height and composition; atmospheric pressure; use of the barometer. Distribution of temperature, horizontal and vertical. Use of the thermometer. Evaporation and condensation. Aqueous vapour, rainfall, ice and snow. Regions of extreme dryness and of great rainfalls. Land and sea breezes. General conditions of climate. Action of rain, springs, rivers, and glaciers upon the earth's crust. General ideas of the changes which the earth's surface has undergone in the past.

*Terrestrial Electricity and Magnetism.*—Elementary notions as to the indications and effects of terrestrial electricity and magnetism. Thunderstorms; aurora; the mariner's compass.

*The movements of the earth and their results.*—Methods of measuring angular space and time. Proofs of rotation and revolution. The earth's orbit. The plane of the ecliptic and plane of the equator. Effects of rotation and revolution. The distribution of light and heat on the earth's surface. Day and night. The year. The seasons.

*The climate and other physical features of India.*

#### v.—HISTORY.

(a) The History of Greece to the death of Alexander the Great, (B.C. 323).

(b) The History of Rome to the death of the Emperor Augustus.

The paper in History shall contain geographical questions bearing on the subject.

149. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

150. The First examination in Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day ...	10—1	English Text .....	80
	2—5	English Language .....	50
Second day..	10—11·30	English Composition .....	30
	11·45—1·15	Translation ...	40
	2—5	Second Language .....	50
Third day ...	10—1	Second Language .....	50
	2—4	Algebra .....	50
Fourth day..	10—1	Geometry .....	50
	2—4	Trigonometry .....	50
Fifth day ...	10—1	Physiology or Physiography	75
	2—5	History .....	75
Total...			600

Candidates obtaining thirty-five per cent. of the maximum number of marks in English, thirty-five per cent. in the second language, and thirty per cent. in each of two out of the other branches, shall pass, provided they obtain twenty per cent. of the maximum number of marks in the remaining branch and thirty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks. Candidates obtaining not less than fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first class and arranged in order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each candidate. All other candidates who pass shall be placed in the second class, and shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

*Form of statement to be submitted by the tabulator.*

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Second Language.	Number of marks obtained.					Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Second Language.	Mathematics.	Physiology or Physiography.	History.			
			200	100	150	75	75	600		

152. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the second language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Applications for certificates shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May succeeding the examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

### 3.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

153. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall comprise the following divisions:—

- i.—*English language.*
- ii.—*Second language.*
- iii.—*Science.*

and shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January for the English language, on the following Wednesday for the second language and on the succeeding Monday for the science branches.

154. (a) No candidate shall be eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Arts until he has passed in English language, in a second language and in one at least of the science branches; and, while he may pass in two or more second languages and in two or more science branches before he proceeds to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he shall not be permitted to appear in an additional second language or an additional science branch until he has qualified for the degree.

(b) A candidate may at his option appear for examination in any one division, or in any two divisions, or in all three divisions in any one year. A candidate who has passed the examination in any one of these divisions shall not be required to present himself again for examination in that division.

(c) No candidate shall be admitted to examination in any of the divisions unless he has passed the First examination in Arts in this or some other Indian University. Each candidate must forward with his application his F.A. certificate; and, unless specially exempted from so doing, he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar before the 15th December preceding the examination, certificates in the forms hereinafter prescribed, from the head of some college authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has attended an authorized college or colleges for a period of at least four terms after passing the First examination in Arts and has completed the course of instruction prescribed for the division or divisions in which he proposes to appear.

(d) Before a candidate who has failed in any division or divisions presents himself for re-examination, he shall, unless specially exempted from so doing, produce a certificate or certificates of having subsequently attended



during two terms, at an authorized college or colleges, the prescribed course of instruction in the division or divisions in which he has failed.

155. Applications in the form hereinafter prescribed for admission to the examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding.

Applications for exemption from the production of the above-mentioned certificates required by Section XII. of the Act of Incorporation must be forwarded between the 1st July and the 1st September immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

156. Candidates shall be required to pay a fee of rupees twelve for examination in the English language, of rupees six for examination in the second language and of rupees eighteen for examination in a science branch.

Candidates failing to pass in any division or divisions may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of the fee prescribed for the division or divisions in which they have to undergo re-examination.

157. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

158. The subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

i.—*English Language.*

There shall be five papers on the English language, two of which shall bear exclusively upon the texts prescribed for the examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its history, grammar, idiom, and structure, together with questions on the history of English literature. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the candidate's ability in original prose composition. The fifth paper shall contain a passage for translation into English from any one of the second languages mentioned in this by-law.

ii.—*Second Language.*

One of the following languages, at the option of the candidate:—

Sanskrit.*	Hebrew.	Marathi.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Greek.	Arabic.	Urdu.	Kanarese.	French.
Latin.	Persian.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	German.

\* In the Déva Nágari character only.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, one of which shall contain questions on the texts prescribed and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, and the other (unless it be Sanskrit) shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English. But if the second language be Sanskrit, the second paper shall also contain questions on a prescribed portion of the history of Sanskrit Literature,\* but these questions shall not bear more than one-fifth of the total marks allotted to that paper.

If the second language be a vernacular language, there shall be three papers. The first paper shall contain questions on the texts prescribed and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language. The second paper shall contain passages for translation from English into the vernacular language and from the vernacular language into English. The third paper shall be devoted to testing the candidate's ability in original prose composition.

The passage for translation from English shall be the same for all vernacular languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the texts prescribed and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other works.

### iii.—*Science.*

One of the following branches of knowledge, at the option of the candidate :—

#### BRANCH I.

#### MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

##### i.—PURE MATHEMATICS.

**Algebra.**—As for the First examination in Arts, and in addition the following :—Scales of notation, calculation and use of logarithms, interest, annuities, &c., indeterminate equations of the 1st degree.

**Geometry.**—Including :—

- (1) *Euclid*, as for the First examination in Arts, with problems.
- (2) *Conic Sections*, the fundamental propositions, with riders.

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\* The History of Indian Literature, by Prof. A. Weber, pages 175 to 232.

**Plane Trigonometry.**—As for the First examination in Arts, and in addition the following:—<sup>1</sup>Inverse trigonometrical functions, DeMoivre's theorem, the expansion of  $\text{Sin}^n \theta$  and  $\text{Cos}^n \theta$  in terms of the sines and cosines of multiples of  $\theta$ . Series for the calculation of  $\pi$ .

**Spherical Trigonometry.**—As in Todhunter's *Spherical Trigonometry*, chapters I.—VIII.

**Theory of Equations.**—Including general properties of equations and roots, transformation of equations, Descartes' rule of signs, equal roots, limits of roots, commensurable roots, depression of equations, reciprocal equations, binomial, cubic, and biquadratic equations.

**Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.**—Including the straight line, the parabola, the ellipse, and the hyperbola, and the general equation of the 2nd degree, but omitting poles and polars and abridged notation.

**The Differential Calculus.**—As in Todhunter's *Differential Calculus*, chapters I.—VII., X., XI., XIII., XVIII.—XXVI. all inclusive—those articles being omitted which the author recommends students first reading the subject to omit.

## ii.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

[*treated without the aid of the Differential Calculus.*]

**Dynamics**, including *Kinematics*, *Kinetics*, and *Statics*.

**Kinematics.**—Motion, absolute and relative, composition and resolution of linear velocities and accelerations and of angular velocities. Elements of simple harmonic motion. Parabolic motion. Motion of a particle under gravity (i.) in free space, (ii.) down an inclined plane, (iii.) down a circular arc. The simple pendulum.

**Kinetics.**—Mass, force, momentum, kinetic energy or *vis viva*, gravity, measures of force, absolute units of force, composition and resolution of forces, moments, centre of inertia or mass, moment of inertia, work, energy and its mechanical measure, Newton's three laws of motion, Atwood's machine, conservation of energy. Direct and oblique impact of perfectly and imperfectly elastic spheres, the ballistic pendulum.

**Statics.**—Composition and resolution of forces (statically considered) in the same or parallel planes. The parallelogram and polygon of forces, conditions of equilibrium of a body acted on by forces in one plane. The theory of the simple machines, without and with friction, the principle of virtual velocities as applied to the simple machines.

**Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.**—The transmission of pressure by, and the variation of pressure within, non-elastic fluids, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. Specific gravity. The properties of elastic fluids. The principal instruments and machines whose action depends on these fluids.

**Geometrical Optics.**—Reflection and refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces [omitting calculations for aberration]. Prisms and lenses, microscopes and telescopes, general explanation of the spectrum, achromatism, the rainbow, and the eye.

**Astronomy.**—Including—the earth, figure and diurnal motion, the tides. The explanation of the celestial sphere. The principal features of the solar system—the sun, primary and secondary planets, comets, and meteoric streams. The real and apparent motions of the heavenly bodies, Kepler's laws. Refraction, parallax, precession, nutation, and aberration. General explanation of solar and lunar eclipses and of occultations of stars and planets. Determination of solar parallax by transits of Venus, and by oppositions of Mars and of the nearest of the minor planets. The fixed stars, their annual parallaxes, proper motions, and variations of light; binary systems; nebulae.

## BRANCH II.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

i.—(a) EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS, (b) INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, *Theoretical and Practical*.

ii.—One of the following at the option of the candidate:—

A.—MIXED MATHEMATICS AND ADVANCED PHYSICS.

B.—ADVANCED CHEMISTRY, *Theoretical and Practical*.

i.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

### Experimental Physics.

[Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the methods and apparatus by which the leading principles of Physics, as enumerated below, can be illustrated and applied.]

**Units of measurement.** The laws of motion considered experimentally. The chief forces of nature. The general properties of solids, liquids, and gases. The nature, intensity, and transmission of fluid pressure in general. The pressure of liquids in equilibrium under the action of gravity. The equilibrium of solids floating or entirely immersed in gravitating fluids. The specific gravities of substances, with the ordinary modes of determining them. Measurement of the pressure of the atmosphere and of the elastic force of gases. Diffusion of liquids and gases. Definition of work and energy, conservation and transmutation of energy.

**Acoustics.**—Production and mode of propagation of sound. Intensity, pitch, and quality. Velocity of sound in air. Influence of temperature and density. Velocity of sound in other media. Laws of reflection and refraction. Nature of musical sounds. Longitudinal vibrations of rods and of columns of air. Transverse vibrations of strings. Variation in their rate of vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

**Heat.**—Definition of heat and temperature. Construction of instruments for the measurement of temperature. Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases under heat. Change of state, tension of vapours, latent heat. Radiant heat, its reflection, refraction, and absorption.

Conduction, definition of thermal conductivity, convection. Specific heat. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

*Magnetism.*—Properties of magnets. Induction. Magnetic relations of iron and steel. Terrestrial magnetism.

*Electricity.*—Two electrical states and their mutual relations. Conduction and insulation. Induction. Electric attraction and repulsion. Distribution and accumulation of electricity on conductors. Electric discharge. Voltaic electricity, the various batteries. Electromotive force, strength of currents, resistance, Ohm's law. Heating and chemical effects of electric currents. Action between currents and magnets, electro-magnetism. Induced currents, magneto-electricity. Thermo-electricity.

*Optics.*—Laws of propagation of light. Measurement of velocity of light. Photometry. Laws of reflection and refraction of light. Reflection at plane and at spherical surfaces. Refraction at plane and at spherical surfaces. Refraction through lenses, including the formation of images. Chromatic dispersion.

### Inorganic Chemistry.

Differences between mechanical mixture, solution, and chemical combination. Outlines of crystallography. Formation of crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the melting point and the boiling point of a substance depend. Difference between elementary and compound substances. Laws of chemical combination. Equivalent weights of the elements. Multiple proportion. The atomic theory. Atomic value (quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular weights. Relation between the density of a gas and its molecular weight. Abnormal densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of gases by volume. Compound radicals. Atomic and molecular combination. Meaning of chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double decomposition. Nature of acids, bases, and salts. Capacity of saturation of acid and bases. Nomenclature. Relation between atomic weight and specific heat. Faraday's electrolytic law. Principles of spectrum-analysis. Diffusion of gases.

*Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine.*—The combinations of the last four elements with hydrogen. *Oxygen.*—Ozone. Water and peroxide of hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of chlorine. Chlorates and hypochlorites. *Sulphur.*—Sulphuretted hydrogen. The oxides of sulphur. Sulphuric acid and the sulphates. Sulphurous acid and the sulphites. Chlorosulphuric acid. *Nitrogen.*—The atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its salts. The oxides of nitrogen. Nitric acid and nitrates. Nitrous acid and nitrites. *Phosphorus.*—Phosphuretted hydrogen. The oxides of phosphorus. Phosphoric acid and the phosphates. Chloride and oxychloride of phosphorus. *Arsenic* and its oxides. Arseniuretted hydrogen. Arsenious acid and its salts. Arsenic acid and its salts. The sulphides of arsenic. Detection of arsenic. *Antimony,*—its oxides

and sulphides. Antimoniuretted hydrogen. Chlorides of antimony. Compounds of antimonious oxide. Detection of antimony. *Boron*.—Boric acid and the borates. *Carbon*.—Carbonic oxide and carbonic acid. The carbonates. Carbon oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of flame. Coal-gas. Davy lamp. Principles of illumination. *Silicon*.—Siliciuretted hydrogen. Silicon chloride. Silicon chloroform. Silica and the silicates.

*Potassium. Sodium. Silver. Calcium. Strontium. Barium. Aluminium. Lead. Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium. Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium. Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin. Platinum.*

The chief compounds of these metals with the more important acid radicals.

### Practical Examination.

*Qualitative Analysis*.—Detection of the more commonly occurring bases and inorganic acids in given compounds; each substance to contain not more than one base and one acid.

The Examiners, if they think fit, shall be at liberty to examine candidates *visà voce*.

## ii. A.—MIXED MATHEMATICS AND ADVANCED PHYSICS.

### Mixed Mathematics.

[The question put under this head will be such as may be answered by simple mathematical methods.]

The composition, resolution, and equilibrium of concurrent forces. The composition, resolution, and equilibrium of parallel forces. The centres of gravity of rigid bodies. The mechanical powers. The measures of velocity, acceleration, and force. The accelerations of masses under the action of forces. The laws of rectilinear motion. The rectilinear motion of particles under the action of gravity.

### Advanced Physics.

[The subjects will be treated mathematically as well as experimentally, so far as the mathematics of the First examination in Arts are applicable.]

Friction. Elasticity of solids, liquids, and gases, methods of measurement. Capillarity. Connection between energy and velocity. The various energies and their transmutations. Conservation and dissipation of energy.

*Acoustics*.—Indirect methods of measuring velocity of sound. Transverse vibrations of rods. Tuning-forks. Vibrations of plates and membranes. Musical intervals. Composition of vibrations. Beats. Interference. Resonance. Harmonics. Quality of musical sounds. Methods of analysing complex sounds.

*Heat*.—Methods of measuring specific heat. Coefficients of expansion, tension of vapours, and latent heat, with the chief results that have been obtained. Relation between emission and absorption of radiant heat. Theory of exchanges. Laws of cooling. Variation with temperature of quality and quantity of radiation. Measurement of

coefficients of conductivity and their variation with temperature. Laws of thermodynamics and their principal applications.

*Optics.*—Optical description of the eye, and theory of unaided vision through lenses, microscopes, and telescopes. Spectrum-analysis. Conditions of achromatism in thin compound prisms and lenses. The wave theory, its explanation of reflection and refraction. Interference, double refraction, and polarization. Nicol's prisms. Interference of polarized light, rotatory polarization.

*Magnetism.*—Magnetic moments, and methods of comparing them. The methods of determining the dip, total intensity, and magnetic declination, at any place. Secular and diurnal variations. Disturbances and their laws. Connection between magnetic disturbances and other phenomena. Diamagnetism.

*Electricity.*—Measurement of electrical density, capacity, quantity, and potential. Centimetre-gramme-second system of units. Theory of voltaic battery. Measurement of electromotive force, current, and resistance. Action of currents on currents.

## ii. B.—ADVANCED CHEMISTRY.

*Inorganic Chemistry.*—Treated more fully than in the compulsory paper.

*Organic Chemistry.*—Detection and estimation of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulphur in organic compounds. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition, determination of molecular weight of organic bodies. Compound radicals. Mode in which the atoms are supposed to be united in the molecule. Types. The valency of compound radicals in relation to the valency of the constituent atoms. Saturated and non-saturated compounds. Isomerism. Metamerism. Polymerism. Homologous series. Classification of the carbon compounds. The general action of chlorine, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, chromic acid, nascent hydrogen, potash, and the chlorides of phosphorus on the principal groups of carbon compounds. Fermentation. Decay. Synthesis of the following:—urea, ethyl alcohol, tartaric acid, alizarine. Derivatives of the  $C_nH_{2n+2}$  series. Marsh-gas. Ethyl hydride. A special knowledge of methyl and ethyl alcohols and their chief derivatives, particularly ethers, acetic aldehyde, formic and acetic acids, with acetone and isopropyl alcohol, will be required: also a general acquaintance with the higher alcohols and their chief derivatives. The ethylamines. Tetraethylammonium. Cacodyl. Zinc methyl. Silicon ethyl. Ethylene and its chief derivatives, glycol, glycollic acid, lactic acid, glyoxal, oxalic acid, succinic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid. Cyanogen and its compounds, prussic acid, cyanides and double cyanides, cyanic and cyanuric acids, sulphocyanides, ureas. Uric acid, guanidine, glycoxyamine, glycoxyanidine, sarkine, creatine, creatinine, theobromine, caffeine.

Glycerine and allyl alcohol and their chief derivatives. Constitution of fats and oils. Erythrite, mannite, glucose and lævulose, cane-sugar, milk-sugar, cellulose, starch, glycogen, dextrine.

**Aromatic compounds.** Benzene, toluene, phenol, cresol, quinol, resorcinol, pyrocatechol, pyrogallol, benzaldehyde, benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid, benzophenone, hippuric acid, salicylic acid and isomeric acids, oxysalicylic acid, gallic acid, phthalic acid and isomeric acids, styrol (cinnamic alcohol), nitrobenzene, aniline, toluidine, rosaniline, diazobenzene and its compounds, naphthalene, anthracene, oxanthraquinone, alizarine, indigo and indol, cymene, camphor and terpenes.

**Glucosides**—amygdaline, salicine, tannine.

**Alkaloids**—Conine, nicotine, morphine, strychnine, quinine, cinchonine.

Taurine, lecithin, choline, albumin, fibrin, casein.

### Practical Examination.

**Qualitative Analysis.**—Substances will be given for analysis containing not more than two acids, and two bases, organic or inorganic, but not more than one organic acid and one organic base. The inorganic acids and bases to be those embraced in the compulsory chemistry, the organic acids and bases to be selected from the following list:—Oxalates, acetates, benzoates, succinates, tartrates, urates, gallates, tannates, cyanides, double cyanides, alcohol, starch, grape-sugar, urea, morphine, quinine, strychnine.

The Examiners, if they think fit, shall be at liberty to examine candidates *visà voce*.

## BRANCH III.

### NATURAL SCIENCE.

#### i.—GENERAL BIOLOGY.

ii.—One of the following sciences at the option of the candidate:—

A.—BOTANY. B.—ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY. C.—ZOOLOGY. D.—GEOLOGY.

[Candidates will be expected to have an elementary knowledge of Chemistry and Physics.]

#### i.—GENERAL BIOLOGY.

Scope of Biology, its relations to other sciences. Organised and unorganised bodies. Distinctive characters with regard to their mode of origin. Theory of spontaneous generation. Mode of maintenance and general plan of structure of organised bodies. Meaning of the terms morphology and physiology. Meaning of the term 'fossil.' The way in which animals and plants have become fossilized. The cell theory. General plan of cell structure. Cell metamorphosis. Phenomena attending cell division: phenomena attending free cell formation. The nature of tissues. The formation of tissue resulting from the impregnation of the germ cell. The histology of blood, epithelium, connective tissue, cartilage, muscle, nerve cells, nerve fibres, and of vegetable parenchyma, prosenchyma and vascular tissues, as examples of modification of cell structure. Physical and chemical properties of protoplasm. Amoeboid and ciliary movements. Physiology of the simplest organisms. Function of chlorophyll. Function of hæmoglobin and allied bodies. Division of physiological labour. Formation of organs. Relation of structure to function. Relationship between animals and plants.



Nature of reproduction, its relation to growth. General sketch of the modes of reproduction among plants and animals. c

## ii. A.—BOTANY.

**Histology.**—The structure of the cell. The chemical and physical properties of protoplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the cell-sap, chlorophyll, corpuscles, starch and aleurone-grains, raphides. The chemical and physical properties of the cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The formation and growth of plant-tissues by cell division. The differentiation of primitive tissue into epidermal, fibrovascular, and fundamental tissues.

**Morphology.**—The points of structure and development which essentially characterize the following groups:

*Phanerogams.*—Anonaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Sapotaceæ, Asclepiadæ, Amarantaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Casuarinæ, Cycadaceæ, Palmaceæ, Aroidæ, Lillaceæ, Graminæ.

*Cryptogams.*—Selaginellæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Rhizocarpeæ, Filices, Equisetaceæ, Hepaticæ, Musci, Characeæ, Floridæ, Basidiomycetes, Ascomycetes, Lichenes, Fucaceæ, Volvocinæ, Peronosporæ, Conjugatæ, Mucorini, Confervaceæ, Myxomycetes, Palmellaceæ, Oscillatorieæ, Saccharomyces, Schizomycetes.

The taxonomic relations of these groups, and their distribution in time and space.

**Physiology.**—The materials of plant food, the organs by which they are absorbed. The movements of water and gases in plants. The general nature of the changes by which the food materials are converted into the materials of the tissues, their distribution throughout the plant. Respiration. The influence of light and temperature upon plants. Growth, heliotropism, geotropism, twining of stems and tendrils. Periodic movements, irritability. General phenomena of sexual reproduction, hybridization, dichogamy. Causes of variation, origin of species.

## Practical Examination.

Candidates must be prepared to answer *viva voce* questions; to make preparations illustrating the anatomy and histology of specimens, to give descriptions of these preparations, and to illustrate their appearance with sketches; to describe, with illustrative sketches, definite portions of plants—such as the tissues, vessels, ducts, seeds, fruits, &c.—so far as is necessary for their identification; to make dissections with the simple microscope of the floral organs of any two Indian plants, to give sketches of these sufficient for their identification, and to refer them to their orders; to describe in technical language any plant belonging to one of the orders of flowering plants specified in the preceding syllabus, to construct a floral diagram of the plant, and to refer it to its genus; to show their practical acquaintance with the simple or compound microscope, or both.

## ii. B.—ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemical composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food

required to balance the losses of the economy. The several processes to which the food is subjected in digestion. Absorption in general, chyliferous and lymphatic absorption. The blood, its organic and chemical constitution, phenomena and mechanism of circulation. Respiration, its mechanical and chemical action, effects of its suppression. Temperature of the body, production and regulation of animal heat. Secretion and excretion, construction and operation of secreting apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the urinary, cutaneous, and pulmonary excretions. Muscular and other contractile substance, phenomena presented by acting contractile substance. Nutrition, growth, and reparation. The mechanism of locomotion, voice, and speech.

Constitution and functions of nervous system. Distinction of motor and sensory nerves of nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by nerves in action. Influence on contractile tissue. Functions of brain, spinal cord, and ganglia. Sensation, voluntary motion, reflex action. Inhibitory action. Influence of nervous system on heart and blood-vessels, and on secreting organs. Organs of the senses and their functions. Reproductive organs and their functions. Changes produced in the ovum by impregnation. Outline of the development of the embryo and its envelopes. Nutrition of the fœtus. Changes which occur at birth in the fœtus and in the parent. Lactation.

Changes which take place with age in the proportions of the body, in the skeleton, in the dentition, and in the reproductive apparatus.

Differences between man and woman other than in the reproductive organs.

Senile decay.

Somatic and molecular death.

### Practical Examination.

Candidates must be prepared to answer *viva voce* questions; to examine and describe microscopical specimens of animal tissues and organs; to make microscopical preparations of animal tissues and organs; to prove their practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood, urine, and glycogen; to show their practical acquaintance with the most important apparatus used in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

#### ii. C.—ZOOLOGY.

The principal facts in the structure and development of the following groups of the animal kingdom :—

Protozoa	Chaetopoda
Cœlenterata	Hirudinea
Turbellaria	Gephyrea
Trematoda	Brachiopoda
Cestoda	Polyzoa
Nemertina	Mollusca
Rotifera	Nemathelminthes

Arthropoda	{ Onycophora	Echinodermata
	{ Myriapoda	Enteropneusta
	{ Arachnida	Tunicata
	{ Hexapoda	Vertebrata
	{ Crustacea	

Meaning of the terms—species, variety, hybrid. Theory of descent based on natural selection. Leading facts of geographical distribution.

Candidates will be examined by means of written papers as well as *visd voce* questions, and will also be required to dissect and examine microscopically, and to draw and describe the preparations of such animals or parts of animals as may be placed before them, selected from a list of genera to be from time to time prescribed,\* and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the groups above mentioned, and to write descriptions of them.

## ii. D.—GEOLOGY (INCLUDING MINERALOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.)

The general distribution of land and water on the surface of the globe. The composition of sea-water. The boundaries, communications, depth, and general form of the floor of the Arctic, Pacific, and Atlantic basins. The chief ocean currents. Marine denudation. The formation of cliffs and beaches; of shingle, sand, and mud; transport and deposit of the products of denudation by the sea. The formation of mineral deposits by marine organisms. Inland seas; peculiarities of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Dead Sea. Ice-floes and shore ice. The commoner materials of which the crust of the earth is made up; clay, quartz, sandstone, limestone, slate, gneiss, granite, trap.

Stratified and unstratified rocks, faults, dykes, metamorphism, cleavage. Average height of continents; direction and general character of the principal mountain chains. Water sheds. River and lake-basins. Special characteristics of particular river-basins. Area and general character of the North American lake-system. The great plains, steppes, tundras, pampas, Sahara, peatbogs.

Rainfall, denudation and transport of materials effected by rain and rivers, river-valleys, canons, deltas, bars, lacustrine deposits. The share taken by fresh-water organisms in the formation of lacustrine deposits. Snow and ice, glaciers and icebergs, as agents of denudation and transport. The atmosphere and its currents. Trade-winds and monsoons. The air as an agent of transport of organic and inorganic matters. The structure and mode of formation of volcanoes. Volcanic products. Earthquakes. Elevation of land. Raised beaches. The conditions of climate; causes of differences between the climate of localities equidistant from the equator.

Distribution of terrestrial plants and animals. Botanical and zoological provinces. Distinctive characters of floræ and faunæ of different regions. General distribution of marine plants and animals.

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\* The following genera are those at present prescribed :—Earthworm, Leech, Prawn (external characters only), Scorpion, Centipede (external characters only), Cockroach, Fresh-water Mussel, Ray or dog fish (skeleton only), Frog, Pigeon or Fowl, Hare.

**Fauna and flora of the deep sea.** The nature of the processes by which the remains of animals and plants are preserved and fossilized.

The general features of the Quaternary epoch ; river-gravels, drift, boulder-clay, characteristic fossils.

The general features of the Tertiary epoch ; the relations of the Miocene fauna and flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Nummulitic formation, its extent, and the probable physical conditions under which it was produced.

The Cretaceous epoch ; extent of the chalk formation, the physical conditions under which it was produced. The relations of the Cretaceous fauna and flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Wealden and Purbeck formations ; the conditions under which they were deposited, and their most characteristic organic remains.

General nature of the Oolitic and Liassic formations. Age of reptiles. Distinctive features of mammalian remains of Stonesfield slates. Invertebrata characteristic of Mesozoic epoch.

Rhætic and Triassic formations ; conditions of deposition, distinctive organic remains, salt-beds.

Permian formation, its extent and relations, Palæozoic character of its invertebrate fauna, characteristic vertebrata.

Carboniferous formation ; conditions of deposition, formation of coal, characteristic fauna and flora.

Devonian formation and the Old Red Sandstone ; conditions of deposition, characteristic fishes.

General characters of the Silurian, Cambrian, and Laurentian formations. The earliest known forms of life, and the invertebrata characteristic of the Palæozoic epoch.

Mineral veins. The ordinary modes of occurrence of lead, tin, iron, copper, silver, and gold.

Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of such portions of mineralogy as bear more immediately on geological questions and to possess a general knowledge of the geology of India. They must also be acquainted with the characters of the classes of extinct animals and the orders of extinct plants.

Candidates must be prepared to identify and describe specimens of the principal rocks and of the fossils characteristic of the formations above enumerated, and also the more important minerals ; to draw geological maps and sections, and to explain the meaning and application of models.

#### BRANCH IV.

#### MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.\*

##### i.—PHYSIOLOGY.

**The Nervous System.**—Nerve tissues. Nerve stimulation and exhaustion. General plan of the nervous system in Mollusca, Arthropoda, and Vertebrata. Proportionate development of the spinal cord

\* The answers in this branch will be judged according to their accuracy of thought and expression, and not according to their agreement or otherwise with any particular school.

and of the several encephalic centres in the ascending series of vertebrata. Nervous system of man. Sympathetic system. Cerebro-spinal system. Structure and functions of the spinal cord and of the several encephalic centres. Spinal and cranial nerves. Embryological development of the human encephalon, in so far as it throws light on the structural relations and functions of the full grown brain. Localization of functions in distinct portions of the brain. Phrenology. Spontaneous action. Reflex action. Unconscious cerebration.

**The Muscular System.**—Structure and functions of muscles. Muscle stimulation and exhaustion. Various kinds of muscles. The motive and locomotive apparatus. Muscular groups. The human hand. The vocal organs. Speech. Relation between the degree of development of the muscular system and that of the nervous system.

**The Organs of Sense.**—The organs of the five senses and of organic sensibility. Theory that they have all been developed out of one primitive form of sense organ.

## ii.—PSYCHOLOGY AND GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

Definition, object-matter, and method. Provisional classification of mental phenomena. Connexion between body and mind. Brain and mind.

**Feeling.**—General characteristics. The quantitative estimation of feelings. Fechner's Law.

**Muscular Feelings. Sensations.**—Classification of sensations and of the senses. Detailed account of the sensations of each class. Theory that all kinds of sensations are resolvable into one primitive form of sensibility.

**Appetites. Instincts. Emotions.**—Nature, origin, development, interpretation, and estimate. Theories of emotional expression. Classification of the emotions. Detailed description of the several classes of emotions. Theories of pleasure and pain.

**Intellect.**—The more important classifications of the intellectual powers. (a) Intellect considered as comprising the faculties of perception, attention, memory, abstraction, imagination, conception, judgment, reasoning. (b) Intellect considered as comprising the sense of agreement, the sense of difference, and retentiveness. The laws of association. Detailed exposition of their working.

**Will.**—Nature, origin, and growth. (a) The transcendental theory of will. (b) The experiential theory of will. Motives or ends. The relations of motives to one another. The law of their operation on the will. Desire. Its relation to will. Free will. Fatalism. Determinism. Belief. Its origin, psychological character, object, conditions, and tests. Relations of reason and faith.

**Consciousness.**—Relation to the mental faculties. Philosophical value of its testimony. Theory that the mind is always active. Theory of unconscious mental modifications. Phenomena of sleep, dreams, illusions, hallucinations, and hypnotism. Final classification of mental phenomena.

**Origin of Knowledge.**—Intuitionism and Experientialism. The Universal Postulate. The philosophy of the Conditioned. Treat-

ment of innate ideas by Plato, Aristotle, Locke, Leibnitz, Kant, and Mr. Herbert Spencer.

**External Perception.**—Analysis of the visual perception of distance and of extension. The qualities of matter. The relativity of knowledge.

**Cosmological Theories.**—Natural realism. Hypothetical dualism. Idealism. Materialism. Absolute identity. Nihilism or phenomenalism.

**The Doctrine of the Absolute.**—An Absolute Being (a) as given in consciousness, (b) as existing beyond the sphere of consciousness. Criticism of the views of Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Hamilton, J. S. Mill, and Mr. Herbert Spencer.

**History of Philosophy.**—Selected portion.

### iii.—LOGIC.

The province and utility of Logic. Principal divisions, with a brief sketch of their history. Phenomena with which Logic deals. Relation between thought and language. Use and abuse of language.

**Deduction.**—*Names and Concepts.*—Import of names. Ambiguity of terms. Classification of names and detailed examination of each class. Concepts; their character and formation. Grades of generality. Perfection and imperfection of concepts. The predicables. Verbal and real predication.

**Propositions.**—Quantity. Quality. Modality. Conditional and disjunctive propositions. Modern additions to propositional forms. Those arising from the quantification of the predicate. Those arising from the full recognition of contraries. Modes of notation. Opposition. Immediate inference—greater to less in denotation and in connotation. Obversion. Conversion. Added determinants and complex conception. Synonymous propositions. The import of propositions. Examination of the principles known as the fundamental laws of thought.

**Syllogisms.**—Axiom of the syllogism. Different ways of stating it. Its ground. The syllogistic rules and their relation to the axiom. Mood. Figure. Special rules of each figure. Reduction. Modes of notation. Conditional and disjunctive syllogisms. Hypothetical inference as mediate or immediate. Dilemma. Enthymeme. Epicheirema. Prosyllogism. Episyllogism. Sorites. Modern additions to the syllogistic forms—those arising from the quantification of the predicate. Syllogisms in extension and in comprehension. Syllogistic forms derived from full recognition of contraries. The numerically definite syllogism. The functions and value of the syllogism. Deductive sciences and demonstrative evidence.

**Induction.**—Character of inductive reasoning and its relation to deduction. Ground of induction. Laws of nature. Uniformities of equality and of co-existence. Uniformities of causation. Law of causation. Causation as conservation of energy. Composition of causes. Elimination by observation and experiment. The experimental methods as expounded by J. S. Mill or Dr. Bain. Frustration of the experimental methods by plurality of causes and intermixture of effects. Elimination

by chance. Theory of probability. The deductive method. Ultimate, derivative, and empirical laws. Explanation of laws of nature; its forms and limits. Fallacious explanations. Hypotheses: their function in science, the conditions of their legitimacy, and their test. Approximate generalizations and probable inference. Analogy. Credibility and incredibility. Evidence of the law of universal causation.

**Definition.**—Definition. Canons and methods. Undefined notions. Function of general names. Requisites of a philosophical language. Classification. Its fundamental rule, and the difficulties in applying it in natural history. Natural and artificial classifications. Index classification. Serial classification. Fixed grades of generality in the natural history sciences. Species. How defined. Sequence and statement of descriptive characters. Logical division. Its application in natural history.

Fallacies. Their position in the science of Logic. Their classification. Examination of them in detail.

Realism, Conceptualism, and Nominalism, treated historically and critically. The Categories of Aristotle. The art of observation and discovery. The classification of the sciences.

#### iv.—ETHICS.

**Theory of Ethics.**—Relations of ethics to biology, psychology, and the science of society. Logical method. Phenomena with which ethics deals. Motive. Intention. Act. Morality and Law.

*Foundation and Standard of Moral Distinction.* Classification of Ethical theories. (a) Intuitionism. Different forms of it. Exposition and criticism. (b) Experientialism. Exposition and criticism of the foundations common to all hedonistic theories. (1) Egoistic hedonism, or the selfish theory. Exposition and criticism. (2) Universalistic hedonism, or utilitarianism. Exposition and criticism. Reconciliation of egoistic and of universalistic hedonism. Reconciliation of intuitionism and experientialism.

*Psychology of Ethics.* The Moral Faculty. Origin and elementary constitution. Psychological character. Functions. Ground of its authority. Duty or obligation. Virtue. (a) The intuitionist theory of the mature conscience. How far conscience is a growth. Analysis of the moral faculty. The ground of moral obligation. (b) The experiential theory of the mature conscience. Analysis of the moral faculty. Duty or obligation as an alleged residual phenomenon which defies analysis. Verification of the above analysis by tracing the growth of the moral faculty in the individual, in the national life, and in the race. Disinterestedness: a real or only an apparent fact in human nature.

The Will. The bearing of free will, fatalism, and determinism on morality. Responsibility. The sanctions of morality. Their meaning and classification. Punishment. Grounds alleged for its infliction.

*Applied Ethics.* (a) The intuitionist doctrine. (b) The utilitarian doctrine. Means for the attainment of happiness. Estimation of the relative values of different pleasures and pains. Distribution of happiness among different individuals. The hedonistic calculus. The clas-

sification of duties. The cardinal virtues of the ancients. Exposition of the fundamental duties as conceived (a) by intuitionists, and (b) by utilitarians. Conflict of duties. Casuistry.

*Metaphysic of Ethics.* The relation of morality to theology and religion. God and immortality as postulates of morality.

*History of Ethics.*—A general knowledge of a selected portion of the history of moral theory or practice, with a special study of one or more writers.

## BRANCH V.

### HISTORY.

i. COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY in their historical bearings.

*Comparative Philology.* Physiological and psychological basis. Organs of speech. Sounds. Phonetic changes (Grimm's law—laws of assimilation and elimination—accentuation). Writing—Alphabets. Word-formation. Roots. Parts of Speech. Gender. Number. Expressions indicative of time, place, mood. Syntactical structure. Relation of comparative philology to anthropology. Principles of classification—morphological—physiological. Tendencies to abstraction and concretion.

*Ethnology.* Regarded as the science of the formation, distribution and classification of races,\* and descriptive of their manners, customs, religion, language, mental and physical characteristics. Its methods and main features of its connection with (1) anthropology, (2) archæology, (3) comparative philology. Classification and description on the basis of anthropology; cranial development; facial angles; weight of brain; colour of hair, skin, eyes; term of life. Archæology—ancient weapons and implements. Pottery. Architecture.

ii. (a) ANCIENT INSTITUTIONS.

(b) HISTORY OF ENGLISH INSTITUTIONS.

iii. HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

iv. (a) A PERIOD OF MODERN HISTORY with the political geography of the period.

(b) HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN from A.D. 1603.

v. AN ESSAY or essays on historical subjects.

vi. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

[Both in the essays and in the papers, attention will be paid to the philosophical and scientific aspects of history.]

159. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

160. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assigned to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

\* Races.—Aryan, Semitic, Hamitic, Finnish-Ugrian, Chinese, Malayo-Polynesian, American.



## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ... {	10—1	English Poetry .....	60
	2—5	English Prose .....	60
Tuesday .. {	10—1	English Language & Literature...	50
	2—4	English Composition .....	40
	4.5—5.5	Translation .....	30
Total...			240

## SECOND LANGUAGE.

Wednesday ...	<i>Classical.</i>		} 120
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar.....60	
	2—5	Translation * .....	60
	<i>Vernacular.</i>		} 120
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar.....50	
	2—4	Translation .....	40
	4.5—5.5	Composition .....	30

## SCIENCE.

## Branch I.

Monday ...	10—12	Euclid and Geometrical Conics...	30
	2—5	Algebra, Theory of Equations, and Plane Trigonometry.....	60
Tuesday ...	10—1	Analytical Conics .....	60
	2—5	Differential Calculus .....	60
Wednesday	10—1	Dynamics .....	80
Thursday...	10—1	Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics .....	60
	2—5	Spherical Trigonometry.....20	} 70
		Astronomy .....	50
Total...			420

\* In the case of Sanskrit, the paper will consist of translation and the history of Sanskrit literature.

*Branch II.*

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	Physics.....	70
	2—5	Theoretical Chemistry .....	50
Tuesday ...	10—1	Practical Chemistry .....	40
	2—5	Mixed Mathematics or Chemistry.	80
Wednesday	10—1	Advanced Physics	
		or	
	9—1	Practical Chemistry .....	80
	2—5	Advanced Physics or Chemistry.	80
Total...			400

*Branch III.*

Monday ...	10—1	General Biology, written examination.....	60
	2—5	Do. do. ...	60
Tuesday ...	10—1	Botany, Physiology, Zoology, or Geology, written examination .....	80
	2—5	Do. do. ...	80
Wednesday	10—1	Do. practical examination...	60
	2—5	Do. do. ...	60
Total...			400

*Branch IV.*

Monday ...	10—1	Deductive Logic .....	60
	2—5	Inductive Logic and Definition	60
Tuesday...	10—1	Physiology and Psychology...	70
	2—5	Psychology and General Philosophy .....	70
Wednesday	10—1	Theory of Ethics.....	70
	2—5	History of Ethics .....	70
Total...			400

*Branch V.*

Monday ...	10—1	Ethnology and Comparative Philology .....	70
	2—5	Ancient and English Institutions.....	70
Tuesday ...	10—1	History of Middle Ages.....	70
	2—5	Modern History and History of Great Britain .....	70
Wednesday	10—1	Essay.....	50
	2—5	Political Economy .....	70
Total...			400

161. Candidates shall be ranked for the English language division and for each language of the second language division and for each branch of the science division in a separate list in the order of proficiency, as determined by the total marks obtained by each, *except in the 3rd class, in which the order shall be alphabetical*, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st consisting of those who have obtained not less than *seven-twelfths* of the aggregate number of marks.

— The 2nd of those who have obtained not less than *five-twelfths* of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd of those who have obtained not less than *one-third* of the aggregate number of marks.

In each of the language divisions, candidates failing to obtain *one-third* of the number of marks shall not pass.

In each branch of the science division candidates failing to obtain *one-third* of the marks assigned to the branch selected, or *one-fourth* in each sub-division of that branch, shall not pass.

The sub-divisions of the several science branches shall be as follows :—

Branch I.—(1) Pure Mathematics, (2) Mixed Mathematics.

Branch II.—(1) Physics, (2) Chemistry.

Branch III.—(1) General Biology, (2) Theoretical Botany, Animal Physiology, Zoology, or Geology, (3) Practical Botany, Animal Physiology, Zoology, or Geology.

Branch IV.—(1) Physiology and Psychology, (2) Logic, (3) Ethics.

Branch V.—(1) Ethnology, Comparative Philology, and Institutions, (2) History Proper and Essay, (3) Political Economy.

*Forms of statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.*

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		240			

#### SECOND LANGUAGE.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		120			



#### 4.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

162. An examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

163. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the degree of Master of Arts unless he has passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this or some other University in the British Empire not less than two years previously.

164. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th June preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his Bachelor of Arts diploma, or afford other satisfactory evidence of having obtained that degree.

165. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of fifty rupees which shall cover the examination in any one of the branches of knowledge hereinafter specified. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations in the same or any other branch on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

166. The examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

167. No candidate shall be eligible for the degree of Master of Arts until he has passed in at least one of the following branches of knowledge; but while he may pass in two or more branches before he proceeds to the degree of Master of Arts he shall, in no case, be permitted to appear in two branches in the same year.

##### BRANCH I.

##### MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

###### (a) PURE MATHEMATICS.

- i. Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
- ii. Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
- iii. Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, and 3.
- iv. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.
- v. Differential and Integral Calculus with Differential Equations.

###### (b) NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

- vi. Dynamics, including Kinematics, Kinetics, and Statics.
- vii. Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics.

viii. Geometrical Optics, with the Wave-theory of light.

ix. Plane astronomy.

The book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

## BRANCH II.

### PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

One of the following at the option of the candidate :—

A.—PHYSICS. B.—CHEMISTRY.

A.—PHYSICS.

- i. Physics, theoretical and practical.
- ii. Mixed Mathematics.
- iii. Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical (qualitative analysis).
- iv. Scientific method, with special reference to the physical sciences.

B.—CHEMISTRY.

i. Inorganic and Organic Chemistry. Qualitative analysis, including the use of the microscope and spectroscope. Quantitative analysis, inorganic and organic, including gas analysis. The practical examination shall include *viva voce* interrogation.

- ii. Physics.
- iii. Mineralogy, including the identification of the principal mineral species.
- iv. Scientific method, with special reference to the physical sciences.

## BRANCH III.

### NATURAL SCIENCE.

One of the following at the option of the candidate :—

A.—BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

B.—ZOOLOGY, AND GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

i. Botany, theoretical and practical. The following Natural Orders are to be added to those of the B.A. syllabus :—Menispermaceæ, Polygalaceæ, Guttiferæ, Dipterocarpeæ, Meliaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Terebinthaceæ, Rosaceæ, Combretaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Plumbaginæ, Apocynæ, Loganiaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Labiata, Laurineæ, Urticaceæ, (including the Moraceæ,) Coniferæ, Zingiberaceæ, Orchideæ, and Amaryllidaceæ.

- ii. Physiology, theoretical and practical.
- iii. Scientific method, with special reference to the natural sciences.

B.—ZOOLOGY, AND GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- i. Zoology, theoretical and practical.
- ii. Geology, and Physical Geography, theoretical and practical.
- iii. Scientific method, with special reference to the natural sciences.

Each candidate must forward with his application a dis-

sertation, written in English, on a subject selected by himself, connected with the natural sciences. The dissertation should not exceed in length a review article of twenty pages octavo. For the purpose of verification, precise references must be given to any authorities that may be quoted or relied on. No marks will be awarded to any dissertation which does not give satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought.

#### BRANCH IV.

##### MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

i. General Theory.—A full and minute acquaintance with the whole course prescribed for the B A. degree (the selected historical subjects being omitted), together with additional problems in each of the philosophical sciences, to be prescribed from time to time.

ii. History of Philosophy.—Selected portions.

iii. Selected authors or works.

Each candidate must forward with his application a dissertation, written in English, on some philosophical subject selected by himself. The dissertation should not exceed in length a review article of twenty pages octavo. For the purpose of verification, precise references must be given to any authorities that may be quoted or relied on. No marks will be awarded to any dissertation which does not give satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought.

#### BRANCH V.

##### HISTORY.

i. Ancient History.—A selected period or subject.

ii. Mediæval History.—A selected period or subject.

iii. Modern History.—A selected period or subject.

iv. History of India.—A selected period or subject.

v. A special historical subject or institution to be studied in detail.

vi. Some science auxiliary to history.

vii. The principles of International Law

viii. Political Economy.

ix. An Essay on a subject connected with Political Economy to be appointed by the examiner.

Each candidate must forward with his application a dissertation, written in English, on some historical subject selected by himself. The dissertation should not exceed in length a review article of twenty pages octavo. For the purpose of verification, precise references must be given to any authorities that may be quoted or relied on. No marks will be awarded to any dissertation which does not give satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought.

## BRANCH VI.

## LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages or groups of languages at the option of the candidate:—

English.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian and Urdu.
Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.	The Dravidian Languages.

- i. Principles of Comparative Philology.
- ii. Growth and history of the languages or group of languages selected.
- iii. History of the literature of the languages or group of languages selected.
- iv. Text-books, to be prescribed by the Syndicate.

Theselections shall be made from the following books or authors:—

1. *English*:—Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Cædmon, Layamon, Langland, Barbour, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Milton, Dryden, Burns, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Tennyson, Browning, Bacon, Hooker, Addison, Johnson, Gibbon, Burke, Scott, DeQuincey, Coleridge, Landor, Hallam, Carlyle, and Ruskin.

2. *Sanskrit*:—Rigveda with Sāyana's Commentary, one of the Upanishads with Commentary, Yaska's Nirukta, Aśvalāyana's Grihya Sūtra with Commentary, Pānini, Siddhāntakaumudī, Vaiyākaraṇabhūṣanasāra, Bhāṣāpariccheda, Paribhāṣenduśékha, Kāvya-prakāśa, Sāṅkhyatattvakaumudī, Tarkasangraha with Dīpikā, Muktaṭvalī, Vedāntasāra, Sarvādars'anasangraha, Manu, S'ukraniti, Mitāksharā; Lalitavistāra, Śrīharshacaritra, Kādambarī, Bhagavadgītā, Śiṣṇupālavadhā, Naishadhā, Mricchakatika, Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Mūrāri, Prasannarāghava, Vāsavadattā, &c.

3. *Greek*:—Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Theocritus, Plato, Aristotle, Lysias, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Aeschines, Thucydides, Polybius.

4. *Latin*:—Terence, Plautus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Virgil, Horace, Persius, Lucan, Juvenal, Martial, Cicero, Seneca, Livy, Tacitus, Pliny, Quintilian.

5. *Hebrew*.

6. *Arabic*.

7. *Persian and Urdu*.

*Persian*:—Mulla Jalal-ud-dīn Muhaqqiq Davani (Akhlāq-i-Jalālī), Syed Fakhr-ud-dīn Tusi (Akhlāq-i-Nasiri), Asad Ullāh Khān Ghālīb (Siḥ Nasr-i-Mirzā Ghālīb), Rāqim-i-Mashhādī (Rasā'il-i-Tughhrā) Mirza' Abdul Qādir Bedil (Ruq'āt-i-Bedil), Nizami (Sikandar Nāmāh, Makhzan-i-Asrār) Jāmi (Tuhfat-ul-Ahrār), Hāfiz (Devān-i-Hāfiz), Mahmūd Shabistān (Gulshan-i-Rāz), Khāqāni (Qirān-nas-sā'dain), Firdausi (Shah Nāmāh), Faizi (Naldaman), Mhadi Ali Khān (Jahān Kushā-i-Nādiri), Ali (Waqā'i-i-Ni'mattekhan-i-Ali).

*Urdu*:—Fakhr-ud-dīn Husain Sukhun (Sarīsh-i-Sukhun) Mirza Rajab Ali Beg Surūr, (Gulzār-i-Surūr, Surūr-i-Sultānī), Goya (Bustān-i-Hikmat), Ja'far Ali Shīwan (Tilsim-i-Hairat), Afsoṣ (Arāyish-i-Māhfil, Nāsikh (Devān-i-Nāsikh), Atish (Devān-i-A'tish), Mumin Khan



(Kuliyát-i-Mumin), Ghálib (Deván-i-Ghálíb), Sauda (Kuliyát-i-Sauda), Syed Ibráhim Zauq (Deván-i-Zauq), Asír (Deván-i-Aísir).

8. *Dravidian Languages.*

*Tamíl* :—Chintamani, Śilappadikáram, Śittambalakkōvai Tirumurugáttuppadai, Tévaram, Tiruvásagam, Tiruváymozhi (Náláiyaraprabandam), Kalládam, Dandiyalankáram, Nannúl with Viruttiyurai, Tologāppiyam with Commentary, Venbámálai (Purapporul), Viraśózhaiyam, Kárigai, Rámáyanam (Kamban), Kásikandam, Prabódachandródayam, Tiruvilaiyádal Puránam, Nárkavirájanambi Agapporul, Prabhulingalilai, Pillaiperumálayyangár (8 prabandhams), Kural, Náladiyār, Táyumānavar, &c.

*Telugu* :—Vasucharitramu, Harivamśamus by Nátsanasōmana and Errápragada, Vishnuchittiyamu, Harischandranalōpákhyanamu, Narsimhapuránamu by Errápragada, Mārkaṇḍéyapuránamu by Māranna, Rāghavapāṇḍavíyam, Kálápūrnódayamu by Pingalasūranna, Pāṇḍurangamáhátmyamu by Rāmakrishnakavi, Vishnupuránamu by Venelakanti Sūranna, Bhōjarājíyam by Anantakavi, Śringára Naisadhamu and Kásikhandamu by Śrinátha, Kavijanaranjanamu by Adidamu Sūranna, Bháratamu (any two books), Bhāgavatamu, Appakavíyam, Narasabhūpáliyamu, Daśavatāracharitramu, Rasikajana-manóranjanamu, Mándhāticharitramu, Prabhulingalíla, Rámábhyudayamu, &c.

*Kanarese* :—Kádambari, Lílávati, Pampa Rámáyana, Jagannāthavijaya, Girijākalyána, Bhārata by old Pampa, Mallināthacharitra, Mitravindágāvida, Anubhavarasáyana, Kávyavalókana by Nágavarama, Śāradāvilása, Mādhavalankāra, Kavirájamārga, Śābdamānidarpaṇa, Nāgavarmachandassu (edition by Kittel), Rājasékhavarilása, Sabaraśankaravilása, Jaimini Bhārata, Chennabasavapurána, Visvaparikshe, Lalitavistāra, Hémachandrakvāya, Uttararāmáyana. &c.

*Malayalam* :—Válmíki Rámáyanam, Bháratam, Bhāgavatam, Adhyátma Rámáyanam, Vétálacharitam, Bhāshānaishadhachampū, Prahlādacharitam, Krishnagátha, Vairágyachandródayam, Kóttayattu Kēralavarma Tamburan's Krimmíravadham, Nivátakavachavadham, Bakavadham and Kalyánasaugandhikam, Unnáyi Wāryar's Nalacharitam Ravivarmatambi's Kichakavadham, Dakshayágam and Uttarāśvayamvaram, Kēralavarmavaliyakóyiltamburan's Paraśurámavijayam and Malayavallabhacharitam, Kártavíryárjunavijayam, &c.

v. Essay on a subject prescribed by the examiners.

vi. Translation from the selected language into English, and from English into the selected language.

The essay on the subject prescribed by the examiners shall be written by candidates who take up English, Greek, or Hebrew; in English: by candidates who take up Sanskrit, Latin, or Arabic; in these languages respectively: by candidates who take up Persian and Urdu; in either of these languages at their option: by candidates who take up the group of Dravidian languages; in that language which they select as their first language.

A candidate who takes up English shall be required to translate from and into the language in which he passed the second language division of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also possess an acquaintance with the elements of Anglo-Saxon grammar.

A candidate who takes up the Dravidian group shall be required to show a thorough acquaintance with the general structure of the Dravidian languages, and to undergo examination in the text-books prescribed for two of those languages. In choosing two languages of the group, the candidate shall take up the more advanced course in one language, which shall be known as his first language, and the less advanced course in the other, which shall be known as his second language.

The answers to all the papers, except that on translation into the selected language, shall be written in English, unless otherwise prescribed by the examiners; and in their valuation special attention will be paid to accuracy and elegance of expression.

Each candidate must forward with his application a dissertation, written in English, on a subject selected by himself, connected with the language in which he appears. The dissertation should not exceed in length a review article of twenty pages octavo. For the purpose of verification, precise references must be given to any authorities that may be quoted or relied on. No marks will be awarded to any dissertation which does not give satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought.

168. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the first branch, shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

169. The examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

#### BRANCH I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	Algebra and Trigonometry ...	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry ...	150

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Tuesday ...	10—1	Newton and Differential Calculus ...	150
	2—5	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations ...	150
Wednesday ...	10—1	Additional Paper on Pure Mathematics ...	150
	2—5	Problems ...	150
Thursday ...	10—1	Dynamics ...	} 275
	2—5	Do. ...	
Friday ...	10—1	Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, and Optics ...	150
	2—5	Astronomy ...	125
Saturday ...	10—1	Additional Paper on Mixed Mathematics ...	150
	2—5	Problems ...	150
Total...			1,700*

## BRANCH II.A.

Monday ...	10—1	Theoretical Physics ...	} 450
	2—5	Do. ...	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Do. ...	} 100
	2—5	Practical Chemistry ...	
Wednesday ...	10—1	Practical Physics ...	} 300
	2—5	Do. ...	
Thursday ..	10—1	Theoretical Chemistry ...	} 150
	2—5	Do. ...	
Friday ...	10—1	Mixed Mathematics ...	} 250
	2—5	Do. ...	
Saturday ...	10—1	Scientific Method ...	} 150
	2—5	Do. ...	
Total...			1,400

## BRANCH II.B.

Monday ...	10—1	Theoretical Chemistry ...	} 450
	2—5	Do. ...	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Do. ...	} 100
	2—5	Mineralogy ...	
Wednesday ...	10—1	Practical Chemistry (Qualitative Analysis) ...	} 200
	2—5	Do. ...	
Thursday ...	10—1	Do. (Quantitative Analysis) ...	} 250
	2—5	Do. ...	
Friday ...	10—1	Physics ...	} 250
	2—5	Do. ...	
Saturday ...	10—1	Scientific Method ...	} 150
	2—5	Do. ...	
Total...			1,400

\* N.B. 1,700=1,400 Book-work + 300 Problems. See by-law, 170.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Theoretical Botany ... Do. ...	} 275
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Practical Botany ... Do. ...	
Wednesday ...	10—1	Scientific Method ...	75
Thursday ...	10—1 2—5	Theoretical Physiology ... Do. ...	} 275
Friday ...	10—1 2—5	Practical Physiology ... Do. ...	
Saturday ...	10—1	Scientific Method ... Dissertation ...	75 150
Total...			1,400

## BRANCH III.B.

Monday	...	10—1 2—5	Theoretical Zoology ... .. Do. ... ..	}	275	
Tuesday	...	10—1 2—5	Practical Zoology ... .. Do. ... ..			
Wednesday	...	10—1	Scientific Method ... ..		75	
Thursday	...	10—1 2—5	Theoretical Geology and Physi- cal Geography ... .. Do. ... ..	}	275	
Friday	...	10—1 2—5	Practical Geology and Physical Geography ... .. Do. ... ..			
Saturday	...	10—1	Scientific Method ... .. Dissertation ... ..		75 150	
Total					...	1,400

## BRANCH IV.

Monday ...	10—1	Psychology, &c., (theory) ...	130
	2—5	Do. ...	130
Tuesday ...	10—1	Do. (history) ...	120
	2—5	Do. (authors, &c.) ...	100
Wednesday ...	10—1	Logic (theory) ...	120
Thursday ...	10—1	Do. (history) ...	100
	2—5	Do. (authors, &c.) ...	100
Friday ..	10—1	Ethics (theory) ...	140
	2—5	Do. (history) ...	120
Saturday ...	10—1	Do. (authors, &c.) ...	100
		Dissertation ...	240
Total ...			1,400

## BRANCH V.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	Ancient History ...	120
	2—5	Mediæval do. ...	120
Tuesday ...	10—1	Modern do. ...	120
	2—5	History of India ..	120
Wednesday ...	10—1	Historical Subject or Institution	120
Thursday ...	10—1	Science Auxiliary to History...	120
	2—5	International Law ...	120
Friday ...	10—1	Political Economy ...	} 220
	2—5	Do. ...	
Saturday ...	10—1	Essay on Political Economy...	100
		Dissertation ...	240
Total...			1,400

## BRANCH VI.

Monday ...	10—1	Comparative Philology ...	120
	2—5	History of Selected Language.	120
Tuesday ...	10—1	Text-books ...	120
	2—5	Do. ...	120
Wednesday ...	10—1	Essay ...	100
Thursday ...	10—1	Text-books ...	120
	2—5	Do. ...	120
Friday ...	10—1	Translation from Selected Language ...	120
	2—5	Do. into do. ...	120
Saturday ...	10—1	History of Literature of Selected Language ...	100
		Dissertation ...	240
Total...			1,400

170. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain 40 per cent. on the whole, or 30 per cent. in any sub-division of a branch, shall not pass.

The sub-divisions of the several branches shall be as follows :—

Branch I.—(1) Pure Mathematics, (2) Mixed Mathematics.

Branch II.A.—(1) Physics, (2) Mixed Mathematics, (3) Chemistry,

**(4) Scientific Method.**

Branch II.B.—(1) Chemistry, (2) Physics, (3) Mineralogy, (4) Scientific Method.

Branch III.A.—(1) Botany, (2) Physiology, (3) Scientific Method.

Branch III.B.—(1) Zoology, (2) Geology and Physical Geography, (3) Scientific Method.

Branch IV.—(1) Psychology, (2) Logic, (3) Ethics.

Branch V.—(1) Periods of History, (2) Science of History, (3) Political Economy.

Branch VI.—(1) Text-books, (2) Comparative Philology, History of language and literature, Essay, and Translation.

In Branch I. the candidates shall be at liberty to obtain their marks out of both problem and book-work papers; but the aggregate corresponding to which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,500.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

*Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Register Number.		Name of candidate.	
Number of marks obtained.	Branch I.	Pure Mathematics.	890
		Mixed Mathematics.	860
		Total.	1,700
	Branch II.	Physics.	750
		Mixed Mathematics.	250
		Chemistry.	250
		Scientific Method.	150
		Total.	1,400
	B.	Chemistry.	900
		Physics.	250
		Mineralogy.	100
		Scientific Method.	150
		Total.	1,400



5.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF  
• BACHELOR OF LAWS.

171. An examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

172. Candidates for the degree of B.L. must have taken the degree of B.A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

173. Applications for admission to this examination in the form hereinafter prescribed must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his B.A. diploma (or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that degree), and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the candidate has attended courses of lectures for three \* consecutive years, two of which must be subsequent to graduation in Arts, upon subjects to be from time to time specified by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone examination in such subjects.

174. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of fifty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

175. The examination for the degree of B.L. shall be conducted by printed or written papers.

176. The examiners shall mention in their question papers the marks assigned to the several questions in each subject prescribed for the examination.

177. Candidates for the degree of B.L. shall be examined in the following subjects, and the questions may refer to the Codes of Substantive Law which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature relating to those subjects of examination:—

- i. The Law and Principles of Evidence.
- ii. The Law of Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments.

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\* Candidates whose legal studies commenced before the year 1896 are required to present attendance certificates for two consecutive years only.



- iii. The Law of Torts.
- iv. Equity Jurisprudence.
- v. Hindu Law.
- vi. Muhammadan Law.
- vii. Criminal Law.
- viii. Procedure, including the Principles of the Law of Limitation.
- ix. General Jurisprudence.
- x. The Theory and Law of Property.

178. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	Law of Evidence .....	120
	2—5	Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments.	120
Tuesday ...	10—1	Torts .....	80
	2—5	Criminal Law .....	100
Wednesday ...	10—1	Procedure, including Limitation.	80
	2—5	Theory & Law of Property...	90
Thursday ...	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence .. .....	110
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law.	100
Friday ...	10—1	General Jurisprudence.....	100
Total ...			900

179. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than sixty-six per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than forty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or forty per cent. on the whole, shall not pass.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates

when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

*Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.							Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments.	Torts.	Criminal Law.	Procedure, including Limitation.	Theory and Law of Property.	Equity Jurisprudence.				
		120	120	80	100	80	90	110	100	100	900	

#### 6.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

#### MASTER OF LAWS.

180. An examination for the degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

181. No person shall be allowed to appear for the Master of Laws degree examination unless he has passed the B.L. degree examination in this or some other University in the British Empire not less than two years previously.

182. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th June preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his B.L. diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that degree.

183. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of one hundred rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

184. The examination for the degree of Master of Laws shall be conducted by printed or written papers.

185. The examiners shall mention in their question

papers the marks assigned to the several questions in each subject prescribed for the examination.

186. Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects, and the questions may relate to the Codes of Substantive Law, which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature relating to those subjects of examination.

i. Jurisprudence—

(a) General Jurisprudence. (b) Principles and Theory of Legislation.

ii. Hindu Law.

iii. The Theory and the Law of Property and Obligations—

(a) The Law of Trust and Trustees. (b) The Law of Transfer of Property, including Testamentary and Intestate succession. (c) The Law of Contracts, including Negotiable instruments. (d) The Law of Torts.

iv. Mercantile and Maritime Law.

v. Constitutional History of England.

vi. International law—(a) Public. (b) Private.

vii. Roman Law.

viii. Evidence and Criminal Law.

187. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	Jurisprudence ... ..	100
	2—5	Contracts, Negotiable Instruments, and Torts ... ..	120
Tuesday ...	10—1	Hindu Law ... ..	120
	2—5	Evidence and Criminal Law ... ..	120
Wednesday...	10—1	Law of Transfer of Property ... ..	110
	2—5	Law of Trusts and Trustees ... ..	110
Thursday ...	10—1	Mercantile and Maritime Law ... ..	110
	2—5	Constitutional History of England. ... ..	100
Friday ...	10—1	Public International Law ... ..	100
	2—5	Private International Law ... ..	100
Saturday ...	10—1	Roman Law ... ..	110
Total ...			1,200

188. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of pro-

iciency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than sixty-six per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than forty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or forty per cent. on the whole, shall not pass.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

*Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Number of marks obtained.

e	H.										Total	
	Con: uti E. an											
Contracts, strumen												
	100	120	120	120	110	110	110	100	100	100	110	1,200

#### 7.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

#### LICENTATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

189. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required :—

1. To have been engaged not less than four years in their professional studies at some recognized school of medicine.\*

2. To have passed, before entering on their medical studies, the Matriculation examination in the University of Madras, or any other recognized University.

\* No school will be recognized that does not fall within the terms of the Indian Medical Act of 1886.

## FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

190. The first examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in July.

191. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

192. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of twenty-four rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-four rupees on each occasion.

193. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has produced certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

1. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

2. Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognized school of medicine \* for not less than two years after passing the Matriculation examination.

3. Of having attended the following courses :—

Anatomy, two courses of not less than 70 lectures each.

Physiology, one course      do.      70 lectures.

Materia Medica & }      do.      70    do.  
Therapeutics      }

Chemistry,      dd.      70    do.

Practical Chemistry, one course.

Practical Pharmacy,      do.

4. Of having dissected during two winter sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

5. Of having worked in the out-patient department of a clinical hospital for a period of ten months during his first year; and, during his second year, of having attended the clinical practice for five months in the medical and for five months in the surgical wards of a hospital.

194. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

195. The first L.M.S. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

\* Certificates of attendance at the London School of Medicine for Women will be accepted for this examination, and for all other examinations in medicine.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Chemistry ...	60	Written exam- inations.
	2—5	Materia Medica & Therapeutics.	40	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Physiology ...	70	Written exam- inations.
	2—5	Anatomy ...	75	
Friday ...	10—5 {	Chemistry ...	40	Oral and practical examinations.
		Materia Medica. Pharmacy & Therapeutics...	60	
Saturday ...	10—5 {	Physiology ...	30	Oral examination. Oral and practi- cal examination.
		Anatomy ...	75	
Total ...			450	

196. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency, as determined by the total marks obtained by each.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject,\* or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

*Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.					Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
		Theoretical & Practical Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Materia Medica, Pharmacy & Therapeutics.	Physiology.	Total number of marks obtained.			
		100	150	100	100	450			

197. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination and the order of proficiency.

#### SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

198. The second examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the second Monday in July.

199. Application for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

\* Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, Anatomy and Practical Anatomy, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics, respectively, shall be considered one subject.

200. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of thirty-six rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty-six rupees on each occasion.

201. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has passed the first examination, and has produced certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

1. Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognized school of medicine for not less than four years after passing the Matriculation examination.

2. Of having attended the following courses :—

Surgery, two courses of not less than 70 lectures each.

Medicine, do. do. 70 do.

Midwifery, &c., one course do. 50 lectures.

Ophthalmology, do. 30 do.

Hygiene, do. 30 do.

Medical Jurisprudence, do. 30 do.

Operative and Minor Surgery, one course.

3. Of having attended the practice of a Midwifery hospital for three months, and of having conducted at least twelve labours. Certificates on this subject will be received from any duly qualified Practitioner of Medicine.

4. Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals during twenty-four months and lectures on Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

5. Of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic hospital during three months.

202. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

203. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, Ophthalmology, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, Operative and Minor Surgery.

204. The practical (clinical) examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the wards of a hospital by the Examiners in those branches. Each candidate shall perform, if it be possible, three operations upon the dead subject. He shall also apply apparatus for surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

205. The Second L. M. S. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday...	10—1	Medicine... ..	40	Written examinations.
	2—5	Surgery and Ophthalmology ...	40	
Tuesday...	10—1	Midwifery & Diseases of Women and Children...	40	Written examinations.
	2—4	Medical Jurisprudence ... ..	20	
Wednesday	10—12	Hygiene ... ..	20	A written examination.
Thursday...	7—10	Clinical Medicine	40	A practical examination in Hospital.
Friday ...	10—5	Medicine... ..	30	Oral examinations.
		Surgery and Ophthalmology ...	30	
Saturday...	7—10	Clinical Surgery..	40	A practical examination in Hospital.
	1—5	Operative Surgery	50	A practical examination.
Monday ...	7—9	Midwifery & Diseases of Women and Children ...	30	An oral and practical examination.
	1—5 {	Medical Jurisprudence ... ..	10	{ Oral examinations.
		Hygiene ... ..	10	
Total ...			400	

206. The candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes:—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.



*Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.								Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Medicine.	Surgery & Ophthalmology.	Midwifery	Medical Jurisprudence.	Operative Surgery.	Hygiene.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.			
70												
70												
70												
80												
50												
30												
40												
40												
400												

#### 8.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

### BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

207. Candidates for the degree of M.B. & C.M. are required to have passed the First examination in Arts of this or of some other recognized University, and subsequently to have been engaged not less than five years in their professional studies. They shall be required to pass one Preliminary Scientific and two professional examinations.

The Preliminary Scientific examination must be passed before the commencement of the regular medical studies.

208. The following candidates shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Scientific examination or to devote more than four years to their professional studies after having taken their B.A. degree:—(a) Bachelors of Arts previous to 1886, who have taken Physical Science for their optional subject: (b) Bachelors of Arts of 1886-87 and subsequently, who have taken either Physical Science or Natural Science for their optional subject. Of the latter, however, those who have taken Physical Science must pass the examination in Botany, and those who have taken Natural Science the examinations in Chemistry and Physics as laid down for the Preliminary Scientific examination, at least two years before appearing for the First M.B. & C.M. examination.

## PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

209. The Preliminary Scientific examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in July.

210. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

211. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of twenty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

212. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has produced certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

1. Of having completed his eighteenth year.

2. Of having attended the following courses :—

Inorganic Chemistry, one course of not less than 60 lectures.

Experimental Physics, do. 40 do.

Botany, do. 40 do.

Practical Chemistry, one course.

213. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

214. The examination in Chemistry shall comprise the following :—

Differences between mechanical mixture, solution, and chemical combination. Outlines of crystallography. Formation of crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the melting-point and the boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between elementary and compound substances. Laws of chemical combination. Equivalent weights of the elements. Multiple proportions. The atomic theory. Atomic value (quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular weights. Relation between the density of a gas and its molecular weight. Abnormal densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of gases by volume. Compound radicals. Atomic and molecular combination. Meaning of chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double decomposition. Nature of acids, bases, and salts. Capacity of saturation of acids and bases. Nomenclature. Relation between atomic weight and specific heat. Faraday's electrolytic law. Principles of spectrum-analysis. Diffusion of gases.

Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. The combinations of the last four elements with hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and peroxide of hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of chlorine. Chlorates and hypochlorites. Sulphur. Sulphuretted hydrogen. The oxides of sulphur. Sulphuric acid and the sulphates. Sulphurous acid and the sulphites. Chloro-sulphuric acid.

Nitrogen. The atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its salts. The oxides of nitrogen. Nitric acid and nitrates. Nitrous acid and nitrites. Phosphorus. Phosphuretted hydrogen. The oxides of phosphorus. Phosphoric acid and the phosphates. Chloride and oxychloride of phosphorus. Arsenic and its oxides. Arseniuretted hydrogen. Arsenious acid and its salts. Arsenic acid and its salts. The sulphides of arsenic. Detection of arsenic. Antimony, its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted hydrogen. Chlorides of antimony. Compounds of antimonious oxide. Detection of antimony.

Boron. Boracic acid and the borates.

Carbon. Carbonic oxide and carbonic acid. The carbonates. Carbon oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of flame. Coal-gas. Davy lamp. Principles of illumination. Silicon. Siliciuretted hydrogen. Silicon chloride. Silicon chloroform. Silica and the silicates.

Potassium, Sodium, Silver. Calcium, Strontium, Barium. Aluminium. Magnesium, Zinc, Cadmium. Lead. Manganese, Iron. Cobalt, Nickel, Chromium. Bismuth, Copper, Mercury, Gold, Tin. Platinum.

The chief compounds of these metals with the more important acid radicals. The detection of these metals and their compounds in powder or in solution.

*Practical Examination in Chemistry* oral and experimental. Qualitative analysis. Detection of the more commonly occurring bases and inorganic acids in given compounds;—each substance to contain not more than one base and one acid.

215. The examination in Physics shall comprise the following:—

Units of measurement. The laws of motion considered experimentally. General properties of solids, liquids, and gases. The nature, intensity, and transmission of fluid pressure in general. The pressure of liquids in equilibrium under the action of gravity. Equilibrium of solids floating or entirely immersed in gravitating fluids. Specific gravity, with the ordinary modes of determining it. Measurement of the pressure of the atmosphere and of gases. Diffusion of liquids and gases. Definition of work and energy; conservation, transformation, and dissipation of energy.

*Acoustics*.—Production and mode of propagation of sound. Intensity, pitch, and quality. Velocity of sound in air. Influence of temperature and density. Velocity of sound in other media. Laws of reflection and refraction. Nature of musical sounds. Longitudinal vibrations of rods and of columns of air. Transverse vibrations of strings. Variation in their rate of vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

*Heat*.—Definitions of heat and temperature. Construction of instruments for the measurement of temperature. Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases under heat. Change of state, pressure of vapours, latent heat. Radiant heat, its reflection, refraction, and absorption. Conduction, definition of thermal conductivity. Convection. Specific heat. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

*Magnetism*.—Properties of magnets. Induction. Magnetic relations of iron and steel. Terrestrial magnetism.

*Electricity*.—Positive and negative electricity. Conductions and insulation. Induction. Electric attraction and repulsion. Distribution and accumulation of electricity on conductors. Electric discharge. Voltaic electricity. Batteries. Potential, electromotive force, strength of currents, resistance, Ohm's law. Heating and chemical effects of electric currents. Action between currents and magnets, electro-magnetism. Induced currents, magneto-electricity. Thermo-electricity.

*Optics*.—Laws of propagation of light. Measurement of velocity and intensity of light. Laws of reflection and refraction of light. Reflection at plane and at spherical surfaces. Refraction at plane and at spherical surfaces. Refraction through lenses, including the formation of images. Chromatic dispersion.

216. The examination in Systematic Botany shall comprise the following natural orders only :—

Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ (includes Aurantiaceæ), Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferae, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocynæ, Asclepiadæ, Loganiaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatae, Euphorbiaceæ, Piperaceæ, Coniferæ, Palmaceæ, Liliaceæ, Scitamineæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

217. The Preliminary Scientific examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Chemistry ...	100	Written examinations.
	2—5	Physics ...	100	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Botany ...	50	Written exam.
	2—5	Chemistry ...	50	Practical exam.
Thursday...	10—5 }	Chemistry ...	40	Oral examinations.
		Physics ...	40	
		Botany ...	40	
Total...			430	

218. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject,\* or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

*Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.				Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
		Chemistry.	Physics.	Botany.	Total.			
		210	140	80	430			

219. A certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination and the order of proficiency.

#### FIRST M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

220. The First M.B. & C.M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the first Monday in July.

221. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

222. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

223. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has produced certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

1. Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognized school of medicine † for not less than two years after passing the Preliminary Scientific examination, or the examination accepted in lieu thereof, as provided in by-law 211.

\*Chemistry and Practical Chemistry shall be considered one subject.

† See note to by-law 201.

## 2. Of having attended the following courses :—

Anatomy, two courses of not less than 70 lectures each.

Physiology, do. do. 70 do.

Materia Medica and } one course of not less than 70 lectures.  
Therapeutics.

Comparative Anatomy, do. do. 40 do.

Organic Chemistry, do. do. 30 do.

Practical Organic Chemistry, one course.

Practical Pharmacy, one course.

3. Of having dissected during two winter sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

4. Of having worked in the out-patient department of a clinical hospital for a period of ten months during his first year; and, during his second year, of having attended the clinical practice for five months in the medical and for five months in the surgical wards of a hospital.

224. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

225. The First M.B. &amp; C.M. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Comparative Ana- tomy.	30	Written examin- ations.
	2—5	Materia Medica & Therapeutics.	70	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Physiology ...	100	Written examin- ations.
	2—5	Anatomy ...	150	
Wednesday	10—1	Organic Chem. ..	30	Written exam. Practical exam.
	2—5	Do. ...	20	
Friday ...	10—5 {	Comparative Ana- tomy.	20	Oral and practical examinations.
		Materia Medica, Pharmacy, & Therapeutics.	80	
Saturday...	10—5 {	Physiology ...	50	Oral examination. Oral and practical examination.
		Anatomy ...	100	
			650	

226. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject,\* or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

*Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.						Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
		Anatomy, written exam.	Anatomy, practical and oral examinations.	Physiology.	Materia Medica, Pharmacy, & Therapeutics	Comparative Anatomy.	Organic Chemistry.			
		150	100	150	150	50	50	650		

227. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination and the order of proficiency.

#### SECOND M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

228. The Second M.B. & C.M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in July.

229. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

230. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of forty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion.

231. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has passed the First M.B. & C.M. examination, and has produced certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed:—

\* Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics shall be considered one subject.

1. Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognized school of medicine for not less than four years after passing the Preliminary Scientific examination, or the examination accepted in lieu thereof, as provided in by-law 212.

2. Of having attended the following courses:—

Surgery, two courses of not less than 100 lectures each.

Medicine and Pathology, do. 100 do.

Midwifery, &c., one course of not less than 80 lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence, do. do. 60 do.

Hygiene, do. do. 40 do.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, one course of not less than

Operative Surgery, one course. [40 lectures.

Clinical Surgery, three courses of not less than 40 lectures each.

Clinical Medicine, do. do. 40 do.

3. Of having attended the surgical and medical practice of a recognized hospital during four academic years contemporaneously with the above-mentioned lectures on Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine.

4. Of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic hospital during six months.

5. Of having attended the practice of a Midwifery hospital during three months, and of being competent to attend cases of labor.

6. Of having performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on the dead body.

232. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

233. The Second M.B. & C.M. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Medicine and Pathology ...	100	Written examinations.
	2—5	Surgery ...	100	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Midwifery & Diseases of Women and Children.	70	Written examinations.
	2—5	Medical Jurisprudence.	50	
Wednesday	10—1	Hygiene ...	70	Written examinations.
	2—5	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	50	
Thursday...	7—10	Clinical Medicine.	100	A practical examination in hospital.
Friday ...	10—5	{ Medicine and Pathology ...	50	Oral examinations.
		{ Surgery ...	50	



Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Saturday...	7—10	Clinical Surgery..	100	A practical examination in hospital.
	1—5	Operative Surgery	75	A practical examination.
Monday ...	7—9	Midwifery & Diseases of Women and Children....	30	An oral and practical examination. } Oralexaminations.
	1—5	Medical Jurisprudence ...	25	
		Hygiene ...	30	
Tuesday ...	7—10	Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery...	50	An oral and practical examination in hospital.
Total...			950	

234. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus, to undertake the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

235. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each. and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

*Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.									Whether passed or not passed. If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks.
		Medicine & Pathology.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.	Surgery.	Midwifery, &c.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Hygiene.	Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery.	Operative Surgery.	Total.	
150	100	100	150	100	75	100	100	75	950			

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9.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF  
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

236. Any person who has obtained the degree of M.B. & C.M. in this or any other recognized University in the British Empire, and has been engaged for three years in the practice of his profession subsequently to having taken that degree, or who, being also a graduate in Arts of this or any other recognized University in the British Empire, has been engaged for two years in the practice of his profession subsequently to having taken the degree of M.B. & C.M., may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Medicine; provided that he shall have submitted to the Medical Faculty a thesis or dissertation treating of any branch of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, or Sanitary Science which he may have made the special subject of study since passing the said M.B. & C.M. examination, and certified on honor to have been composed entirely by himself; that such thesis or dissertation shall be approved of by the Faculty; and that he shall be prepared, if called upon, to defend or explain the said thesis before the Faculty. The thesis must be lodged with the Registrar not later than the 15th January immediately preceding the Convocation at which the candidate desires to obtain the degree.

237. No thesis will be approved of by the Medical Faculty which does not contain either the results of original observation in the subjects named or in some of the sciences embraced in the curriculum for the M.B. & C.M. degree; or else a full digest and critical exposition of the researches of others on the subject selected by the candidate, accompanied by precise references to the works quoted, so that verification may be facilitated.

238. Each candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine or two Fellows of the University, and certifying that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

239. Applications for admission to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, together with the testimonial above referred to, shall be transmitted to the Registrar not later than the 15th January immediately preceding the Convocation at which the candidate desires to obtain the degree.

240. No candidate shall be registered unless he shall have previously paid a fee of one hundred rupees. A candidate who fails to satisfy the Faculty or to present himself to take up his degree at the time fixed shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but if he has been approved by the Faculty he may present himself on a future occasion to receive his degree on payment of a further fee of ten rupees.

#### 10.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE IN SANITARY SCIENCE.

241. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Sanitary Science must have passed the examination for the degree of M.B. & C.M., or L.M.S. of this or some other recognised University, or must be Medical Practitioners registered under the law existing in Great Britain.

242. The examination for the degree of L.S.Sc. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in July.

243. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

244. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of forty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion.

245. Candidates must produce certificates for having attended the following courses :—

General Pathology, one course of not less than 40 lectures.

Hygiene, do. do.

Analytical Chemistry, a practical course of not less than 6 months.

Sanitary Engineering, one course.

246. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

##### i.—CHEMISTRY.

The elements of inorganic and organic chemistry. In the practical examination each candidate shall be required to perform not less than two analyses. This examination shall include qualitative analyses of air, detection of gaseous emanations and other impurities in the atmosphere; analyses of water for domestic use, and of the nature and

amount of its mineral and organic constituents ; detection, chemical and microscopical, of adulteration in articles of food and drink.

## ii.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Properties of matter ; hydraulics and hydrostatics in reference to water-supply, drainage, and sewerage ; pneumatics in relation to warming, cooling, and ventilation of houses ; light and heat in relation to sanitation ; meteorology, and methods of making meteorological observations.

## iii.—SANITARY LAW.

The laws regarding Public Health enacted in Great Britain and in India ; the Famine and Jail Codes ; the Military regulations ; and the duties of Health Officers and of Port Surgeon.

## iv.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Statistical methods and data in reference to India, more especially to the Madras Presidency.

## v.—GENERAL PATHOLOGY, INCLUDING BACTERIOLOGY.

The history of epidemic and endemic diseases, their geographical distribution and relations to climatic and geological conditions. The methods used in bacteriological investigations.

## vi.—HYGIENE.

The causation and prevention of disease ; conditions of healthy nourishment, lodgment, and activity ; the hygiene of public and private buildings and of particular occupations ; quarantine ; hospitals for infectious diseases ; conveyance of the sick ; vaccination ; prostitution ; diseases of animals and vegetables in their relation to the health of man ; famine diseases ; poisons in manufactures in commercial and domestic use.

## vii.—SANITATION AND SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Collection, removal, and disposal of town refuse and excreta ; conservancy of pancharies, slaughter-houses, markets, cattle yards and aeries, public washing places, tanks, and river beds ; removal and disposal of the dead ; general principles of the construction of buildings, of sewerage, drainage, and water-supply works, and of ventilation and lighting.

## viii.—DRAWING AND MENSURATION.

Candidates will be expected to understand plans, sections, and estimates of public and private buildings, mines, water and sewerage works ; to draw rough figured plans from existing works ; and to have a knowledge of engineering terms. Mensuration of planes and simple solids.

247. The examination for the degree of L.S.Sc. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assigned to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Experimental Phy- Chemistry. [sics.	50 50	Written examina- tion.
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Sanitary Law. Vital Statistics.	50 50	Do.
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	General Pathology Hygiene.	75 100	Do.
Thursday...	10—1 2—5	Sanitation and Sa- nitary Enginrg. Drawing and Men- suration.	100 50	Written examina- tion. Practical do.
Fri. & Sat.	10—5	Chemistry.	100	Do.
Monday ...	10—1	General Pathology	75	Do.
		Special report on the sanitary condition of some actual locality.	150	A written report to be submitted not later than the 3rd Wednes- day in July.
Total ...			850	

248. The candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order in two classes :—

The first consisting of those who have obtained not less than seventy-five per cent. of the aggregate number of marks;

The second consisting of those who have obtained not less than fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

*Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.								Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Physics.	Chemistry.	Sanitary Law.	Vital Statistics.	General Pathology.	Hygiene.	Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering.	Drawing and Mensuration.	Special Report.	Total.	
50	150	50	50	150	100	100	50	150	850			

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11.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF  
BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

249. An examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

250. Candidates for the degree of B.C.E. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Arts examination, either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

251. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First examination in Arts, and, unless specially exempted from so doing, a certificate from the head of some college or school authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination, and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the First examination in Arts. Applications for exemption from the production of the latter certificate should be forwarded not earlier than the 1st July immediately preceding.

252. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

253. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*, and in respect to Surveying and Levelling it shall be practical as well as theoretical.

254. Candidates for the degree of B.C.E. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge; it being imperative upon candidates to pass an examination in the first three branches, but optional with them to select either IV., V., and VI., or VII. and VIII. :—

- I. Mathematics.
- II. Natural Philosophy.
- III. Mensuration and Estimate-making.
- IV. Surveying and Levelling.
- V. Constructive Engineering.
- VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.

## VII. Mechanical Engineering.

## VIII. Machine Drawing.

## i.—MATHEMATICS.

**Algebra.**—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical quantities. Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple. Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them. Surds. Algebraic Proportion and Variation. Permutations and Combinations. Binomial Theorem. Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions. Simple and Compound Interest, and Discount. Calculation and use of Logarithms.

**Geometry.**—Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI. to proposition 21, with definitions of book V.; also easy deductions.

**Plane Trigonometry.**—The solution of Plane Triangles, especially as applied in practice, and the investigation of the formulæ required in the several processes. The construction of tables of Goniometric Functions.

## ii.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

**Statics and Dynamics.**—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus. Composition and resolution of forces in one plane. The centre of gravity. The mechanical powers and their principal applications. Virtual velocities. Friction, and the rigidity of cards. The three laws of motion, with the different measures of force, and their relation to one another. Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc, with the theory of the simple pendulum. Unit of work; useful work of the simple machines; sources and reservoirs of force.

**Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.**—Treated as in the case of statics and dynamics. Equilibrium and pressure of fluids, elastic and non-elastic. Specific gravity. The application of hydrostatic and pneumatic principles to the examination of a steam engine, barometer, thermometer, common pump, forcing pump, condenser, hydraulic press, fire engine, diving bell, and siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the barometer.

**Hydraulics.**—Discharge of fluid through various orifices under varying circumstances. Effects of vena contracta. Flow of water in rivers and canals, and over weirs and calingulas. Time of filling and emptying locks.

## iii.—MENSURATION AND ESTIMATE-MAKING.

Mensuration of planes and solids. Preparation of estimates for roads, canals, and masonry-work connected therewith, as well as for ordinary buildings.

## iv.—SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Surveying with the chain, with prismatic compass and chain, with theodolite and chain and with circumferentor and chain. Keeping a field book and plotting. The theory and practice of levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Y level and Troughton and Simm's level; also the keeping of a field book and drawing sections. Measurement of heights by means of the aneroid and the mountain barometer.

## v.—CONSTRUCTIVE

Preparation of building materials, and estimation of their strength. The equilibrium of arches and roofs. Stability of abutments, piers and retaining walls. Construction of, and determination of, proper proportions for buildings, brick bridges, stone bridges, weirs, calingulas, sluices, canals, locks, and roads. General principles of carpentry, smith's work, iron founding and casting.

## vi.—ARCHITECTURAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

Plans, elevations, and sections of buildings, bridges, locks, sluices, calingulas, and all kinds of sluices. Plans of road surveys. Maps of general surveys.

## vii.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Calculation of dimensions of parts of machinery. Expedients for transmitting and modifying motion, and for gaining power. The nature of steam, with the properties of ordinary kinds of fuel, and the estimation of their caloric power. The construction and working of all classes of steam engines. The management of workshops, rates of prices, value of work, estimation of labor in carpentry, smith's work, iron founding and casting.

## viii.—MACHINE DRAWING.

Plans, elevations, sections and projections of machines, such as crabs, cranes, lathes, dredges, punching and shearing machines, pile drivers, and steam engines of all classes. Drawing of all kinds of tools. Working drawings of the component parts of machines.

255. *Scheme of Examination for the B.C.E. degree.*

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	} Surveying and Levelling.	150	<i>Viva voce</i> included.
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	} Constructive en- gineering.	300	
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Hydraulics ... Estimating ...	100 50	
Thursday...	10—1 2—5	Euclid & Algebra { Mensuration and Plane Tri- gonometry.	125 125	} Algebra ...=50 } Euclid ...=75 } Mensuration =50 } Plane Trig. =75
Friday ...	10—1 2—5	Architectural Drawing. Topographical Drawing.	50 50	
Saturday...	10—1 2—5	Statics and Dyna- mics. Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.	150 100	Each 75. { Hydrostatics =60 { Pneumatics =40
Total ...			1,200	



Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	{ 10—1 2—5	Mechanical Engi- neering.	250	
Tuesday ...	{ 10—1 2—5	Steam and the steam engine. [VII. <i>Vivá voce</i> in Branch	125 75	
Wednesday	{ 10—1 2—5	Hydraulics. Estimating.	100 50	To refer exclusive- ly to Mechanical Engineering.
Thursday ..	{ 10—1 2—5	Euclid and Algebra. Mensuration & Plane Trigonometry.	125 125	Algebra, 50; Euc- lid, 75. Mensuration, 50; Plane Trigonome- try, 75.
Friday ...	{ 10—1 2—5	Machine drawing.	100	
Saturday ...	{ 10—1 2—5	Statics & Dynamics. Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.	150 100	Each 75. Hydrostatics, 60; Pneumatics, 40.
Total ...			1,200	

256. To qualify for the degree of B.C.E., candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to each branch, and one-half of the aggregate number. Further in branch II. the marks allotted to Hydraulics shall be 100, of which number one-third must be secured to entitle a candidate to pass.

257. The passed candidates shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than the minimum qualifying for the degree.

The names of the candidates placed in the first class shall be ranked in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each; but the examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

*Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Register number.	Name of Candidate.	Number of marks obtained.								Passed or not passed. If passed, in what class placed.	Remarks.
		Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Mensuration and Estimate-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Constructive Engineering.	Architectural and Topographical Drawing.	Mechanical Engineering.	Machine Drawing.		
		200	350	100	150	300	100	450	100	1,200	

## 12.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTATE IN TEACHING.

258. An examination for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the fourth Monday in January.

259. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching must have graduated in this or some other University.

260. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his graduate's diploma, and, unless specially exempted from so doing, he must forward so as to reach the Registrar before the 15th December preceding the examination a certificate of having attended a full course of two terms at a Normal Institution authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St George in Council, or of having attended a full term at such Normal institution and having thereafter practised his profession for a period of at least six months. By special order of the Syndicate exemption from the production of such certificate may be granted in the case of persons who have, for a period of ordinarily not less than two-and-a-half years, been continuously on the regular teaching staff of a high school or college. Applications for exemption from the production of the above-mentioned certificate should be forwarded between the 1st July and

the 1st September immediately preceding the examination at which the candidate wishes to appear.

261. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of thirty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

262. The examination shall be both theoretical and practical. The theoretical portion of the examination shall be by means of printed papers.

263. Candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge:—

### *I. Principles of Education.*

1. The relation of education to the science of mind.
2. The various modes of mental activity and their connection with bodily structures and functions.
3. The relation of the teacher to each mode of mental activity.
4. Characteristics of different ages:—

(a) Infancy and childhood.—Activity, impressibility, imitativeness, memory, imagination, emotional susceptibilities, sympathy. Early manifestations of will and growth of voluntary power. The infant conscience, its character, and the laws of its development.

(b) The school age strictly so-called. The modifications, which the mental characteristics of childhood undergo in passing into and throughout the school period. Perception, observation, attention, memory, abstraction, generalization, imagination, conception, judgment, reasoning, as related to school-life. The predominant emotions of the school-age and the uses that may be made of them in intellectual and moral culture. The æsthetic emotions. The formation of habits of thought, feeling, and action. Pleasure and pain as motive powers at the teacher's disposal.

(c) The period succeeding the school-age when the study of science becomes possible. The great development of the powers of concentration, abstraction, generalization and reflection, which characterizes this period. The scientific imagination. The deepening and expansion of the emotional nature. The circumstances that tend to give to the character its definitive form.

5. The natural order of the acquisition of knowledge during these periods respectively, as determined by the order of development and the laws of the growth and operation of the intellectual faculties.

### *II. History of Education.*

1. History of education (general), education in Europe from the rise of the Universities to the present time—

(a) Monastic schools, their management and course of instruction. The origin and development of the Universities.

(b) The Revival of Letters, and its educational effects, e.g., the Latin schools.

(c) The Reformation, and the partial provision for popular education in Protestant countries.

(d) The educational work of the Jesuits, and the educational work of the Jansenists.

(e) Changes effected under the influence of Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, and the chief British writers on education.

(f) The present state of educational practice as exhibited in Germany, Great Britain, and India.

2. Special periods or writers to be prescribed from time to time.

### III. *Methods of Teaching and School-management.*

(1) The site, structure, fitting, and furniture of school buildings. (2) Sanitary conditions of effective teaching. (3) Physical exercises. (4) Books and appliances. (5) Registers and returns. (6) Organizations of schools. (7) Classification of scholars. (8) Means for securing discipline, order, regularity, and punctuality. (9) Distribution of school-work among the teachers. (10) The apportionment of time. (11) Order and correlation of studies. (12) The art of questioning as a means of instruction. (13) The use of lectures, of catechetical *vivâ voce* teaching from a text-book, and of catechetical *vivâ voce* teaching without a text-book. (14) Methods of teaching and of illustrating each of the subjects in an ordinary school course, with special reference to the English and vernacular languages (including all the various branches of instruction falling under those two heads), mathematics, geography, history, and physical science. (15) Preparation of teaching notes. (16) Examination, *vivâ voce* and in writing. (17) The management of a class. (18) The use of the black-board and other material appliances.

264. Candidates who have passed the theoretical part of the examination shall be examined as to their practical skill in the management of a class and in teaching. This shall be tested by their teaching a class in the presence of at least two of the examiners. Candidates shall not be approved by the examiners unless they have given satisfactory evidence of their ability to manage a class and to give *vivâ voce* instruction up to a standard not higher than that of the Matriculation examination in :—

1. Language (English and an optional Language).

2. Mathematics.

3. One of the following at the option of the candidate :—(a) Elementary Physics, (b) Chemistry, (c) History and Geography.

265. The written examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	Principles of Education ...	60
	2—5	Do. do. ...	60
Tuesday ...	10—1	History of Education ...	60
	2—5	Do. do. ...	60
Wednesday.	11—1	Method and School-management.	60
	2—4	Do. do. ...	60
Total ...			360

266. Candidates who obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks in the written examination shall, after the examiners have taken into account the manner in which they have acquitted themselves in the practical examination, be arranged alphabetically in a first and a second class. Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the aggregate number of marks in the written examination shall not pass.

Candidates who have passed the written examination, but who have failed to satisfy the examiners at the practical examination, shall be permitted to appear again for the practical examination only, on payment of a fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

*Form of statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Optional language and subject for practical examination.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.

## 267. Forms of Application for Registration.

### I.

#### MATRICULATION.

English Name	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
High School from which candidate appears.	
Present position or occupation.	
Where to be examined.	
Second language.	
Language from which the candidate elects to translate into English.	

### II:

#### F.A.

English Name.	
Vernacular.	
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of passing the Matriculation examination.	
Colleges in which candidate has studied, and time at each.	Time.
Present position or occupation.	
Where to be examined.	
Second language.	
Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application.	

### III. B.A.

#### English Language.

Name.		English.
Vernacular.		
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.)		
Religion.		
Address.		
Date of passing the First examination in Arts.		
College or colleges at which the candidate has studied for this division of the examination, and time at each.		Colleges in chronological order.
Present position or occupation.		
Language from which the candidate elects to translate into English.		
Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application.		

#### Second Language.

Name.		English.
Vernacular.		
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.)		
Religion.		
Address.		
Date of passing the First examination in Arts.		
College or colleges at which the candidate has studied for this division of the examination, and time at each.		Colleges in chronological order.
Present position or occupation.		
Language selected.		
Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application.		

#### SCIENCE.

Name.		English.
Vernacular.		
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.)		
Religion.		
Address.		
Date of passing the First examination in Arts.		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied for this division of the examination, and time at each.		Colleges in Chronological order.
Present position or occupation.		
Science branch.		
Sentence branch or branches, if any, in which the candidate has already passed.		
Signature of Principal of college which candidate is attending at date of application.		

IV.  
M.A.

Name.		English.
		Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)		
Religion.		
Address.		
Date of receiving the B.A. degree.		
College or colleges, if any, at which candidate has studied for this examination.		
Present position or occupation.		
Branch. (If Branch VI. what language or languages.)		
Branch or Branches, if any, in which the candidate has already passed.		

V.  
B.L.

Name.		English.
		Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)		
Religion.		
Address.		
Date of receiving the B.A. degree.		
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each.		Colleges in chronological order.
Present position or occupation.		

VI.  
M.L.

Name.		English.
		Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)		
Religion.		
Address.		
Date of receiving the B.L. degree.		
College or colleges (if any) at which candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each.		
Present position or occupation.		



c. VII.  
First L.M.S.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of passing the Matriculation examination.	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

VIII.  
Second L.M.S.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of passing the first L.M.S. examination.	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the first examination, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

IX.  
PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of passing the F.A. or B.A. examination.	
College or colleges at which candidate has studied Chemistry and Botany, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

## X.

## First M.B. &amp; C.M.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of passing the Preliminary Scientific or B.A. degree examination.	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the Preliminary Scientific examination, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

## XI.

## Second M.B. &amp; C.M.

Name.	English.
	Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of passing the first M.B. & C.M. examination.	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the first M.B. & C.M. examination, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

## XII.

## M.D.

Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion	
Address	B. obtaining degree.
Period during which candidate has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to receiving the M.B. & C.M. degree.	
Present position or occupation.	

## XIII.

## L.S.Sc.

Name.	English. Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
Date of obtaining the M.B & C.M. or L.M.S. degree.	
College or colleges at which candidate has studied since qualifying in medicine, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	

## XIV.

## B.C.E.

Name.	English. Vernacular.
Age.	
Name and position of father or guardian.	
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	
Town or village where resident.	
Date of passing the First examination in Arts.	
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his studies in civil engineering, and time at each.	
Present position or occupation.	
Optional subject.	

## XV.

## L.T.

Name.	English. Vernacular.
Age and date of birth.	
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	
Race ( <i>i.e.</i> , nation, tribe, &c.)	
Religion.	
Address.	
University, and date of graduation.	
Normal Institution where candidate has studied.	
Institution where candidate has been employed since leaving the Normal Institution.	
High School or college where candidate has been employed. [ <i>For candidates who have not received a Normal training.</i> ]	
Optional language and subject for practical examination.	
Present position or occupation.	

268.

**ACADEMIC ROBES.****Appointed by the Senate.****CHANCELLOR.**

A purple terry velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's dress gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassel nine inches long.

**VICE-CHANCELLOR.**

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's but with silver lace and tassel.

**REGISTRAR.**

A black silk-laced gown.

A black cloth academic cap.

**SENATE.**

A black silk gown, and a scarf of scarlet silk four inches wide, with a fringe of the same color three inches deep.

A black velvet academic cap, or either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border.

**GRADUATES.**

Graduates who are in the habit of wearing native costume shall be clothed in white, and shall wear either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border. All those who wear European costume shall wear either a black cloth academic cap or a turban of the above description.

*Bachelor of Arts.*

A gown made of black stuff, cut like the Cambridge B.A. gown.

A hood made of black silk edged with crimson silk.

*Master of Arts.*

A gown made of black silk, cut like the Cambridge M.A. gown.

A hood made of black silk lined with crimson silk.

*Bachelor of Laws.*

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with purple silk.

*Master of Laws.*

A gown similar to that for the M.A. degree.

A hood made of purple silk.

*Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.*

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk edged with light blue silk.

*Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery.*

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with light blue silk.

*Doctor of Medicine.*

A gown similar to that for the M.A. degree.

A hood made of light blue silk.

*Bachelor of Civil Engineering.*

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with orange silk.

*Licentiate in Teaching.*

A gown pertaining to the B.A. or M.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with gold-coloured silk.

## HONORARY DEGREES.

*Doctor of Laws.*

A gown made of white silk, with scarlet cloth facings.

A hood made of scarlet silk.

## RULES OF AFFILIATION.

269. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University of Madras in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

In the Faculty of Arts, institutions shall be affiliated as second-grade or as first-grade colleges, the former being entitled to enter students for the First examination in Arts only, the latter for both the First examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts degree examination. First-grade colleges shall be entitled to enter students for the Bachelor of Arts degree examination only in the optional branch or branches for which sanction has been accorded by the Syndicate.

In the Faculty of Law, affiliated institutions shall be entitled to enter students for the B.L. degree examination.

In the Faculty of Medicine, affiliated institutions shall be entitled to enter students for the L.M.S. or the M.B. and C.M. degree examination, or both.

In the Faculty of Civil Engineering, affiliated institutions shall be entitled to enter students for the B.C.E. degree examination only in the optional branch or branches for which sanction has been accorded by the Syndicate.

Normal institutions may also be affiliated and authorized to enter students for the L.T. degree examination.

270. The power of affiliating rests, subject to the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar. A refusal of an application for affiliation shall contain a statement of the reasons for such refusal.

271. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which it is situated; in the case of any other institution, by the responsible authority.

272. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate.

273. The application shall be accompanied by—

(1) Such statements as will enable the Syndicate to judge of the sufficiency of—

(a) The building accommodation provided or proposed to be provided, and sanitary arrangements.

(b) The furniture provided or proposed to be provided.

(c) The appliances provided or proposed to be provided for teaching the branches in which affiliation is sought.

(d) The staff of teachers employed or proposed to be employed, and the branch or branches proposed to be taught by each of them.

(2) A statement showing when the terms of the institution begin and end.

(3) A statement sufficient to enable the Syndicate to judge of the financial stability of the institution.

The Syndicate may order that the affiliation of an institution shall not take effect until such conditions as they may prescribe shall have been fulfilled.

274. The Syndicate shall, once in three years, revise the list of affiliated institutions; and, in the event of an institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to possess the means of educating up to the prescribed standard, the Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from such institution.

### CERTIFICATES REQUIRED UNDER SECTION XII. OF THE ACT OF INCORPORATION.

275. The grant of the Term Certificate shall be entirely at the discretion of the authorities of the various affiliated colleges, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The certificate shall not be granted in ordinary cases unless a student has attended three-fourths of the number of working days in a term, and shall not be granted in any case unless a student has attended two-thirds of the number of working days in a term.

(b) The certificate shall not be granted unless a student has completed the course of instruction to the satisfaction of the authorities of his college.

In counting attendance for the first term of the first and third years of the college course, that term shall be held to begin, in the case of each student who has passed the Matriculation or First examination in Arts immediately preceding, on the *seventh* day after a list, prepared and signed by the Registrar, of the candidates who have passed the said Matriculation or First examination in Arts may reach, in ordinary course of post, the station at which the said student has been examined.

276. If a student who has been refused a certificate should appeal to the University against such refusal, the Syndicate shall be prepared, if they see cause, to admit him to examination as a private student.

277. The certificate shall be drawn up in the form given below:—

*I hereby certify that.....  
attended the Junior First Arts Class of the.....College  
during the first term of 189 , and that his progress and conduct  
have been satisfactory.*

(Signature).....

*I hereby certify that.....  
attended the Junior First Arts Class of the.....College  
during the second term of 189 , and that his progress and conduct  
have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature).....*

*I hereby certify that.....  
attended the Senior First Arts Class of the.....College  
during the first term of 189 , and that his progress and conduct  
have been satisfactory.*

*(Signature).....*

*I hereby certify that.....  
attended the Senior First Arts Class of the.....College  
during the second term of 189 , that his progress and conduct have  
been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of instruction  
prescribed for the First examination in Arts.*

*(Signature).....*

*I hereby certify that.....  
has attended the course of instruction in.....at the  
.....College during the first term of 18 ,  
and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signed)*

*Principal.*

*I hereby certify that.....  
has attended the course of instruction in.....at the  
.....College during the second term of 18 ,  
and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signed)*

*Principal.*

*I hereby certify that.....  
has attended the course of instruction in.....at the  
.....College during the first term of 18 ,  
and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

*(Signed)*

*Principal.*

*I hereby certify that.....  
has attended the course of instruction in.....at the  
.....College during the second term of 18 ,  
and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory and that he  
has completed the course of instruction prescribed for the examination  
in.....*

*(Signed)*

*Principal.*

278. Certificates for the medical examinations shall be drawn up in the following manner. No certificate of attendance at a course of lectures shall be granted unless the candidate has attended not less than four-fifths of the total



number of lectures in each course. Certificates of having been engaged in medical studies, of having attended practical courses of instruction, and of having attended hospital practice, &c., shall not be granted, unless the candidate has given satisfaction to the authorities responsible for granting the certificates.

#### FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

*I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief....., ..... has completed his 19th year.*

*(Signed)*

*I certify that..... has been engaged in medical studies at the.....\* for a period of not less than two years since passing the Matriculation examination of the..... University.*

*(Signed)*

*Principal of School of Medicine.*

*I certify that..... has attended two courses of lectures on Anatomy, each course comprising not less than 70 lectures.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Anatomy.*

*I certify that..... has attended a course of not less than 70 lectures on Physiology.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Physiology.*

*I certify that..... has attended a course of not less than 70 lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*

*I certify that..... has attended one course of not less than 70 lectures on Chemistry, and a course of instruction in Practical Chemistry.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Chemistry.*

*I certify that..... has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pharmacy.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*

---

\* The name of the school of medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

*I certify that.....  
has dissected during two winter sessions, and has completed the dis-  
section of the human body.*

(Signed)

*Professor of Anatomy.*

*I certify that.....  
has worked in the out-patient department of the.....\*hospital  
for a period of ten months during his first year of study.*

(Signed)

*Medical Officer.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the clinical practice in the medical wards of the.....  
hospital for a period of five months during his second year of study.*

(Signed).

*Physician      \* Hospital.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the clinical practice in the surgical wards of the.....  
hospital for a period of five months during his second year of study.*

(Signed)

*Surgeon      \* Hospital.*

*These certificates, as well as a certificate of having passed the Matri-  
culation examination of the Madras or some other recognised Univer-  
sity, must be forwarded to the Registrar at least fourteen days before  
the date of the examination.*

#### SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

*I certify that.....  
has attended two courses of lectures on Surgery, each course compris-  
ing not less than 70 lectures.*

(Signed)

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended two courses of lectures on Medicine, each course compris-  
ing not less than 70 lectures.*

(Signed)

*Professor of Medicine.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 50 lectures on Midwifery.*

(Signed)

*Professor of Midwifery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on Ophthalmology.*

(Signed)

*Professor\*of Ophthalmology.*

\* The name of the hospital must be entered here.

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on Hygiene.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Hygiene.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of instruction in Operative and Minor Surgery.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the Practice of a Midwifery hospital for not less than three months, and has conducted not less than twelve labor cases.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Midwifery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the medical practice of a recognized hospital for a period of not less than twenty-four months, and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Medicine.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the surgical practice of a recognized hospital for a period of not less than twenty-four months, and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the practice of an Ophthalmic hospital for a period of not less than three months.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Ophthalmology.*

#### PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

*I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief.....  
has completed his eighteenth year.*

*(Signed)*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 60 lectures on inorganic Chemistry, and a course of instruction in Practical Chemistry.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Chemistry.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 40 lectures on Experimental  
Physics.*

(Signed)

*Professor of Physics.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 40 lectures on Botany.*

(Signed)

*Professor of Botany.*

*These certificates, as well as a certificate of having passed the First examination in Arts of the Madras or some other recognized University, must be forwarded to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of the examination.*

**N.B.**—Candidates who passed the B.A. degree examination in 1886 or any subsequent year, and who intend to avail themselves of the provisions of by-law 208, should state the date on which they passed the B.A. degree examination, and their register number. In addition to the certificate of age, they need only furnish an attendance certificate in the subject (either Botany, or Chemistry and Physics) in which they wish to be examined.

#### FIRST M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

*I certify that.....  
has been engaged in medical studies at the.....\*for a  
period of not less than two years since passing the Preliminary Scientific examination.*

(Signed)

*Principal of School of Medicine.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended two courses of lectures on Anatomy, each course comprising not less than 70 lectures.*

(Signed)

*Professor of Anatomy.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended two courses of lectures on Physiology, each course comprising not less than 70 lectures.*

(Signed)

*Professor of Physiology.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended one course of not less than 70 lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

(Signed)

*Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*

---

\* The name of the school of medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

*I certify that.....  
has attended one course of not less than 40 lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Comparative Anatomy.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended one course of not less than 30 lectures on Organic Chemistry.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Chemistry.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pharmacy.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*

*I certify that.....  
has dissected during two winter sessions, and has completed the dissection of the human body.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Anatomy.*

*I certify that.....  
has worked in the out-patient department of the.....\* hospital for a period of ten months during his first year of study.*

*(Signed)*

*Medical Officer.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the clinical practice in the medical wards of the.....  
\* hospital for a period of five months during his second year of study.*

*(Signed)*

*Physician                      \* Hospital.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the clinical practice in the surgical wards of the.....  
\* hospital for a period of five months during his second year of study.*

*(Signed)*

*Surgeon                      \* Hospital.*

*These certificates, as well as a certificate of having passed the preliminary Scientific examination (or the examination accepted in lieu thereof), must be forwarded to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of the examination.*

#### SECOND M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

*I certify that.....  
has been engaged in medical studies for a period of not less than four years since passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination (or the examination accepted in lieu thereof).*

*(Signed)*

*Principal of School of Medicine.*

*\* The name of the hospital must be entered here.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended two courses of lectures on Surgery, each course comprising  
not less than 100 lectures.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended two courses of lectures on Medicine and Pathology, each  
course comprising not less than 100 lectures.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Medicine and Pathology.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 80 lectures on Midwifery, &c.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Midwifery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 60 lectures on Medical Jurispru-  
dence.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 40 lectures on Hygiene.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Hygiene.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 40 lectures on Ophthalmic  
Medicine and Surgery.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Ophthalmology.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of instruction in Operative Surgery.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended three courses of lectures on Clinical Surgery, each course  
comprising not less than 40 lectures.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended three courses of lectures on Clinical Medicine, each  
course comprising not less than 40 lectures.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Medicine.*

## INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

## FACULTY OF ARTS.

*First examination in Arts.*

1. Aurangabad College.
2. Bangalore, Bishop Cotton's College.
3. " St. Joseph's College.
4. Bellary, Wardlaw College.
5. Berhampore, Native College.
6. Calicut College.
7. Calicut, Kerala Vidyasala.
8. Cocanada, Pittapur Raja's College.
9. Coimbatore College.
10. Coimbatore, St. Michael's College.
11. Cottayam, Church Mission College.
12. Cuddalore College.
13. Cuddalore, St. Joseph's College.
14. Ernakulam College.
15. Guntur, American Lutheran Mission College.
16. Jaffna, Central College.
17. Madras, Church of Scotland Mission College.
18. " Doveton Protestant College.
19. " St. Mary's College.
20. " Wesleyan Mission College.
21. Madura, Native College.
22. " Pasumalai College.
23. Mangalore College.
24. Masulipatam, Noble College.
25. Mysore, Maharaja's College.
26. Negapatam, Wesleyan Mission College.
27. Palghat, Victoria College.
28. Pudukota, Maharaja's College.
29. Salem College.
30. Shimoga College.
31. Tellicherry, Brennen College.
32. Tinnevely, Church Mission College.
33. " Hindu College.
34. Vizagapatam, Hindu College.

*Bachelor of Arts.*

1. Bangalore, Central College.
2. Haidarabad, Nizam College.
3. Kumbakonam College.
4. Madras, Free Church Mission and Madras Christian College.
5. " Pachaiyappa's College.
6. " Presidency College.
7. Mangalore, St. Aloysius' College.

8. Rajahmundry College.
  9. Tanjore, St. Peter's College.
  10. Trichinopoly, S.P.G. College.
  11. „ St. Joseph's College.
  12. Trivandrum, Maharaja's College.
  13. Tuticorin, Caldwell College.
  14. Vijayanagaram, Maharaja's College.
- Licentiate in Teaching.*

1. Saidapet, Teachers' College.

## FACULTY OF LAW.

*Bachelor of Laws.*

1. Madras, The Law College.
2. Trivandrum, Maharaja's College.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

*Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.*

1. Madras Medical College.

*Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery.*

1. Madras Medical College.

## FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

*Bachelor of Civil Engineering.*

1. Madras College of Engineering.

## SECOND GRADE COLLEGES.

(Affiliated January 1892.)

The institution was originally known as the Zillah School, and consisted of three departments, English, Marathi and Persian. It was raised to the grade of a High School in July 1886, and placed in charge of Mr. Ramachendra Kale, a graduate of the Bombay University, and an experienced teacher under whom it has made rapid progress. It is the leading school of the Mahratwari portion of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, and has five Middle Schools in the surrounding districts as its feeders. It is held in a commodious building situated on an eminence in what is known as the Ark of the old Fort of Aurangabad, and commands a pleasant view of the city. The institution is entirely maintained by H. H. the Nizam's Government, the pupils paying fees varying from 5 annas to H.S. Rs. 3 according to classes.

Principal .....	G. R. Kale, B.A.
Mathematical Lecturer .....	S. R. Joglekar, B.A.
Science Lecturer.....	K. R. Dhadphale, B.A.
Arabic Moulvi .....	Moulvi Mahamed Zakeer.
Sanskrit Pandit .....	



**Bangalore, Bishop Cotton's College.***(Affiliated November 1877.)*

These schools were opened in 1865 for boys and girls, European and Eurasian. In January 1871 the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., was appointed Warden; the whole institution was placed under his charge and a college department was sanctioned. The institution is under a committee consisting of the Chief Commissioner, the General of the Division, and several other gentlemen. The Lord Bishop of Madras is "Visitor." The school rolls show an average attendance of two hundred, whilst the college department has an average of six students. Of those who matriculate from these schools, the majority, after a year's further study, generally proceed to England to enter the various colleges for the engineering, medical and military professions; the college department, therefore, affords facilities to those who remain in India, for higher education. The college department is under the Warden, Mr. Harold A. Williams, M.A., Cambridge, and was formerly affiliated to the University as a first-grade college, but in 1890 affiliation beyond the standard of the First examination in Arts was withdrawn. The Bishop Cotton Schools and College have a grant from Government, and are under inspection.

£, St.

*(Affiliated September 1882.)*

This institution was established in 1857, with a view to afford to the Roman Catholic families resident in the Mysore state the means of procuring to their children a liberal education. It was then placed under the charge of the Brothers of St. Joseph's Society, and remained so till lately, when the management and teaching were taken up by the Foreign Missions Society, Paris. In 1882 it was raised to the rank of a second-grade college, and opened to all classes and creeds. The expenses are met from a Government grant-in-aid, school fees, and chiefly from an annual allowance of the Mysore Mission. A boarding establishment has been, from the beginning, attached to the school, affording accommodation for about 80 boys.

Principal.....	Rev. J. M. Vissac, B.Sc.
Assistant.....	„ M. L. Blaise.
„ .....	„ A. Boyer.
„ .....	„ L. Froger, B.A.
„ .....	„ A. E. Adolphus, B.A.

**Bellary, Wardlaw College.***(Affiliated January 1891.)*

This institution was founded about the year 1846 by the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, D.D. A Matriculation class was opened about 1867, and there was a First Arts class in connection with the institution

in 1869. There is a general and a consulting library of about 700 volumes, and a gymnasium and cricket club in connection with the institution.

Principal .....	J. P. Kotilingam, M.A.
Assistant .....	G. Lakshmana Rau.
„ .....	B. Venkata Rau, B.A.
„ .....	R. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
„ .....	S. Duraiswami Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....	R. Krishnachari.
Telugu Pandit .....	M. Raghavachari.

### Berhampore, Native College.

(Affiliated January 1888.)

The Berhampore Zillah School was established in 1856, and the college department was opened in February 1879.

The college, which was first affiliated to the University in 1878, is open to all classes of the community, and was, till the middle of 1888, a Government institution. The college was then transferred (with the building, furniture, &c.) to a committee, of which the Collector of Ganjam is the President, and was reaffiliated under the name of the "Native College, Berhampore." It is maintained by a Government grant-in-aid, school fees, and annual subscriptions from several of the Zemindars and proprietors of the district. A term fee of Rs. 28 is levied in the college department, the year being divided into two terms. Instruction is now imparted down to the upper primary standard.

The following scholarships are tenable in the college :—

Two scholarships of Rs. 10 each, to be conferred on Uriya candidates who have passed the Matriculation examination and undertake to prosecute their studies up to the standard of the First examination in Arts; and one of Rs. 15 to be awarded to an Uriya who has passed the First examination in Arts and undertakes to study for the B.A. degree examination.

Two other scholarships of Rs. 20 each, tenable for two years in the Rajahmundry College, are open to students of this institution who pass the First examination in Arts, preference being given to Uriyas and Mahomedans. These scholarships were established by the Zemindar of Parlakimedi.

Another scholarship of the value of Rs. 42 per term, tenable for two years in the college, is awarded every alternate year to the student of the 7th class standing highest in a competitive examination held on the 1st April.

The President of the Committee is E. C. Johnson, Esq., C.S., and the Hon. Secretary is G. Raghavaram Pantulu, B.A., B.L.

Principal .....	Babu Govindanath Guha, M.A.
1st Assistant .....	K. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A.
2nd „ .....	Bhupatinath Bose, Esq., B.A.
3rd „ .....	B. Jagannatha Doss Pantulu.

Sanskrit Pandit.....	V. Suryanarayana Sastri.
Telugu „ .....	G. Srirama Sastri.
Uriya „ .....	Dasaradhi Padhi.
Gymnastic Instructor .....	G. Viswanatham Pantulu.

### Calicut College.

(Affiliated November 1877.)

The provincial school of Calicut was established by Government in 1854. The present building was opened in 1863, the land on which it stands being given for the purpose by M.R.R. Choyikutti Muppan Avergal, and a moiety of the cost of building being met by public subscriptions. The name of the institution was changed to that of "Government College" in 1879. Being a Government institution it is open to all classes of the community. The languages taught are English, Malayalam, and Sanskrit. The fee levied is Rs. 65 annually.

There are three endowed scholarships in connection with this college; two out of the three scholarships founded in 1857 in the name of V. Conolly, Esq., late Collector of this district, known as the Senior Conolly scholarships, and one founded in 1869 in the name of G. R. Sharpe, Esq., who was for some years Civil and Sessions Judge of Malabar. The Sharpe scholarship of Rs. 9 per mensem is awarded to a native of Malabar who has passed the Matriculation examination from any school. It is tenable for two years in the college classes, and consequently is competed for every alternate year. The Senior Conolly scholarships of Rs. 16 a month each are awarded to natives of Malabar who have passed Matriculation from any school. They are tenable for four years, for two years at this college, and if the holder is successful at the First examination in Arts, for a further period of two years in the B.A. classes of the Presidency College. The junior Conolly scholarship is tenable in the school department.

Headmaster.....	N. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, M.A. (on furlough.)
Do. Acting.....	K. P. Guruswami Aiyar, B.A.
1st Assistant .....	K. P. Guruswami Aiyar, B.A. (on other duty.)
Do. Acting.....	D. A. Hobday, B.A.
2nd Assistant.....	U. Raghavendra Rao, B.A. (on other duty.)
Do. Acting.....	C. R. Krishna Aiyar, B.A.
3rd Assistant .....	C. R. Krishna Aiyar, B.A. (on other duty.)
Do. Acting.....	K. Venkateswara Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit.....	K. Venkateswara Sastri.
Malayalam Pandit.....	C. Chathu Nair.

### Calicut, Kerala Vidyalasala.

(Affiliated February 1879.)

In June 1877, H. H. the Zamorin Maharaja Bahadur, of Calicut, in conjunction with the senior members of his family, and on the

advice of the Collector, Mr. Logan, started an English school for the education of the young rajas, a considerable portion of the Talli palace being set apart for school purposes.

In 1878, the Government of Madras expressed "the utmost satisfaction with the enlightened and liberal action of Manavikarama, Zamorin of Calicut, in establishing the Kerala Vidyasala;" and "in recognition of the public spirit of the leading member of native society in Malabar, the sum of Rs. 1,815 was placed at the disposal of H. H. the Zamorin, for the purchase of a small library, physical science apparatus, and physiological diagrams and models, to be used in the Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut."

The school is a select one, only caste boys being admitted. The average attendance is 350. The fee collections amount to between Rs. 600 and 700 a month; these, with a grant of about Rs. 200 per mensem from the Zamorin, constitute the whole income of the school.

Principal .....	John Howard Bullivant, M.A.
Assistant.....	P. S. Visvanadha Aiyar, B.A.
" .....	K. J. Wilson, B.A.
" .....	C. P. Ramalinga Aiyar, B.A.
" .....	D. S. Gangadhara Sastri, B.A.
" .....	C. Gopala Menon, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....	V. Krishna Sastri.
" .....	A. Narayana Sastri.
Malayalam ,, .....	M. Narayana Vaidyar.

### Pittapur Raja's (Affiliated January 1884.)

This institution was established in 1852, through the exertions of Messrs. Prendergast and Tulasinga Chettiyar, with the object of imparting a knowledge in English and the Vernaculars. It was under the management of a committee. As the school entirely depended upon local subscriptions and fees, it gradually declined, and finally collapsed in the year 1862. In 1863, when Mr. Purvis was Collector, it was revived by the exertions of that gentleman and of the late K. Jagannatham Pantulugar, the Deputy Collector, and the school was re-opened on the 28th October 1863. The Government gave a monthly grant of Rs. 70 and the Rajah of Pittapur Rs. 100 per mensem towards its maintenance. In 1865 the increasing number of students and the want of sufficient accommodation led the Manager to point out to the public the necessity of erecting a building and of endowing the school in such a way that its permanency be insured. At this time of need the Rajah of Pittapur, with enlightened liberality, came forward and endowed the school with the sum of Rs. 25,000 in Government paper, and also gave a donation of Rs. 2,700 towards the building, Rs. 1,000 for furniture, and a spacious site. The Government also gave a build-

ing grant of Rs. 5,000, and sanctioned in 1866 a grant of half the cost of the maintenance of the school; and in that year the institution was raised to the Matriculation standard. The existing accommodation being found insufficient for the growing wants of the school, a new block of buildings was constructed on the western side, at a cost of Rs. 7,000, of which half was raised by subscriptions, the rest being a Government grant. In the beginning of 1882, the accommodation being found still insufficient, Mr. P. Ramakrishnayagar paid Rs. 6,000 towards the erection of an upper-storied hall. The Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000 towards the building, and thus the cost of erection was fully met without trenching on the funds of the institution, which amount now to about Rs. 50,000. As the majority of the Matriculates from Cocanada were obliged to discontinue their studies on account of the difficulty and expense of proceeding to Rajahmundry, the leading Hindu gentlemen of the place expressed a desire that First examination in Arts classes should be opened, and an application for affiliation was therefore made to the University. The funds of the institution are managed by a managing committee of ten members under the supervision of a general committee of about 35 members, with the Collector of the district as the *ex-officio* President.

The college classes, which for some years had been in abeyance, were revived in June 1890.

Principal .....	R. L. Maitra, M.A.
1st Assistant .....	S. Sankarayya, B.A.
2nd „ .....	V. Rama Rau, B.A.
3rd „ .....	P. Panakalarau, B.A.
4th „ .....	D. S. Prakas Rau, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....	E. Narasinha Sastri.
Telugu Pandit .....	E. Vallabharaya Sastri.
College Writer .....	V. B. Venkataramayya.

And 7 other teachers, including the Gymnastic Teacher.

### Coimbatore College.

(Affiliated November 1877.)

About the year 1851 'The Tahsildar's School,' so called because a Tahsildar of Coimbatore was its founder, was handed over to a committee of European and Native gentlemen under the designation of the 'Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School.' It received much assistance from Mr. H. S. Thomas, a former Collector of the district, and in 1867, when a European graduate of this University took charge, he found that the institution contained about two hundred and fifty boys, the highest class being the fifth. The fees monthly amounted to about Rs. 200. Under the designation of the 'Coimbatore College,' the institution has developed into a collegiate school with an efficient staff of teachers.

The institution is dependent entirely upon the Government and Municipal monthly grant of Rs. 460 and the fees which, on an

average, amounted last year to Rs.975. The school is open to all classes of the community. The majority (about 75 per cent.) are Brahmans, but there are on the rolls Hindus of all the other classes, Muhammadans, Native Christians, and Eurasians. Muhammadan are charged only half the monthly fee.

Principal .....	M. Hunter, B.A.
1st Assistant .....	R. Krishna Aiyar, B.A.
2nd „ .....	B. Bhnjanga Rau, B.A.
Science Master .....	K. Raghavachari, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit.....	Vijendra Char.
Tamil „ .....	Sabhapati Pillai.
Malayalam „ .....	Swami Sastriyar.

### Coimbatore, St. Michael's College.

(Affiliated January 1892.)

This institution is the result of the gradual growth of a small Anglo-Vernacular School established by the Fathers of the Foreign Mission Society, Paris, in 1860, for the education of the children of the Catholic residents of Coimbatore. It began to prepare boys for the Matriculation examination in 1887, and since then it has been successful in passing several of its pupils at that examination. The success of the institution, and a desire to place the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of the Catholic community, led the Roman Catholic Mission of Coimbatore to apply for its affiliation to the University of Madras. Though intended chiefly for Catholics, children of other religious persuasions are also admitted on the principle of non-interference.

Attached to the College is a Boarding establishment for Native Christians. The total strength of the institution is 332, of whom about 80 are boarders.

The institution is supported by the Roman Catholic Mission of Coimbatore assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government.

Principal & Professor of Latin.... Very Rev. Father Rondy.

Headmaster and Professor of }  
English and History ... } M. A. Dias, B.A.

Professor of Mathematics ..... R. Subrahmanya Sastri, B.A.

„ of Physiology ..... G. Adaikkalaswami Pillai, B.A.

Tamil Pandit..... C. Swaminatha Pillai.

### Cottayam, C.M.S. Syrian College.

The foundation of this college carries us back to the early days of missions. A continuous Christian education has been given in Cottayam by missionaries of the C.M.S. since about 1816. A visit from Dr. Buchanan, and the influence of two godly residents, Col. Macaulay and Col. Munro, stirred up the interest of the reigning

Ranee and of English churchmen in the ancient and venerable Syrian Church, which had tangible results in a seminary, conducted by English missionaries harmoniously for a time working with the Syrian Church authorities for the quickening of spiritual life and intelligence in the Syrian Church, and endowed jointly by gifts from England and a handsome endowment from the Ranee, Sri Parvathy Bhya : partly in land, partly in funds.

The object of endowment was "the good of the Syrian community;" and from Col. Munro's letters it would seem that he, its real founder, hoped for a gradual approximation of the Syrian Church to the Anglican.

In 1837 it was found necessary after a legal dispute to divide the endowments, about a half being given in trust to the "Missionaries at Kottayam" to carry out the work. The present school was then built under the supervision of the late Henry Baker, Senior.

In 1862 Cottayam College began to send in candidates for the Matriculation examination. Mr. Bishop a few years later was very successful in this respect, a large proportion of his candidates coming out in the first class : and in many cases being trained by him to act for the school staff.

In 1892 the college began its career as a second-grade college, and there are now 26 students in the First F.A. Class. About 3,000 rupees was collected in the neighbourhood to meet the large outlay necessary ; of this sum a thousand was given by H.H. the Maharajah and devoted to the erection of a small gymnasium. Mr. Chapman, a former Principal, left us a beautiful chapel, which visitors say is unmatched in South India.

The students are from the Reformed Jacobite and Protestant Syrian bodies ; about 50 are Hindus.

Fees are low—about  $\frac{1}{3}$  or less of ordinary Government rates.

There is a library, containing about 2,700 volumes, including the masters' and boys' library ; some of them are ancient and valuable, a small science museum, &c.

The C.M.S. give scholarships to the value of Rs. 20 per mensem to converts and their sons. There are 5 scholarships at Rs. 3 per mensem ; 15 exhibitions at Rs. 2, and Rs. 20 per mensem is given by Bishop Hodges' Fund for helping poor students.

Principal..... Rev. A. J. French Adams, M.A.

Vice-Principal..... Rev. E. Bellerby, B.A.

Assistant Master..... P. M. Chakko, B.A.

"..... T. I. Cherian, B.A.

"..... Kurian, B.A.

"..... N. Kuruwila, B.A.

### Cuddalore College.

(Affiliated February 1888.)

This institution was originally a feeder to the late Government College, commencing as a primary school. It is managed by a com-

mittee of Native Gentlemen of the place, and it occupies the building in which the late Government College was held.

The prize instituted in the late Government College, in recognition of the services of Mr. E. H. Elliot as its Headmaster, by the gentlemen of the town has, on its abolition, been transferred by the contributors to this institution. Two prizes are awarded by Messrs. C. Ramachandra Aiyar, C.S., and C. Venkobacharriyar, Sub-Judge, Tanjore, of the value of Rs. 10 and 5 respectively.

In 1888 Mr. Gajjala Ramanjulu Naidu instituted a prize in his own name, to be given to the first boy from the college, in any one of the public examinations, as may be decided upon by the committee. An endowment of Rs. 250 was made in 1891 by Mr. P. Rajagopalacharriyar Avergal, C.S., to found a prize in the name of his deceased father, Mr. P. Vardacharriyar Avergal, the late Deputy Collector of South Arcot.

Headmaster.....	M. D. Masilamani Pillai, B.A.
1st Assistant .....	K. Sambasiva Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....	N. Swaminatha Sastri.
Tamil           ,, .....	C. Swaminatha Aiyar.
Secretary to the Committee...	M. Kumaraswami Pillai.

### Cuddalore, St. Joseph's College.

(Affiliated March 1884.)

This institution was founded by the Right Rev. F. Laouënan, D.D., Archbishop of Pondicherry, as a high school in January 1868. It is supported by the Roman Catholic Mission, assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government. All classes of the community are admitted without distinction of caste or creed. It possesses a boarding establishment for Native Roman Catholic Christians. The total strength of the school at present is 400, of whom about 125 are boarders.

Principal .....	Rev. J. Bertho, B.A.
Prefect of Studies .....	„ J. Pachod.
Professor of Mathematics, Phy- siology, etc. ....	„ J. B. Führer, Ph.D.
Headmaster .....	M. B. Soosay Pillai, M.A.
1st Assistant .....	N. Paramasiva Aiyar, B.A.
2nd       ,, .....	R. Gopala Aiyangar, B.A.
3rd       ,, .....	S. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....	Ramanuja Aiyangar.
Tamil       ,, .....	C. Vaidyanatha Aiyar.

### Ernakulam College.

(Affiliated November 1877.)

For many years prior to 1865 the Rajah of Cochin had maintained a small English school at Ernakulam. In that year it was placed



under the care of a European Headmaster, and soon rose in numbers and standard, until, in 1868, students were first sent up for the Matriculation examination, and since then others have gone up every year. A large and commodious building, erected by the Sirkar, was occupied in 1870, and subsequently enlarged in 1879. In 1874 a First examination in Arts class was opened. Boys from all classes of the community, without any distinction as regards caste or creed, are admissible, but the mass of the school consists of Brahmans, Christians, and Nayars, the latter being most numerous. The total strength of the school is about 500 boys.

The Cochin Government bears the greater part of the expenses of the school, the fees producing a little over one-third of the total cost of the establishment.

The monthly fees are Rs. 4 in the college classes.

There are now six scholarships granted by the Sirkar. Four of these are stipendiary, viz., two of Rs. 7 monthly, and two of Rs. 5. The two of Rs. 7 are allotted, one each year, to a student of the college who has passed the First examination in Arts; they are tenable for the two years of the B.A. course at any college in Madras. The two at Rs. 5 are given, one each year, to the highest first-class Matriculate from the school, and are tenable during the two years' college course at Ernakulam. Two other free scholarships are given, one each year, to a Matriculate from the school and are tenable under similar conditions.

Principal .....	D. M. Cruickshank, M.A.
Mathematical Master .....	P. R. Subrahmanya Sastriyar, B.A.
Assistant " .....	M. Sankara Menon, B.A.
Malayalam Pandit .....	G. Matthan.
Sanskrit " .....	Venkata Subha Sastri.

### Guntur, American Lutheran Mission College.

(Affiliated September 1885.)

The American Evangelical Lutheran Mission started a school in the year 1853, but owing to the falling off of funds during the Civil War in America, the school was closed for several years. It was re-opened in February 1874, as a high school, under the principalship of Rev. L. L. Uhl, Ph.D.

There are prize funds connected with the school to the amount of Rs. 900, and a loan fund, without interest, to help poor, deserving, and clever boys, which amounts to Rs. 2,615-13-7. The school is open to all classes, without respect to caste or religion; and this plan has been worked with considerable success. The college was opened in 1886, and during the past year there was a fair attendance. The school has Sanskrit, Hindustani, and Telugu Departments.

The present buildings are altogether inadequate, and new buildings at a cost of about Rs. 75,000 are being erected. The Government

has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 22,500 towards the building fund. They will be ready for occupancy this year.

Principal .....	Rev. L. B. Wolf, M.A.
1st Assistant .....	B. Kanakarazu, B.A.
2nd „ .....	{ P. V. Krishnayya Nayudu, B.A. K. A. Dikshutulu, B.A.
3rd „ .....	
Telugu Pandit.....	V. Ramayya, B.A.
Sanskrit „ .....	N. Subrahmanya Sastri.
	Sitaram Sastri.

### Jaffna, Central College.

(Affiliated November 1881.)

This school was established in the year 1834 by the Rev. Peter Percival of the Wesleyan Mission, Jaffna. The object of its establishment was to furnish instruction to the native boys of the town and neighbourhood in the branches of a liberal English education.

This school rapidly became popular, and its pupils, including its lower branch at Wannarponne, soon numbered 235. In 1853 an English Principal was appointed to take charge of the school.

The school has at present upwards of two hundred and fifty students on the roll. Its teaching staff consists of the Principal, assisted by one Headmaster and twelve under teachers. Its curriculum embraces the eight Government standards, together with subjects required for the Matriculation and First examination in Arts course. There are six local scholarships open to this school of the values of Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Rs. 25, and Rs. 20, respectively. The fees of the school range from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 a quarter in the higher standards. The average income of the school from fees amounts to Rs. 2,000 per annum.

### Madras, Church of Scotland Mission College.

(Affiliated January 1887.)

This institution was founded by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1837 with the view of providing a Christian liberal education for the natives of Madras; and for some years it was the only institution in Southern India where a liberal education could be obtained by the natives. There are about 600 pupils in the school and college departments, and these belong to all classes of the community.

Ag. Principal.....	C. A. Paterson, M.A., LL.B.
1st Assistant .....	P. S. Annachariyar, B.A.
2nd „ .....	J. E. Vedanayakam, B.A.
3rd „ .....	G. Devasahayam, B.A.
4th „ .....	B. Narasimhesvara Sarma, B.A.

**Madras, Doveton Protestant College.***(Affiliated November 1877.)*

This college was opened as a high school on the 1st March 1855. The object of the institution is "to offer to the youth of the Christian community a liberal and sound Christian education," in accordance with the recognized tenets of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the whole body of the Protestant Churches. All Protestant Christians may become members of the institution by a monthly payment of Re. 1, and are entitled to vote at the general meetings (if their subscriptions are paid up for the six months previous to such meetings). The executive management is in the hands of a committee of thirteen (nine representatives of the Doveton Institution, and four of the Protestant College), which meets once a month, and is empowered to frame such regulations as it deems proper for the internal economy of the institution.

The various sources of revenue are :—(1) fees, (2) subscriptions, (3) Government grant-in-aid, and (4) interest on Government securities held in trust from Captain Doveton's estate, and a donation of Rs. 5,000 per annum from the interest on the Protestant College fund. The institution comprises a school and a college department. Up to the year 1890 the college was affiliated to the University to the B.A. standard, but owing to the classes for preparing candidates for the degree being closed, affiliation beyond the standard of the First examination in Arts has been withdrawn.

The number on the rolls of the institution is about one hundred and ninety. The fees vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 in the different classes. Four scholarships are awarded annually to first year's students who have passed the Matriculation examination of the University. These scholarships are of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Principal, and Prof. of English, } Classics and Logic ... .. }	Rev. E. T. Davies, M.A.
Prof. of Mathematics .....	S. P. D'Sylva, B.A.
„ of Physical Science.....	A. E. Harvey, B.A.

**SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS.**

Rev. R. Halley, M.A. ....	1856—1863.
„ John Bamforth, M.A. ....	1863—1867.
George Thom, Esq., M.A. ....	1868—1876.
John Cook, Esq., M.A. ....	1876—1882.
Cecil M. Barrow, Esq., M.A. ....	1883—1890.
Rev. E. T. Davies, M.A. ....	1891—

*(Affiliated February 1883.)*

This institution was founded by the Right Rev. Joseph Carew, D.D., in 1839. It is supported by the Madras Catholic Mission, assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government. It began to prepare boys for the Matriculation examination in 1862, and since then has

been successful in passing every year several of its pupils at that examination. In order to bring within the reach of the Catholic community of Madras the advantages of a University curriculum, it was resolved to apply for the affiliation of this institution to the University of Madras. All classes of pupils are admitted both to the school and college departments, and the number at present on the rolls is 305. The fees levied in the different classes are in accordance with the scale laid down by Government. A library and physical cabinet are being gradually formed.

Principal .....	Rev. A. Walsh.
Professor of Latin.....	„ A. J. M. Heijligers.
„ Mathematics.....	A. V. Panchanada Aiyar, B.A.
„ History .....	J. Saldanha, B.A.
„ English.....	A. Pereyra, B.A.
Tamil Pandit .....	T. T. Saiyappa Mudali.

### Madras, Wesleyan Mission College.

(Affiliated January 1887.)

This institution was founded by the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A., in 1851. A European principal, the Rev. A. Burgess, was appointed in 1854, and under him the school rapidly increased in numbers and rose in standard. At first it was held in a thatched shed, but in 1857 a permanent building was erected, which was enlarged in 1863 to accommodate 400 pupils, and again in 1886 to accommodate 300 more. The entire cost of buildings has been Rs. 50,000. A pupil from this school passed the entrance examination of the University in 1858, but it was not till 1860 that a regular Matriculation class was formed. The college is supported by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government.

Principal .....	Rev. J. Cooling, B.A. (London).
Vice-Principal .....	W. E. Hoare, M.A. (Oxon).
Headmaster .....	T. Rajagopalachariyar, M.A.
First Assistant .....	P. Sundram Aiyar, B.A.
Second „ .....	T. N. Appu Aiyar, B.A.
Tamil Pandit.....	V. Srinivasaraghavachariyar.
Telugu „ .....	C. Varadachariyar.
Sanskrit „ .....	P. Krishnamachariyar.
Persian Munshi.....	Mohidin Husain Khan

with twelve other Assistant Masters employed wholly in the school department.

### Madura, Native College.

(Affiliated January 1889.)

The Madura Native College was established on the 1st January 1889 by the Native High School Committee at the request of some of the leading inhabitants of the district, on the abolition of the Government College. It embraces four departments,—the college,

high school, middle school, and primary school. The college and the high school are located in the old Government College building, handed over by Government to the Native High School Committee. The middle and primary schools form branches of the college, and are located separately in two mantapams lately occupied by the Native High School and the Hindu High School. The institution is open to all classes of the community, and is attended chiefly by Hindus. A native Committee manages the institution through a Secretary, with Mr. E. Turner, the Collector of the district, as their President.

Headmaster.....	S. Venkobachariyar, B.A.
Assistant.....	A. Raja Ram Aiyar, B.A.
„.....	P. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
„.....	C. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A.
„.....	P. N. Naganatha Aiyar, B.A.
„.....	C. Narayanasami Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit.....	G. Anna Sastriyar.
Tamil „.....	S. Raghava Aiyar.

### Madura, Pasumalai College.

(Affiliated November 1881.)

The Pasumalai Seminary was opened as a high school and training institution in 1842, and has continued without any break in its operation, through fifty years, up to the present time. It is situated two and half miles S. W. of Madura, and is under the care of the American Madura Mission. It has ample grounds, and is well provided with buildings, school-fixtures, scientific apparatus, and has a consulting and general library, and a small invested fund—the interest of which is devoted to scholarships. The pupils are chiefly drawn from middle grade schools in the chief towns of the Madura District under the care of the American Madura Mission. The school has sent up pupils to the Matriculation examination since 1879. The first college class was opened at the beginning of 1882. A secondary and primary Normal school with practising school has been added to the college.

Principal.....	Rev. Geo. T. Washburn, B.A.
Assistant.....	H. H. Stutson, B.A.
„ Master.....	S. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.A.
„ „.....	Peter Isaac, B.A.
„ „.....	S. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B.A.
„ „.....	V. W. Stephenson.
„ „.....	V. Sandiagu.

### Mangalore College.

(Affiliated November 1887.)

This is a Government institution and was established in 1866 at the request of the Hindu population of the district of South Canara, who subscribed Rs. 65,000 for the purpose.

Attached to the college there is a high school. The institution is open to all classes of the community without any distinction of caste or creed. The sources of revenue are the interest of the endowment fund, which amounts to about Rs. 200 per mensem, and the school fees, which for the last three years amounted to an average of Rs. 9,779-4-8.

The 'Thomas Scholarship,' founded in memory of H. S. Thomas, Esq., the late Collector of South Canara, and worth Rs. 5 per mensem, is awarded to a Matriculate from the school. The 'Ormsby Prize', of the value of Rs. 11, founded in 1870 by his pupils and assistants in honor of W. E. Ormsby, Esq., the first Headmaster, is awarded annually to the student of the college who obtains the highest number of marks in a competitive examination conducted by the Headmaster.

Headmaster .....	C. C. Flanagan, M.A.
Assistant Master .....	U. Krishnayya, B.A.
"      " .....	B. Raghavendra Rau, B.A.
"      " .....	N. Ananda Rau, B.A.
"      " .....	N. Venkoba Rau, B.A.
"      " .....	H. Venkat Rau, B.A.
"      " .....	H. Krishna Rau, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....	P. Balappa.

### Masulipatam, Noble College

(Affiliated November 1877.)

The institution takes its name from the Rev. R. T. Noble, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, who was one of the two Missionaries first sent to Masulipatam by the Church Missionary Society in 1841. He opened it with two pupils in 1843, and continued in charge without break till his death in 1865. In 1864 the number on the rolls had reached 300, and a collegiate department was commenced.

Various circumstances have at times much affected the number and quality of the pupils. In 1852 a Brahman pupil became a Christian, and the number of students fell from 80 to 4. Other converts followed in 1856, and the Hindu community, becoming alarmed, founded a rival high school, which has naturally the support of many of the chief members of Hindu society in Masulipatam. About 400 pupils are still being educated in the school and its branches, in addition to the college. There is also a Muhammadan branch situated in the heart of the town, which numbers over 100 pupils.

The collegiate department is steadily increasing. The first M.A. of the Madras University, V. Sundararamayya Garu, was educated up to the First Arts standard in the school, and, until the establishment of the Provincial College at Rajahmundry, it was the only collegiate institution in the Northern Circars. A grant-in-aid of about Rs. 1,000 per annum is drawn from Government in aid of the college department. The remaining cost is borne by the C.M.S. and the

Rugby Fox Memorial Fund. The latter was begun in 1848 to provide an Assistant Master, as a memorial of Mr. Noble's first colleague, the Rev. H. W. Fox, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, who was educated at Rugby School.

Scholarships are annually given by the Lord Bishop of Madras, and the C.M.S. After Mr. Noble's death, more than Rs. 14,750 were collected for a memorial to him. With this sum, supplemented by grants from the C.M.S. and Government, a site was purchased, and a large and commodious building was erected for the school. It contains a spacious hall and suitable class rooms. There is a considerable library of valuable books, and the school appliances are ample and excellent. A native Noble fund provides two scholarships in the school department. The C.M.S. and a legacy from Miss Brabazon, a friend of Mr. Noble's, furnish others.

Through the efforts of Rev. E. Noel Hodges, a considerable addition was made to the school-building in 1883. The new erection is chiefly devoted to the use of the college department, and contains small geological and physiological museums, physics and chemistry apparatus, and a well-found reference library.

Principal.....	Rev. C. W. A. Clarke, M.A. (on furlough.)
Rugby Fox Master..	Rev. H. J. Tanner, M.A. (Ag. Principal.)
Assistant.....	M. Ramaswami Aiyangar, B.A., L.T.
„ ..	S. V. A. Ross Pillai, B.A.
„ ..	V. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A., L.T.
„ ..	A. Ramaswami.
Telugu Pandit.....	K. Durganagesvara Sastri.

### Mysore, Maharaja's College.

(Affiliated November 1877.)

This institution was established in 1833, by the late Maharaja, as a free English school, according to the inscription still existing over the principal gate-way. On the death of His Highness in 1868, the school was taken over by Government, and called the Raja's School. The school had for several years sent up candidates for the University examinations, when in 1875 it was formed into a high school for the Ashtagram Division of the province of Mysore. In 1879 it was affiliated as a second-grade college under the name of the Maharaja's College, Mysore. All classes below the upper fourth were abolished in July 1884, and the upper fourth in January 1891. In the two First Arts classes together there are upwards of 100 students, whilst the number of pupils in the school department is also above 100.

A sum of Rs. 50 a month is granted by Government for scholarships. In 1883 the Mysore Government founded five special scholarships, each of Rs. 10, to enable the first five that pass the Matriculation examination from a Mysore school in the first class, to prosecute their studies for the First examination in Arts in a Mysore

college. Four of these scholarships<sup>9</sup> were won by the Maharaja's college in 1889, one in 1890, and one in 1891.

The college has a library, a reading room supplied with the best English and Indian papers and periodicals, a debating club, a lawn-tennis club, a cricket club, a foot-ball club, and a gymnasium.

Headmaster.....	J. Weir, M.A.
Asst. Master.....	S. Malhari Rau, B.A.
" "	M. Sama Rau, M.A.
" "	K. Venkataswami Aiyar, B.A.
" "	K. Narayana Aiyangar, B.A.
" "	A. Venkatesayya, B.A.
" "	B. Subha Rau, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit.....	P. Tirumalachar.
Urdu and Persian Pandit....	Sultan Mahomed Khan.
Kanarese Pandit.. ..	Karibasappa.

### Negapatam, Wesleyan Mission College.

(Affiliated March 1883.)

Founded between 1820 and 1830. Matriculation class opened 1863. College classes opened 1883.

Principal.....	Rev. E. Webster, M.A.
Vice-Principal.....	W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
Assistant .....	J. Kulandaivelu, B.A.
" .....	G. S. Ramaswami, B.A.

### Palghat, Victoria College.

(Affiliated January 1888.)

This institution was started in 1886 as a Rate School, under Mr. C. E. LaNauze, now a Barrister-at-Law practising in Malabar. In 1871 the School was taken over by the Local Fund Board, and, Mr. LaNauze having resigned, Mr. T. C. Elsworthy was appointed to the Headmastership on 1st April 1871. In 1877 the School became a Government High School. In 1884 it was handed over by Government to the management of the Municipal Council, Government however paying the net charges of the High School.

At the beginning of 1888 the High School was raised to the rank of a Second Grade College, and affiliated to the Madras University under the management of the Municipal Council, Government undertaking to bear the net cost of the College Department. The Municipal Council resolved, at the meeting held to pass the Budget for 1891-92, to work the institution on the Salary Grant system from the 1st April 1891. Government has sanctioned this arrangement.

On the death of Mr. Elsworthy, after 19 years' service, Mr. Cecil M. Barrow, M.A., of Hertford College, Oxford, was appointed to the vacancy in the headship of the institution.



The numbers on the rolls on 24th February 1892 were,—in the College 120, in the High School 188, and in the Middle School 85, making a total for all Departments of 393.

Principal.....	Cecil M. Barrow, M.A.
1st Assistant.....	A. Anantakrishna Aiyar, B.A.
2nd „ .....	T. S. Kalyanarama Aiyar, B.A.
3rd „ .....	N. A. Parasurama Aiyar, B.A.
4th „ .....	R. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, B.A. (Ag.)
5th „ .....	L. S. Narayana Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit.....	P. Rayaru Nair.
Malayalam „ .....	A. Sankaran Nair.

with six other Assistants and an Upper Secondary Class Master.

### Pudukota, Maharaja's College.

(Affiliated November 1881.)

An Anglo-Vernacular School was first started in Pudukota in the year 1857, under the name of the Raja's Free School, for the education of His Highness' poor subjects. In 1878, when the present Headmaster, a trained graduate, was appointed, the several classes about 70 strong were re-arranged after the British classification and the teaching staff was improved. In 1879 the strength rose to about 300, when it was housed in the then newly erected building in the town. Again in a year or two the number increased, when that building was added to in the ground and first floors. Then a shed to accommodate 250 more was erected close by. And, lastly, the school over 600 strong, having outgrown these additions and extensions, a more commodious building was constructed, in a more airy locality outside the town, suitably to all the requirements of a college and in conformity with the Educational Rules as regards accommodation and sanitation. This building was completed in June 1891, when it was occupied by the College, High and Middle School Departments, the Primary Department having been left in the old building in the town.

2. In 1880, students were, for the first time, sent up for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, and, in 1881, a First Arts class was opened.

3. Free Hand Drawing has been introduced and a duly certificated Drawing Master entertained on Rs. 50 per mensem.

4. The College with its high, middle and lower schools contains nearly 600 pupils. The monthly fees were recently slightly enhanced and range from Rs. 3 in the college to annas 8 in the Primary School. 8 per cent. of the total number are free scholars.

5. The College has a library consisting of over 2,500 volumes, a reading room supplied with the best English periodicals, a gymnasium with a complete set of apparatus, a lawn-tennis court, and tiffin rooms capable of accommodating 400 pupils at a time.

Headmaster .....	S. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A.
1st Assistant .....	S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, B.A.
2nd „ .....	T. K. Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A.
3rd „ .....	B. V. Kamesvara Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....	P. K. Swami Sastri.
Asst. Sanskrit Pandit.....	S. Subrahmanya Sastri.
Tamil Pandit .....	P. Saravana Pillai.

### Salem College.

(Affiliated February 1879.)

The Salem Zillah School was established in 1856. The college department was opened in February 1879. The institution was transferred to the Municipality on October 1st, 1885.

A half-yearly fee of Rs. 28 and Rs. 30 is levied in the college department.

Headmaster .....	E. E. Perrett.
1st Assistant Master .....	T. Amaladas Pillai, B.A.
2nd „ „ .....	K. R. Raghunathachari, B.A.
3rd „ „ .....	Vacant.
4th „ „ .....	T. K. Hanumanta Rau, B.A.
5th „ „ .....	V. S. Swaminatha Dikshitar, B.A.
Drawing Master .....	C. Kodandaswami Mudali.
Librarian .....	A. Duraiswami Pillai.
Sanskrit Pandit .....	V. Gopalachar.
Tamil „ .....	S. Saravana Pillai.

### Shimoga College.

(Affiliated November 1877.)

This institution was established in 1854, as a Wesleyan Mission school receiving a Government grant-in-aid. In 1858 it was converted into a Government school, and in 1875 formed into a high school for the Malnad or high-lands of the Nagar division, occupying the north-west of the Mysore territory. In February 1889 the 4th and lower classes were formed into a separate institution, the Municipal English School. The institution thus consists of the college, high school, and upper fourth classes, and contains 140 pupils, 96 per cent. of whom pay fees; of these 135 are Hindus, 2 Christians, and 3 Mahommedans. The fees are as follows:—college classes, Rs. 3 per mensem, high school, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8, and upper fourth, Re. 1. A sum of about Rs. 300 a year is granted by Government for scholarships. The school has reading, cricket, football and lawn-tennis clubs, and a gymnasium, the gift of H. H. the Maharajah.

Headmaster .....	A. G. King, B.A.
Principal Assistant.....	R. Narasimhaachar, B.A.
Mathematical „ .....	H. Krishnamurti, B.A.
Science Assistant.....	C. M. Vijayaraghavachar, B.A.

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General Assistant.....	a. M. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A.
Kanarese Pandit .....	Venkata Ramana Sastri.
Sanskrit       ,, * .....	Subrahmanya Sastri.

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### Tellicherry, Brennen College.

(Affiliated January 1891.)

In 1862, with the funds left by Mr. E. Brennen, Master Attendant at this port, a spacious building was erected on a plot of Government land and a free-school started. His endowment for the school amounts to Rs. 8,600 in Government promissory notes in the hands of the Accountant-General, held jointly in the names of the Collector of Malabar and the Chaplain of Cannanore, as Trustees. The school was managed by the Basel German Mission till the 1st March 1872, when the Mission having retired from its management it was reopened in June 1872 as a Government Zilla School. In 1883 the middle, and in 1884 the high school departments were transferred to the Municipality, which in 1889 added a gymnasium shed to the school. Owing to the insufficiency of accommodation two large extensions of the college building have been taken on hand at a cost of Rs. 5,800 and the work is fast approaching completion. There are at present 55 students in the college, 76 in the upper, and 66 in the lower secondary departments. Drawing is taught in the lower classes.

Headmaster .....	P. P. DeRosario, B.A.
Assistant .....	I. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A.
" .....	K. A. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, B.A.
" .....	M. Seshagiri Prabhu.
" .....	T. Kunhi Raman, B.A., L.T.
" .....	R. Panchapagesa Aiyar.
" .....	N. Vasudeva Rau.
" .....	M. Balakrishna Prabhu.
" .....	P. V. Kannan Nair.
A Malayalam Pandit and a trained Gymnastic Instructor.	

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### Tinnebelly, Church Mission College.

(Affiliated January 1878.)

This college was founded in 1880. The teaching staff consists of Rev. H. Schaffter, M.A., T.C.D., R. F. Ardell, Esq., of Queen's College, 2 Graduates, 4 First Arts men, 4 Matriculates, 3 Fourth Grade Masters, and 8 other teachers, besides 4 Pandits for Sanskrit and Tamil. Every boy has at least two hours a week of training in gymnastics and drilling. A large college building was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,500 (of which Rs. 2,000 were contributed by Government) and opened August 1884. There is a regular annual prize distribution, at which £30 worth of prizes are given away, nearly the whole cost of prizes being borne by subscriptions given by European and Native gentlemen on the spot. The attendance averages 400 with 450 on the rolls.

**Tinnevely, Hindu College.***(Affiliated April 1878.)*

This institution was established on the 27th March 1861 by several Hindu gentlemen who were desirous of having in Tinnevely a school of superior secular instruction. It was originally known as 'The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevely.' In 1867 students were for the first time sent up for the Matriculation examination. The present name of the institution was adopted in 1878.

The general management of the college is in the hands of a committee of twelve members, whose proceedings are subject to the scrutiny of a general committee of thirty Hindu gentlemen. The Hon. Secretary of these committees is M.R.Ry. M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil.

The college is situated at Viraraghavapuram, and is in the immediate neighbourhood of the South Indian Railway Company's 'Tinnevely' Station, about half-way between the Municipalities of Tinnevely and Palamcotta.

There is a Reading Room and Debating Society of which all the Assistants, and the College students are members. The College Department numbers nearly 80 students.

Principal .....	E. Winckler, B.A.
Assistant, Mathematics .....	P. Sitarama Aiyar, B.A.
,, Science .....	C. S. Sundaram Sastri, B.A.
,, History .....	S. Ramaswami Aiyangar, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....	C. Ramakrishna Sastri.
Tamil       ,, .....	V. Anantakrishna Kavirayar.

**Vizagapatam, Hindu College.***(Affiliated July 1878.)*

This institution was founded in 1860 by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., and E. Fane, Esq., with the co-operation of the Zemindars and Proprietors of the district. It is managed by a General and an Executive Committee of which the Collector of the district for the time being is the President. The college is supported by a Government grant-in-aid, school fees, and subscriptions, and is open to all classes except Pariahs.

Two scholarships in the college department are awarded in memory of the late Secretary, Chendika Venkataswami Nayudu Garu.

Principal .....	P. T. Srinivas Aiyangar, M.A.
1st Assistant .....	S. Padmanabha Aiyar, B.A.
2nd       ,, .....	Vacant.
3rd       ,, .....	V. Ramalingaswami, B.A.

and four other Assistants, besides two Pandits for teaching Telugu and Sanskrit, and a trained Gymnastic Instructor.

## FIRST GRADE COLLEGES.

### Bangalore, Central College.

(*Affiliated November 1877.*)

(*Affiliated in Branches I. & II.A., December 1891.*)

This is the highest educational institution of the Mysore Government. Established in 1858 as a high school, it had its curriculum adapted to the standards of the Madras University in 1865, was formed into the Central College in July 1875, and was affiliated to the University of Madras as a first-grade college in November 1877. The present premises, in their original form, were first occupied in 1860, but various extensions have since been made. The first student who matriculated from the Mysore Province did so from the High School in 1863.

Special encouragement is given by the Mysore Government to the teaching of physical science, to illustrate which a good collection of physical and chemical apparatus has been provided. The primary school and lower classes of the middle school were abolished in July 1883, and the middle school class in January 1887, in order to concentrate the teaching on the higher branches. The college department proper contains over 200 students. For the B.A. degree examination, the optional branches taught are physics and mathematics.

The fees are Rs. 3 for the First Arts classes; Rs. 4 for the B.A. classes; Rs. 2 for the Matriculation class; Rs. 1-8 for the fifth class. A number of Government scholarships are awarded according to the results of the Matriculation and First examination in Arts of the Madras University. There is also a Dobb's scholarship of about Rs. 67 per annum for students reading for the B.A. degree. Mr. Venkatavaradiengar, M.L., Legislative Secretary to the Mysore Government, also offers 3 scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month to students of the Hebbar Iyengar class who will undertake to read for the degree. In 1883 H.H. the Maharajah sanctioned 5 scholarships of Rs. 10 each, tenable for four years, by any student passing the Matriculation examination in the first class and undertaking to read for the First examination in Arts in any college in the Mysore State and thereafter to read for his B.A. degree in the Central College. A special prize of Rs. 100 is also offered annually to the student who takes the highest place in the B.A. list, provided he takes physics as his optional subject.

The college has a library containing over 1,500 volumes, and a reading room supplied with the principal local and English newspapers and magazines.

Principal .....	J. Cook, M.A.
Language Professor .....	J. G. Tait, M.A.
Principal Assistant ....	C. M. Leonard, B.A.

Prof. of History and Logic .....	R. Raghunatha Rau, B.A.
Mathematical Professor .....	T. R. Venkataswami Nayudu, B.A.
„ Assistant .....	M. T. Naraina Aiyangar, B.A.
Science Assistant .....	N. Venkatesa Aiyangar, B.A.
Assistant Master .....	A. Mrityanjaya Aiyar, B.A.
„ .....	S. Srinivasa Rau, B.A.
„ .....	K. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Munshi .....	C. Visweswara Sastriyar.
Hindustani .....	Khadir Mohidin.
Tamil .....	T. G. Narayanaswami Pillai.
Telugu .....	J. Jaiyar Soori.
Kanarese .....	B. C. Rama Sesha Sastriyar.

### Haidarabad, Nizam College.

(Affiliated June 1887.)

(Affiliated in Branches I., II.A., II.B., IV. & V., December 1891.)

The Madrasa-i-Aliya was founded by the first Sir Salar Jung; it is attended by the sons of the nobles and chief officials of Haidarabad, and is worked on the principles of an English public school, under the superintendence of a Board of Governors, of whom the Nawab Vikarul Umra Ikbald Dowlah Bahadur is president, and Nawab Imadul Mulk, vice-president. A Kindergarten under European mistresses was attached in 1888. In 1885 a class was opened for training Haidarabad lads for H. H. the Nizam's civil service. The entrance examination is of the First Arts standard; those who pass remain for two years in the school studying English, Persian, Vernaculars, Mathematics, Law, Sanitation, Revenue Systems, Mensuration, Surveying, &c.; they are also drilled in the riding school, and all have to pass in riding. On completing the course and passing the final examination, those selected as probationers receive a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, and are sent as *attachés* to British or picked officials, and are subsequently absorbed into the service as vacancies occur. Eighteen have passed through, and after being sent as *attachés* to the Madras Presidency, to the Berars, and to the districts, have been appointed to the Revenue, Judicial, and Survey Departments of H. H. the Nizam. Last year a boarding house was added, supplying a want which has long been felt locally.

In June 1887 the Haidarabad College, which numbered 11 students only on its rolls, was abolished, and its classes were added on to the Madrasa-i-Aliya, under the combined title of the Nizam College. Last year a Science Master was engaged from England, and a well-fitted laboratory is promised by the Department.

Principal .....	H. P. Hodson, M.A.
Vice-Principal .....	P. H. Sturge, M.A.
Assistant „ .....	W. A. Home, B.A.
„ .....	J. W. Edwards.

Assistant (Engrg., Survg, &c.).....	Venkata Shastri.
„ (Science).....	S. Andrews, B.A., B.Sc. [B.A.
„ (Mathematics) .....	Dattatraya Krishna Hardikar,
Arabic and Persian Lecturer .....	Mulvi Abul Hassan.
Sanskrit Pandit.....	C. Desikachariyar.
House-Master .....	W. J. Prendergast, Degree of Honor in Persian.

### Kumbakonam College.

(Affiliated November 1877.)

(Affiliated in Branches I., IV., and V., December 1891.)

This college, which is a Government institution, was originally established as a provincial school on the 19th October 1854. There was no class above the Matriculation standard till 1864, when a First examination in Arts class was opened. The school was raised to a college in 1867, and students were sent up for the B.A. degree for the first time in February 1869. The high school classes attached to the college ceased to exist on the 31st March 1881. The college is open to all classes of the community, but the great majority of the students are Brahmans. The college provides instruction in the subjects prescribed by the University of Madras for candidates selecting Branches I., IV., and V., i.e., Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, and History. The second languages taught are Tamil and Sanskrit.

The endowments attached to the college are :—

1. The Muppanar and Beauchamp prizes, the former founded by M.R.Ry. Chandraprakasa Muppanar of Kapistalam, and the latter, by the people of Kumbakonam in honor of G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., late District Judge. These were originally given in the form of gold medals, but, after the revision of the B.A. curriculum in 1885, the two endowments were amalgamated, and the aggregate interest thereon provides a prize in each of the three science subjects taught here and English composition.

2. Three Subrahmanyan scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 100 a year, awarded to poor and deserving students on the results of an open competitive examination conducted by the Principal and the college lecturers. These scholarships arise out of an endowment of Rs. 5,000, bequeathed to the college by the late Mr. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar of Tanjore, and a Government grant of Rs. 2,500 in aid thereof.

3. The Edward Bird scholarship, of Rs. 3½ per mensem, in honor of E. W. Bird, Esq., late District Judge, given to a student who has passed the First examination in Arts.

4. The Morris medal, value Rs. 60, in honor of G. L. Morris, Esq., late Collector of Tanjore, founded by M.R.Ry. T. Kuppuswami Aiyar, of the Tanjore bar, is awarded annually.

Principal.....	G. H. Stuart, M.A. (on leave).
„ (Acting).....	J. H. Stone, M.A.
1st Lecturer.....	S. Seshayya, B.A.
2nd „ .....	B. Hanumanta Rau, B.A.
3rd „ (Acting)...	K. S. Rama Rau.
4th Lecturer.. .....	S. Ramadas Aiyar, B.A.
1st Asst. Lecturer.....	S. Swami Aiyar (Acting).
2nd „ .....	S. Narayanaswami Aiyar (Acting).
3rd „ .....	S. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A.
4th „ .....	K. R. Doraiswami Aiyar (Acting).
5th „ .....	T. Sankara Rau, B.A. (Acting).
Sanskrit Pandit.....	P. Rangachariyar.
Tamil „ .....	V. Swaminatha Aiyar.

### Madras Christian College and Free Church Institution.

(Affiliated November 1877.)

(Affiliated in Branches I., II.A., III.C., IV., and V., December 1891.)

This institution was founded in 1837 by the Rev. John Anderson, the first missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras, and it was for a number of years the only one in Southern India where natives of the country could obtain a liberal education. It was originally styled the 'General Assembly's Institution,' but remaining in dependence on that section of the church which in 1843 dissolved its connection with the state, it was known from that time as the 'Free Church of Scotland Mission Institution.' The college department was opened in 1865: in 1876 its basis was widened: other Christian bodies combined with the Free Church of Scotland in contributing to its support, and are represented on its council, so that it has become the centre of Christian liberal education in Southern India. In accordance with this new development of the institution, the words 'Madras Christian College' were added to its designation.

In 1891 there were about eight hundred and seventy pupils in the school, and in the college nearly seven hundred undergraduates. The pupils and students are of all classes of the community.

*Scholarships.*—1. The Johnstone Scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem, tenable for one year, restricted to Native Christians: founded in 1853 in memory of the Rev. Robert Johnstone, the second missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras.

2. The Mackintosh Scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem, tenable for one year, being the interest of the proceeds of the "Life of John Mackintosh, by the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.," presented by the author.

3. The Gunn Scholarship of Rs. 122 (to be raised to Rs. 146 in the event of the holder passing the First examination in Arts in the first class) per annum, tenable for four years, founded in 1869 by Donald Gunn, Esq., of Latheron in Caithness, in memory of his son.



4. A scholarship of Rs. 153, tenable for one year, decided by competition at the end of the third year of the college course.

5. A scholarship of Rs. 134 per annum, tenable for three years, decided by competition at the end of the first year of the college course, to be raised to Rs. 146 per annum in the event of the holder passing the First examination in Arts in the first class.

6. A scholarship of Rs. 50, and another of Rs. 30, per annum, tenable for two years, decided by a competition in mathematics at the commencement of the third year of the college course.

7. A scholarship of Rs. 40, and another of Rs. 30, per annum, tenable for two years, decided by a competition in physiology at the commencement of the third year of the college course.

8. With aid from Government a scheme of District scholarships tenable, some for two and others for four years, was instituted in 1885.

9. In addition to the Johnstone and Mackintosh scholarships, which properly belong to the Free Church Mission, that mission has instituted a yearly scholarship in connection with each of its three high schools, also tenable at the college.

*Endowed Prizes.*—1. The Miller gold medal and the Miller prize, forming together the highest prize in the fourth college class.

2. The Gunn gold medal, conferred along with the highest prize in the third college class.

3. The Ross prize, conferred on the first student in natural philosophy in the fourth college class.

4. The Johnstone silver medal, conferred along with the highest prize in the highest class of the school department.

5. A prize of Rs. 50 to the student passing the B.A. degree examination with highest honour.

6. The Ripon gold medal, conferred on the student who takes his B.A. degree with highest honour in English language and literature.

7. A prize of Rs. 100 to the student who passes the First examination in Arts with highest honour, on condition of his prosecuting his studies for the B.A. degree.

8. A prize of the value of Rs. 15, instituted by a former student, and awarded by the votes of the fourth college class to the most deserving student in it.

9. A prize of Rs. 10, instituted by a former student, and awarded by the votes of the third class to the most deserving student in it.

10. A prize of Rs. 15, instituted by a former student, and awarded by the votes of the second class to the most deserving student in it.

11. Three prizes of Rs. 25, 20 and 10, connected with the Cator examination,—higher grade.

12. Three prizes, one of Rs. 15, and two of Rs. 10, connected with the Cator examination,—lower grade.

13. Etterajulu Pillai Prize of Rs. 8, awarded to the student who takes his B.A. degree with most distinction in Tamil.

The institution has a general and a consulting library, the former containing about 3,000 volumes, and the latter 900.

## PROFESSORIAL STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English.	Rev. W. Miller, C.I.E., LL.D.
Professors of Mental and Moral	} „ Charles Cooper, M.A.
Philosophy .....	
Professor of Physical Science .....	„ William Skinner, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics .....	C. Michie Smith, B.Sc.
Professor of Natural Science. ....	W. B. Morren, M.A.
Professors of History .....	J. R. Henderson, M.B. & C.M.
Professors of English .....	{ Rev. A. S. Laidlaw, M.A., B.D.
	{ „ F. W. Kellett, M.A.
	{ Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A.
	{ „ J. M. Russell, M.A.
	{ „ E. M. Macphail, M.A., B.D.

[All the Professors take part in religious instruction.]

## ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Mathematics .....	S. Rangayya Chettiyar, B.A.
Physical Science .....	P. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, B.A.
Supt. of Ver. Instruction .....	S. Rangayya Chettiyar, B.A.

## TUTORIAL STAFF.

English .....	{ E. Jacob John, B.A.
	{ Itty Kurian, B.A.
Mathematics .....	{ C. Chinnatambi Pillai, B.A.
	{ K. G. Venkatasubha Aiyar, B.A.
Natural Science .....	N. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, B.A.
Philosophy .....	N. V. Subharamayya, B.A.
History .....	J. Krishna Rau, B.A.

There are also Pandits who give instruction in the following languages :—Sanskrit, Persian, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, and Urdu.

## SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

Rev. John Anderson	...	...	1837.
„ John Braidwood, M.A.	...	...	1856.
„ Alexander Bell Campbell	..	..	1860.
„ William Miller, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E.			1863.

x's College.

(Affiliated January 1889.)

(Affiliated in Branches IV. and V., December 1891.)

This College and High School is a purely native institution, maintained out of the fruits of native benevolence, managed by a body of Hindu trustees, and dedicated solely to the education of the Hindu community, particularly at Madras. Pachaiyappa Mudaliyar, in whose name the institution is founded, was a wealthy, benevolent, Hindu gentleman, who dying a hundred years ago when education was almost unknown in Madras, endowed various religious institutions and private charities with no less than a lac of pagodas. The provisions of the will, however, were in great part neglected by the

executors, so that the Supreme Court at Madras intervened and assumed control of the estate. In the course of time these funds amounted to nearly  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lacs of rupees, and after assigning the original lac of pagodas to the specific religious charities mentioned in the will, the surplus funds were ordered, under a decree of the Supreme Court, to be devoted to educational establishments in various parts of the Presidency, and particularly in Madras itself.

A school was therefore established in Black Town, in January 1842, under the name of Pachaiyappa's Central Institution, for affording eleemosynary education to the poorer classes of the native community in the elementary branches of English Literature and Science, coupled with instruction in Tamil and Telugu, and is controlled by a governing body of Hindu gentlemen, being householders in Madras, called the President and Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities. During the early period of this school's existence, its numerical strength was once as high as eight hundred and eighty-two, and when applications for admission continued to pour in from all quarters, it was resolved by the President and Trustees that the institution having been established for the benefit of the poor, a monthly fee might be justly demanded from all such rich parents as could afford to pay for the tuition of their children, and that the amount of such fees might be appropriated to extending the benefits of the institution to more deserving objects of charity. This rule about the payment of a school fee was first put in force in April 1849, in which year the standard of studies was also raised. On the 20th of March 1850 the school was removed to the present building, specially erected for the purpose, the ceremony of the opening of Pachaiyappa's Hall taking place on the same day, amidst a thickly crowded meeting of European and Native gentry, with the late Governor, the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, in the chair. Ever since, this institution has continued to progress steadily, until in 1864 it was raised to the standard of a High School. Its first batch of students matriculated in 1865, when the curriculum of studies was specially adapted to the standard of the Matriculation examination of the University. It was for a number of years the only institution in the town of Madras where the poorer classes of the Hindu population could obtain a liberal education on a purely secular basis, and, previous to the raising of its own standards, proved an important feeder to the Presidency College. The usefulness of the High School has been publicly recognized by the Government, the Director of Public Instruction having often commended it as a purely Hindu school which has contributed in no small degree to the spread of enlightenment in Madras.

The Trustees have separated the junior classes, from the Third Form downwards, and formed them into a separate institution with the restricted number of 650 pupils, in a separate building, maintained out of the funds of the late Govindu Nayudu's Charities. In this way the High School has been rendered more manageable and, it is hoped, more efficient.

The Trustees have adopted bodily, the new Fee Notification published by Government at the beginning of the present year.

The standard of the senior class was raised to that of the First examination in Arts in 1880, the want of institutions of this standard, in which secular education only is given, being much felt by the Hindu population of the town. The Collegiate Department, consisting of two First examination in Arts classes, was opened in January 1880. The standard was further raised to that of the B.A. Degree Examination in 1889. In January of that year, a junior B.A. class was opened, giving instruction in History and Mental and Moral Science as Optional Branches. The College Department contains about 150 students.

The institution has a fully equipped gymnasium and tennis courts, a large library of standard authors and works of reference, together with special libraries for the B.A. Science Branches, a reading club, a cricket club, and the requisite apparatus for the study of physical and physiological science.

#### STAFF.

Principal, and Professor of History & Political Economy.	J. Adam, M.A. ( <i>on leave.</i> )
Ag. Principal, & Prof. of Eng. Lit. & Comparative Philology.	M. T. Quinn, M.A.
Professor of Mental and Moral Science.	A. J. Cooper-Oakley, M.A. ( <i>on leave.</i> )
Lecturer in Hist., & Supt. of Vernacular Studies.	T. R. Ramanatha Aiyar, B.A., L.T.
Lecturer in History .....	K. Ramanujachariyar, B.A.
Asst. Prof. of Eng. & Philosophy.	T. V. Arogyaswami Pillai, M.A.
Ag. Professor of Mental and Moral Science.	G. Venkataranga Rau, M.A.
English Assistant .....	R. Venkata Ratnam, M.A.
Ag. Mathematical Assistant....	G. G. Narasimhachariyar, B.A.

There are besides seven graduates, and numerous other assistants, three gymnastic instructors, and two Pandits for each of the languages:—Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam.

### Madras, The Presidency College.

(*Affiliated November 1877.*)

(*Affiliated in Branches I., II.A., II.B., III.C., IV., V., Dec. 1891.*)

(*Affiliated in Branches III.A., III.B. & III.D., February 1892.*)

This institution was first established in 1841 under the name of 'The High School of the Madras University.' The Madras University was intended to consist of two departments, a college and a high school, and was under the control of a governing body, called the President and Governors of the Madras University. The first President was Mr. George Norton, then Advocate-General of Madras, and the Governors, fourteen in number, consisted of European and

Native gentlemen in equal proportions. The high school progressed rapidly, and in 1853 collegiate classes were opened. In 1855, when the control of the institution was transferred to the newly appointed Director of Public Instruction, the college was duly constituted under a Principal and Professors and received its present name.

From 1841 to 1870 the work of the college was carried on in a private house in Egmore rented by Government, but in March of the latter year, the new building at Chepauk was formally opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and the students transferred to it in the month of July following.

*Scholarships.*—1. The Lord Elphinstone scholarship, founded in 1846 by the Native community in honor of Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Madras. It is of the monthly value of Rs. 12, and is tenable for two years.

2. The Ellis scholarship, founded in 1879 by the Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E., in memory of the Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., Member of Council. It is of the monthly value of Rs. 10, and is tenable for two years.

3. The senior Conolly scholarship, founded in 1857 by certain inhabitants of Malabar, in memory of Mr. Conolly, Civil and Sessions Judge of the District. It is of the monthly value of Rs. 16, and is tenable for two years.

4. The Thompson scholarship, founded in 1885 by his pupils and friends in memory of Mr. E. Thompson, Principal of the Presidency College. It is of the monthly value of Rs. 10, and is tenable for one year.

5. The Subrahmanya Aiyar scholarships, founded by the late Mr. N. Subramanya Aiyar of Tanjore. One scholarship of the annual value of Rs. 70 is awarded every alternate year in the Junior F.A. Class, and one of the annual value of Rs. 120 every year in the Junior B.A. Class. The scholarships are tenable for two years.

*Prizes.*—1. The Elphinstone essay prizes, of the value of Rs. 70, founded in 1846, in honor of Lord Elphinstone. Awarded for the best essay in English.

2. The Norton gold medal, of the value of Rs. 40, founded in 1857, in honor of George Norton, Esq. Awarded for the best essay in Tamil or Telugu.

3. The Bourdillon prizes, of the value of Rs. 30 each, founded in 1862 by members of the Hindu community, in honor of James D. Bourdillon, Esq., Member of Council. Awarded for proficiency in Tamil and Telugu.

4. The Maharajah of Travancore's prize, of the value of Rs. 20, is the interest on a donation given by H. H. the late Maharajah of Travancore in 1862. Awarded for proficiency in one of the Science subjects for the B.A. degree.

5. The Powell vernacular prize, of the value of Rs. 100, founded in 1863 by the senior students of the late high school in honor of Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., C.S.I. Awarded biennially for proficiency in Tamil or Telugu.

6. The Morehead vernacular prize, of the value of Rs. 100 founded in 1864 by the late Hon. V. Satagopachari, in honor of the Hon. W. A. Morehead. Awarded biennially for proficiency in Tamil or Telugu.

7. The Maharaja of Vijayanagaram's prize, of the value of Rs. 20, is the interest on a donation given by H. H. the late Maharaja of Vijayanagaram in 1869. Awarded for proficiency in one of the Science subjects for the B.A. degree.

8. The Arbuthnot prize, of the value of Rs. 40, founded in 1876 by the Hon. V. Ramaiyengar and other Native gentlemen in honor of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I. Awarded annually for the best English essay written in class.

9. The Gordon prize, of the value of Rs. 28, was founded in 1877 by his pupils, in honor of A. A. Gordon, Esq., Professor of History. Awarded annually for proficiency in History.

10. The Kunjambu Nambiyar prize, of the value of Rs. 20, founded in 1878 by his pupils, in honor of the late Kunjambu Nambiyar, Malayalam Pandit. Awarded annually for proficiency in Malayalam.

11. The Innes gold medal, of the value of Rs. 60, founded by the late T. Kuppuswami Aiyar, of the Tanjore bar, in honor of the Hon. Mr. Justice Innes. Awarded annually for general proficiency in English.

12. The Thomson prizes, of the value of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15, were founded in 1885, by his pupils and friends, in memory of Mr. E. Thomson, Principal of The Presidency College. Awarded annually for general proficiency in any Science subject and in English.

Principal and Professor of Logic	}	D. Duncan, M.A., D.Sc.
and Moral Philosophy .....		
Professor of Sanskrit and	}	G. Oppert, Ph.D.
Comparative Philology.....		
Professor of Chemistry .....		W. H. Wilson, Ph.D.
" (Acting).....		C. Krishnan, B.A.
" English Literature.....		J. B. Bilderbeck, M.A.
" Mathematics... ..	{	Rai Bahadur P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
" Biology .....		
" History .....		A. G. Bourne, D.Sc.
" (Acting).....		J. H. Stone, M.A.
" Physics.....		J. Moss, B.A.
" .....		R. Ll. Jones, B.A.
1st Senior Assistant Professor ...		E. H. Elliot, B.A.
2nd " " .....		M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
3rd " " .....		S. Mangesha Rau, B.A.
1st Junior Asst. Professor ...		C. T. Hensman, B.A.
2nd " .....		A. Subba Rau, B.A.
3rd " .....		R. Chakravarti Aiyangar, B.A.
4th " .....	{	V. S. Sambasiva Aiyar, B.Sc., L.C.E.
Asst. to the Professor of Physics.		
" (Acting).....		T. Rangaswami Aiyangar, B.A. P. Aiyasawmi Mudaliyar, M.A., B.L.

Latin Master .....	£. Vacant.
Malayalam Master .....	M. Krishnan, B.A.
Arabic, Persian, & Hindustani Master .....	} Shamsululmah Hafiz Muhammad Luthfulla Sahib.
First Tamil Master .....	
Telugu Master .....	S. Krishnamachariyar.
Sanskrit Master .....	K. Venkataratnam Pantulu.
Second Tamil Master .....	M. Tatadesika Tatachariyar.
Kanarese Master .....	P. M. Srinivasachariyar.
Acting Gymnastic Instructor .....	Vacant.
	V. Ramakrishna Chettiyar.

## SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., M.A.....	1841.
Edmund Thomson, Esq., M.A.....	1862.
David Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.Sc. ....	1884.

**Mangalore, St. Aloysius' College.**

(Affiliated June 1887.)

(Affiliated in Branch V., December 1891.)

This institution was opened by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus in 1880 at the urgent request of the Catholic population of the Collectorate of Kanara, in which the Catholics are very numerous; in the town of Mangalore and its neighbourhood alone their number is over ten thousand and, in the rest of the diocese, which comprises South Canara and North Malabar over sixty thousand. At the beginning it consisted of three classes only, viz., the two fourth classes and the fifth. In 1881 the Matriculation class was added; in 1882 the college was affiliated to the University of Madras as a Second Grade College, and in 1887 as a First Grade College.

The new building on the light-house hill, the finest spot in Mangalore, with a splendid view of the sea in front and the whole country round, was opened in the beginning of 1885. The site of the college is the munificent gift of Mr. Lawrence Lobo Prabhu. The expenses incurred by the new building were defrayed by collections made both in Europe and in Mangalore. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 15,000. In the college building are located a middle and high school, together with the College classes. The second languages in all the classes are Latin and Kanarese. The institution, although intended chiefly for Catholics, is open to all classes and creeds. The expenses are met from a Government grant-in-aid and school fees, but chiefly from the mission.

Principal.....	Rev. A. Maffei, S.J.
Asst. Principal & Prof. of English..	„ J. Martin, S.J.
Professor of English .....	„ A. Allechin, S.J.
„ „ & Ethnology .....	„ B. P. Rosario, S.J.
„ „ Mathematics & Physiology...	„ A. de Penneranda, S.J.
„ „ Political Economy & Latin...	„ J. B. Polese, S.J.
„ „ Latin.....	„ L. Zerbinati, S.J.
„ „ Latin.....	„ Ch. Villavicencio, S.J.





### Canjore, St. Peter's College.

(Affiliated February 1880.)

(Affiliated in Branches I. and IV., December 1891.)

This institution was established at the end of last century in rooms built by H. H. Saraboji Maharajah, for the instruction of Christian boys. In 1863, candidates first appeared for the Matriculation examination. Last year there were 24 students reading in the senior and 82 in the junior college department, whilst in the high school there were 139 boys. There are seven branch schools connected with the college, two middle schools, and five primary schools. This institution is maintained by the S. P. G. Society. It has an endowment of Rs. 200 monthly from the Swartz grant. There are three scholarships in the college department founded in honor of W. M. Cadell, Esq., late Collector of the District.

Principal and Lecturer in English. Rev. W. H. Blake, B.A.

Vice-Principal and Lecturer in }  
Logic and Philosophy..... } I. Daniel Pillai, B.A.

Lecturer in Mathematics..... T.M. MuttukumaraMuppanar, B.A.

„ „ ..... T. M. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A.

„ English and Philosophy. S. Rangasami Aiyar, B.A.

Assistant Lecturer..... V. Gnanamuttu Pillai, B.A.

Tamil Pandit..... M. Aiyaswami Pillai.

Sanskrit „ ..... V. Subharama Sastri.

### 2, S.P.G. College.

(Affiliated February 1883.)

(Affiliated in Branches II.A. & V., December 1891.)

This institution, which is a development of various schools founded by the Rev. C. F. Swartz in the last century, was established as a high school in the Fort in 1864, raised to a second-grade college in 1867, and to a first-grade college in 1883. Its earlier stages are still represented by a high school, two middle schools, and six primary schools managed by the Society within the municipal limits of Trichinopoly and Srirangam. There is a library containing over 2,000 volumes, with a reading-room attached, which is well supplied with English, American and Indian newspapers, magazines and periodicals. The college also possesses a creditable supply of physical and chemical apparatus for the science branch; and in a recreation ground of 2½ acres there is a good gymnasium, with other inducements to bodily exercise. There is a hostel, containing lodgings for students, upon the college premises; and further boarding-accommodation is at present in view. In accordance with the aims of the Patron Society to accentuate the religious and elevate the moral instincts of its clients, simple religious instruction, based upon the Bible, is given to the classes throughout by Christian masters. The number of students in the college and its feeder schools at the close of 1891 was 1,400. The college

is supported by the fees, and by a grant-in-aid from Government, supplemented by a limited contribution from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. A considerable number of scholarships is awarded after competition each year.

Principal & Prof. of English, &c. ....	Rev. T. H. Dodson, M.A.
Vice-Principal & Prof. of History...	„ Jacob Gnanapillai, B.A.
Prof. of English & Philology.....	„ S. Gnanamuttu, M.A.
„ Physics and Chemistry ...	P. Lakshminarasu Naidu, B.A.
„ Political Economy, &c.....	S. Subramanya Sastri, B.A.
„ English and Physiology ...	L. A. Ganapati Aiyar, B.A.
„ Mathematics .....	T. R. Ratnam Aiyar, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit.....	S. R. Venkataraghavachari.
Tamil „ .....	A. K. Amirtam Pillai.
Assistant Sanskrit Pandit .....	M. Vaidiswara Aiyar.
Gymnastic Instructor .....	S. Venkatarangachari.

#### SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

Rev. T. Adamson ...	1864—1868.
J. T. Margöschis, Esq. ...	1868—1873.
J. Creighton, Esq. ...	1873—1877.
C. W. Pearce, Esq. ...	1877—1886.
Rev. H. A. Williams, M.A., F.G.S.	1886—1888.
„ T. H. Dodson, M.A. ...	1888.

#### Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's College.

(*Affiliated November 1877.*)

(*Affiliated in Branches I., II.A., and V., December 1891.*)

(*Affiliated in Branch IV., January 1892.*)

St. Joseph's College was originally established at Negapatam in 1846 by the Jesuit Fathers of the Madura Mission for the benefit, primarily, of Catholic children. After the establishment of the University of Madras, the authorities of the college, with a view to contribute their own share to the spread of education, decided to open the institution to all without distinction of creed or race and to place it under inspection.

The college was removed to Trichinopoly in 1883, in order to bring the advantages of higher education within easier reach of Catholics residing in the several southern collectorates, and to provide at the same time a good school for the large Catholic population of Trichinopoly itself, most of whom were unable, for reasons of poverty, to send their children to Negapatam. The college, however, at Trichinopoly continues open to all creeds and classes, and numbers upwards of 1,100 students, about one-fourth of whom are reading for the First examination in Arts or for the degree.

The instruction imparted ranges from the elementary to the B.A. classes. A large reference library of about 3,400 volumes is at the disposal of the students of the college department, and there is a good supply of physical and chemical apparatus for the science

branches. The college department is located in a separate building, erected with the assistance of Government, in 1885, and inaugurated in January 1886. Attached to the college is a large boarding house for native Catholic students, as well as lodgings for Brahmin and caste Hindus within the college compound.

Headmaster .....	Rev. A. Jean, S.J., B.A., D.D.
Prof. of Mathematics .....	„ H. du Ranquet, S.J., Ph.D.
„ Sciences .....	„ R. Pradier, S.J., B.Sc.
„ English .....	„ H. Quinn, S.J., Ph.D.
„ History .....	„ J. Morel, S.J.
„ Mental and Moral Science. „	F. Lascroux, Ph.D., S.J.
„ Latin .....	„ E. de Noircourt, S.J., B.A.
Asst. Prof. of History, etc .....	„ J. Castets, S.J., B.A.
„ Physiology .....	„ L. Lacombe, S.J., B.A.
„ Mathematics.....	„ F. Billard, S.J., M.A.
„ „ .....	„ D. Honore, S.J., B.A.
„ Chemistry .....	„ A. Mallat, S.J., B.A., B.Sc.
„ English .....	„ J. Santiago, S.J., B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit.....	Kasturi Rangachariyar.
Tamil „ .....	Mutuchidambara Pillai.

### Tribandrum, Maharaja's College.

(Affiliated November 1887.)

(Affiliated in Branches I., II.B., and IV., December 1891.)

This institution was founded in 1834 as H. H. the Raja's Free School, to provide an English education for His Highness' subjects. In 1869 arrangements were made for teaching up to the standard of the First examination in Arts of the University of Madras, and in 1869 for carrying on the students to the B.A. degree examination. At the beginning of 1875, a Professor of Law was appointed, by attendance at whose lectures students are qualified, according to the rules of the University, to appear for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The institution is supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and is open to all classes of the community. The Principal is directly responsible to the Dewan of Travancore. The college, with a high school, is accommodated in a building erected by His Highness' Government at an expense of more than two lakhs of rupees, and opened in March 1873. In the college there is an entrance fee of three rupees and a monthly tuition fee of four rupees, in all except the science classes, in which it is four and a half rupees. The endowments attached to the college are :—

*Scholarships.*—1. Two Cullen scholarships, each of Rs. 10 per mensem, founded in memory of Major-General Cullen (for many years British Resident in Travancore and Cochin), of which one is awarded annually to a Travancore student who has passed the First examination in Arts.

2. One Cullen scholarship, of Rs. 5 per mensem, awarded for two years to the Travancore student who has passed the Matricu-

lation examination, and increased to Rs. 8 monthly for two years more on passing the First examination in Arts.

3. The Rama Rau scholarship, of Rs. 5 per mensem, founded by T. Rama Row, Esq., Dewan Peishcar of Cottayam District, awarded every two years to a poor boy who passes the Matriculation examination and is a native of Travancore.

4. The Victoria Jubilee Scholarship, of Rs. 7 per mensem, founded by Kerala Varma, Esq., Valia Koil Tampuran, in honor of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, to be given at the discretion of the Principal to a poor and deserving student who passes the First examination in Arts from H.H. the Maharaja's College.

5. A Government scholarship, of Rs. 5 per mensem, given annually by His Highness the Maharaja's Government to a boy who passes the Matriculation examination, and increased to Rs. 8 on his passing the First examination in Arts.

*Prizes.*—1. Two Cullen prizes, of Rs. 80 each, awarded yearly to the Travancore student that passes highest in the Bachelor of Arts and in the Bachelor of Laws examinations, respectively.

2. The Ross gold medal, value about Rs. 64, founded in honor of John Ross, Esq., M.A., the first Principal of the college, and awarded to the student from H.H. the Maharaja's College that passes with greatest credit the highest examination in Arts, provided that he is a born subject of H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore.

If no M.A. satisfy the conditions, the medal to be given to a B.A., and failing a B.A. to one who passes the First examination in Arts.

3. *The Harvey Prize*, of the value of Rs. 40, founded in honor of R. Harvey, Esq. M.A., LL.D., Professor of English and Philosophy, awarded for the best essay on some subject, selected by the college council, bearing on *English Literature* and on *Philosophy* in alternate years.

Principal and Professor of	} Henry N. Read., M.A. (on leave.)
Chemistry and Physics.....	
Acting Principal and Pro-	} A. Crichton Mitchell, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
fessor of Mathematics.....	
Professor of English.....	C. S. Boyle, B.A.
„ Law.....	
„ Philosophy .....	P. Sundaram Pillai, M.A.
„ English.....	M. LaBouchardiere, M.A.
„ Chemistry(Acting) M.	Rangachariyar, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Mathematics.	A. Valliyananda Mudr., B.A., B.L.
„ History .....	P. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A.
„ Chemistry.....	N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A.
„ Law ... ..	A. Govindu Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Sanskrit Pandit.....	V. Vaidyanatha Sastri.
Malayalam „ .....	N. Ramakurup, B.A.
Tamil „ .....	V. Ganapati Pillai.

#### SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

John Ross, Esq., M.A.

Robert Harvey, Esq., M.A., LL.D.

## Tuticorin, Caldwell College.

(Affiliated February 1880.)

(Affiliated in Branch I., December 1891.)

This college, which was opened on the 13th January 1883, consists of the college and high school classes of the institution previously known as the S. P. G. College, Sawyerpuram. It was originally founded in the year 1844, by the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., as a training school for mission agents. In the year 1880 it became a second-grade college, and in 1883 was transferred to Tuticorin. In 1886 it was raised to the rank of a first-grade college. There are now over 700 students in all connected either with the college and branch schools at Tuticorin, or the lower secondary school at Sawyerpuram, of whom about half are Christians. The cost of the institution is met from Government grants, endowments, and grants from the Christian Knowledge Society, and from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

A Normal School in connection with the college was opened in 1884, with a practising school, consisting of the lower secondary and primary departments. This school is under the Rev. C. P. Gnanakan, B.A. Scholarships from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per mensem are given to the students according to their grade.

Principal .....	Rev. J. A. Sharrock, M.A.
Vice-Principal .....	H. Malim, B.A.
Lecturer in Mathematics .....	Rev. G. Arumainayakam, B.A.
„ History .....	„ S. Paranjoti, B.A.
„ Physical Science ..	Y. Stephen, B.A.
„ English Literature ..	D. Surgunar, B.A.
„ Mathematics .....	S. G. Joseph, B.A.
Tamil Pandit .....	E. Rajappan.

## Vizianagaram, Maharajah's College.

(Affiliated February 1883.)

(Affiliated in Branches I. and IV. December 1891.)

This institution is maintained by H.H. the Maharaja of Vizianagaram, and the average monthly outlay is about Rs. 2,098, of which nearly Rs. 859 is realized by fees. The institution was first opened in 1857 with two branches, one for Brahmans and Kshatriyas, and the other for boys of other castes. On the 1st June 1859 these two branches were united. On the 1st April 1863 the standard of the school was raised, and the institution was placed under a Headmaster trained in the Madras Normal School. The Matriculation standard was reached in 1868, in 1877 the first college class was opened, and the standard was raised to that of the B.A. degree examination in the year 1883. There are sixteen scholarships open to students studying for the First examination in Arts and B.A. degree examination.

Principal .....	R. Ramanujachariyar, M.A., B.L.
1st Lecturer .....	V. Madhavarau, M.A.
2nd „ .....	V. Venkataraya Sastriyar, B.A.
3rd „ .....	N. Ramaswami Sarma, M.A.
Assistant Lecturer .....	A. Ramamurti, B.A.
Sanskrit Pandit .....	K. Suryanarayana Sastriyar.
Telugu „ .....	P. Srirama Sastriyar.

## FACULTY OF LAW.

### Madras, Law College.

(Affiliated 1892.)

This college was founded in 1891 with the primary object of affording instruction to candidates for the B.L. degree of the University of Madras. Students for other examinations in law, including the First and Second grade Pleadership examinations of the High Court of Madras, and U. C. S. Examinations likewise receive instruction in the college. The college is under the control of a Principal and a Council, subject to the control of the Director of Public Instruction.

The academical year consists of two terms, a spring term of 15 weeks' duration and an autumn term of 20 weeks' duration, commencing respectively on the second Monday in January, and on the last Monday in July of each year. The curriculum for B.L. students is in accordance with the University regulations.

The Law classes hitherto held in the Presidency College were removed to the Law College at the commencement of the autumn term 1891. The number of students studying for the B.L. degree in the college this year is 311.

The Morehead Law scholarship, of the monthly value of Rs. 20, tenable for one year, was transferred from the Presidency College to this college in 1891.

Principal ..... Reginald A. Nelson, B.A., LL.B.,  
Barrister-at-Law.

Senior Professor..... C. Ramachandra Rau Sahib, B.L.

Junior „ ..... John G. Smith, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

First Assistant Professor... K. Narayana Rau, B.A., B.L.

Second „ „ .... V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

Third „ „ .... T. R. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

### COUNCIL.

1. The Hon. Sir T. Muttusawmi Aiyar, B.L., K.C.I.E.

2. „ Mr. Justice Parker, M.A.

3. „ Mr. „ Handley, M.A.

4. H. G. Wedderburn, Esq., M.A.

5. Dewan Bahadur S Subramanya Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E.

6. Rai Bahadur the Hon. V. Bashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.

7. R. B. Michell, Esq., M.A.

S. C. Ramachandra Rau<sup>6</sup> Sahib, B.L. (Senior Professor),  
*Ex-officio*.

9. J. G. Smith, Esq., B.A. (Junior Professor), *Ex-officio*.

B. A. Nelson Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Principal), *Ex-officio*, President.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

### Madras, Medical College.

(Affiliated November 1877.)

This institution was opened as the Medical School in 1835, and intended for the instruction in medicine of Europeans, Eurasians and Native candidates for the subordinate medical service. The benefits were early extended to those desirous of qualifying for medical degrees, and some of the courses are open to the public. The designation of the institution was changed to Medical College in 1851. The college is under the control of a Principal, subject to the authority of the Director of Public Instruction. The certificates of the college are formally recognized by the Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh, and Ireland. Students of the college department are prepared for the University degrees. Five have graduated as M.D. and seventeen as M.B. & C.M., and one hundred and fifteen have taken the degree of L.M. & S. Government scholarships have been abolished, and fees are now paid by students of this department. Five free scholarships have been attached to this department in lieu of five Government scholarships abolished.

The academical year consists of a winter session of six, and a summer session of three months. The year commences on the 1st October. The curriculum of the college department is in conformity with the requirements of the University regulations for degrees in medicine. That for the Apothecary department is practically the same as that for the L.M. & S. section of the college department. It is confined to Warrant Grade Pupils, Colonial Apprentices, and Female Students. Clinical instruction is imparted at the General Hospital, the Lying-in and the Ophthalmic Hospitals. Female students are now permitted to join the classes of the college.

On the abolition of the Auxiliary Medical School (G.O., No. 389, Ed., dated 27-7-87), the Hospital Assistant department was re-transferred to this college. The pupils of this department are trained for the grade of Hospital Assistants.

There are seven gold medals and a silver one awarded. The Johnstone medal is open annually to students of the College and Apothecary departments; the Blacklock medal is given annually to the best outgoing student of the Warrant grade, alternately for clinical medicine and clinical surgery; and the Chipperfield medal is given to the best clinical student in medicine and surgery. The Maharati Laksmi gold medal (awarded by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore) is given to a female student for proficiency in midwifery and diseases of women and children. A gold medal, for proficiency in midwifery,

is given by Rajah Sir P. S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, C.I.E. The Lady-Grant-Duff gold medal is awarded to the most successful Hindu or Muhammadan female-student. The Queen-Empress Medal awarded (by the University authorities) to the female student who takes the highest position in the 1st class in the pass examination for the degree of M.B. & C.M. The Balfour Memorial medal to the female student who obtains not less than 75 % marks in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children at the 2nd L.M. & S. examination. The Viceroy's medal (silver) awarded to the female student who secures the highest place in the first class in the final examination for the medical practitioner's certificate.

Principal and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.	Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. W. Price, M.D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.....	Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. H. J. Hazlett.
Professor of Anatomy.....	Surgeon-Major H. Allison, M.D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery and Physiology.	Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. E. F. Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S.
Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.....	Surgeon-Major W.R. Browne, M.D.
Professor of Midwifery.....	Surg.-Major A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
Professor of Chemistry.....	Surg.-Captain J. L. VanGeyzel, M.B., F.C.S., F.I.C. (on furlough.)
Professor of Hygiene.....	Surg.-Major T. H. Pope, M.D., Ag.
Professor of Materia Medica & Pharmacy.....	Surg.-Captain A. E. Grant, M.B.
Professor of Pathology.....	Surg.-Captain F. J. Crawford, M.D.
Professor of Dental Surgery.....	Surg.-Captain J. Smyth, M.D.
Lecturer on Midwifery & Diseases of Women and Children to Female Students.....	H. D. Gould, L.D.S.
Lecturer on Botany.....	Miss H. J. Bouchier, M.D.
Assistant to the Professor of Medicine.....	1st Class Apothecary R. Hollingsworth.
Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica & Pharmacy.	Civil Apothecary C. B. Rama Rau, L.M.S.
Assistant to the Professors of Chemistry and Physiology....	1st Class Apothecary R. Hollingsworth.
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, Assistant to the Professor of Pathology.....	1st Class Apothecary V J. Staggs.
Assistant to the Professors of Midwifery and Ophthalmology.....	Civil Apothecary G. Rama Rau, L.M.S.
Assistant to the Professor of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.....	1st Class Hospital Assistant T. Kannuswami Pillai.
	2nd Class Hospital Assistant T. Narayanaswami Naidu, L.M.S.



Assistant to the Professor of Hygiene.....	}	M. C. Nanjunda Row, M.B. & C.M.
Clerk.....		T. Viraragahava Chariyar.
Assistant Clerk.....		B. Streenevasalu Naidu.
Librarian.....		C. Clarke.
Draughtsman.....		A. L. deSouza.

## NORMAL INSTITUTIONS.

### Madras, Teachers' College.

(Affiliated February 1886.)

The Government Normal School was established in 1856. Its name was changed into that of Teachers' College in January 1886.

It is open to teachers and persons intending to become teachers who have passed the Matriculation or some higher examination of the University of Madras, most of the students receiving stipends ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 per mensem. It prepares graduate students for the L. T. degree examination of the University of Madras.

It has two Branch Normal Schools attached to it, one for training Muhammadan Teachers and one for training Hindu Teachers. Instruction is also given in the college to the Normal students in the following technical subjects.

- |                         |                                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture.         | 5. Surveying and Levelling.        |
| 2. Drawing.             | 6. Book-keeping.                   |
| 3. Mensuration.         | 7. Commercial correspondence.      |
| 4. Inorganic Chemistry. | 8. Banking with Political Economy. |

Principal.....	A. A. Hall, M.A.
Vice-Principal.....	Thomas Denham, M.A.
1st Assistant.....	J. M. Velu Pillai.
2nd „ .....	P. E. Messinier.
3rd „ .....	S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
4th „ .....	K. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
5th „ .....	V.R.Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T.
6th „ .....	R. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.C.E.
Head Master, Hindu Branch	} C. Parthasarathi Mudali, B.A.
Training School.....	
Head Master, Muhammadan	} M. Abdur Rahman Sahib.
Branch Training School.....	

## FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

### Madras, College of Engineering.

(Affiliated November 1877.)

STAFF.

Principal .....	Major H. D. Love, R.E.
Professor of Mathematics .....	E. W. Middlenast, M.A.
„ of Engineering .....	A. Chatterton, B.Sc. (on other duty).

Professor of Engineering.....	J. J. Whiteley, Esq., Ex. Engr. (acting).
Instructor in Engineering .....	Conductor W. Cames.
„ in Surveying & Drawing. Sergt.	W. H. Goddard.
Asst. Instructor in „ ..	J. Hamilton.
Asst. Instructor in Surveying..	J. E. A. D'Cruz, B.C.E.
2nd Asst. in Drawing .....	R. Everard, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .
„ in Surveying .....	R. A. Bhagyam Mudali.
Asst. in Vernacular .....	A. Krishnamachari. [other duty.]
„ „ .....	M. R. Vaidyanatha Sastri, B.A., on
„ „ .....	T. T. Bhavaniswami Rau, B.A., L.T., sub. <i>pro tem</i> .
Instr. in Carpentry & Fitting ..	T. N. Govindaswami Rau.
Gymnastic Instructor .....	Ghaus Khan.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE CODE OF RULES.

The college, which is affiliated to the University of Madras, affords theoretical and practical instruction in subjects qualifying Europeans and Natives of India for the professions and callings set forth in Article III., in view of fitting them for employment in such capacity by Government, by Local and Municipal Boards, and by other agencies.

Students passing the higher course in Engineering are at the same time prepared for the B.C.E. degree of the University of Madras.

## ARTICLE I.

The responsibility for the discipline and management of the college is vested in the Principal, under the control of the Director of Public Instruction.

## ARTICLE II.

The admission and all final examinations are conducted by an independent board of examiners, consisting of a president and two members, appointed by Government for a term of three years.

\* \* \* \* \*

## ARTICLE III.

The classes are for the training of—

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Civil Engineers.       | (4) Draughtsmen.            |
| (2) Mechanical Engineers.  | (5) Surveyors.              |
| (3) Engineer Subordinates. | (6) Maistries and Artisans. |

## ARTICLE IV.—ADMISSION.

1. The number of students to be admitted annually will ordinarily be limited to 15 in the Civil and Mechanical Engineer classes taken together; to 30 in the class for Engineer Subordinates; to 25 in the class for Draughtsmen; to 20 in the class for Surveyors; and to 30 in that for Artisans.

Admissions are made once a year—(a) for the Engineer classes, on the last Monday in January; (b) for the Engineer Subordinate class, on the first Monday in July; (c) for the junior classes, on the last Monday in January.

2. Candidates for admission to the Civil and Mechanical Engineer

classes should be between the ages of 17 and 21 years, to the Engineer Subordinate class between the ages of 16 and 20 years, and to the other classes between the ages of 16 and 22 years, on the 31st December preceding the year of admission.

\* \* \* \* \*

3. Candidates for admission to the Civil and Mechanical Engineer classes must produce a certificate of having passed the First examination in Arts of the Madras or other Indian University; to the Engineer Subordinate class, a certificate of having passed the Upper Secondary examination, the First Arts, or the Matriculation examination of the Madras or other Indian University; to the Draughtsman and Surveyor classes, except when specially exempted, a certificate of having passed the Lower Secondary, or the late Middle School examination. For the sixth class selection will be made from the sons of artisans or maistries, or from youths who have already had practical training in some of the building trades.

4. All candidates must produce satisfactory testimony of good character, physical fitness, age and freedom from liability to small-pox. Candidates whose certificates are unsatisfactory in any respect will be excluded.

5. Admission to the Civil and Mechanical Engineer classes is decided by open competition in the following branches of mathematics:—

Arithmetic.

Algebra, including quadratic equations and binomial theorem.

Geometry, the first four books and the sixth book of Euclid.

Mensuration

Trigonometry, including the solution of plane triangles.

\* \* \* \* \*

6. The fee for admission to this examination is Rs. 20. The names of the successful candidates are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

7. Admission to the Engineer Subordinate class, except in the case of soldier students, is given preferentially to candidates who have passed the First examination in Arts of the Madras or other Indian University, or the Upper Secondary examination. The admission of matriculates shall be decided by open competition in the following branches of mathematics:—

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Geometry.

\* \* \* \* \*

8. The fee for registration or examination is Rs. 15. The names of the selected and successful candidates are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

9. *Soldier Students*.—Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's British service desirous of qualifying for employment in the Public Works Department to the number of five

annually, are admitted to the college on passing a competitive entrance examination in arithmetic and English.

\* \* \* \* \*

10. Admission to the Draughtsman and Surveyor classes is regulated by the order in which the candidates have passed the late Middle School, Lower Secondary, or some higher examination, the selection proceeding from those that have passed a higher examination to those who have passed a Lower.

#### ARTICLE V.—COURSES.

The course and subjects of study in the several classes are as follows :—

##### (1) CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER CLASSES.

(a) THEORETICAL COURSE.—The theoretical course, which extends over three years, embraces the following subjects which carry the marks enumerated against each below :—

i. <i>Pure Mathematics</i> .—Algebra, geometry and arithmetic; mensuration and trigonometry; algebraic geometry, and the differential and integral calculus	475
ii. <i>Science</i> .—Mechanics; hydromechanics; chemistry; physics and geology	525
iii. <i>Engineering</i> .—Building materials; building and bridge construction; hydraulics, irrigation works and sanitary engineering; road and railway construction; applied mechanics; principles of mechanism; prime movers; the steam-engine	775
iv. <i>Drawing</i> .—Geometrical drawing; free-hand, model and perspective drawing; building drawing; machine drawing; estimating; designing; specification	500
v. <i>Surveying</i> .—Surveying with chain, compass and plane table; levelling; theodolite surveying; topographical drawing	400
vi. <i>Language</i> .—Tamil or Telugu	200
vii. <i>Drills and Exercises</i> .—Physical fitness; gymnastics, &c.	125

Final Total ... 3,000

Of the total marks, 2,400 are awarded by the board of examiners for examination work, and 600 by the college staff for drawings, notes, field-work, work in the workshops, chemical laboratory, &c., executed during the course. The board, however, calls for and inspects such drawings, notes, &c., before finally accepting the marks given by the staff.

Term examinations are held at the end of the first and second years of study, at which portions of the above subjects are finally disposed of by the board of examiners. The marks awardable at these examinations are included in the final total.

Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks in each of the subject heads I., III., IV., and V., one-fourth in each of the subject heads II., VI., and VII., and one-half of the final total marks. They

are arranged in two classes<sup>7</sup> in order of merit; the first, honor class, containing those who have obtained not less than three-fourths of the total marks.

(b) PRACTICAL COURSE.—*Civil Engineers*.—After completing the theoretical course, the pupils of the Civil Engineer class spend one year in the Public Works workshop, going through the carpenters' shop, the smithy, the foundry, and the fitting shop. They are then placed for one year under the Public Works Department, and are stationed at places where large works are in progress. They are regularly instructed in the practical details of brick-making, brick-laying, quarrying, blasting, masonry, building of all sorts, the management of labor, accounts, &c.

*Mechanical Engineers*.—The course comprises two years of practical study at one of the chief workshops of the presidency.

## (2) ENGINEER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

(a) THEORETICAL COURSE.—The theoretical course, which extends over two-and-a-half years, embraces the subjects which carry the marks enumerated against each below :—

i. <i>Mathematics</i> .—Arithmetic, algebra and geometry ; plane trigonometry and mensuration ; elementary statics ...	370
ii. <i>Engineering</i> .—Building materials ; strength of materials ; building and bridge construction ; earth-work and roads ; building and bridge construction ; earth-work and roads ; hydraulics and irrigation works ; elementary applied mechanics ; mechanism and the steam engine ...	600
iii. <i>Drawing</i> .—Geometrical drawing ; free-hand and model drawing ; mechanical drawing ; estimating ...	400
iv. <i>Surveying</i> .—Surveying with chain, compass and plane table ; levelling ; theodolite surveying ; topographical drawing ...	350
v. <i>Language</i> .—Tamil or Telugu ...	180
vi. <i>Drills and Exercises</i> .—Physical fitness ; gymnastics, &c.	100
Final Total ...	2,000

Term examinations are held at the end of the first and third half-years of study, at which portions of the above subjects are finally disposed of by the board of examiners. The marks awardable at these examinations are included in the final total.

Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks in each of the subject heads I., II., III. and IV., one-fourth in each of the subject heads V. and VI., and one-half of the final total marks. They shall be arranged in two classes in order of merit; the first containing those who have obtained at least three-fourths of the total marks.

(b) PRACTICAL COURSE.—The practical course comprises one year

of practical study in workshops, and one year on large engineering works, on which instruction is afforded similar to that given to the Civil Engineer pupils.

### (3) DRAUGHTSMAN CLASS.

The course, which extends over two years, embraces the subjects, which carry the marks enumerated against each below:—

Practical and descriptive geometry	...	...	100
Free-hand, perspective and model drawing	...	...	120
Building drawing	...	...	270
Machine drawing	...	...	200
Estimating	...	...	180
Topographical drawing	...	...	80
Drills and exercises	...	...	50

Total ... 1,000

A term examination is held at the end of the first year. Candidates obtaining 66 per cent. in each of the first five subjects and 75 per cent. on the total receive first-class certificates: those obtaining 50 and 66 per cent., respectively, second-class certificates: those obtaining 36 and 50 per cent., respectively, third-class certificates.

### (4) SURVEYOR CLASS.

The course, which extends over two years, embraces the subjects which carry the marks enumerated against each below:—

Surveying with chain, compass and plane table	...	255
Levelling	...	215
Theodolite surveying	...	200
Topographical drawing	...	280
Drills and exercises	...	50

Total ... 1,000

\* \* \* \* \*

A term examination is held at the end of the first year. Candidates obtaining 66 per cent. in each of the first four subjects and 75 per cent. on the total receive first-class certificates: those obtaining 50 and 66 per cent., respectively, second-class certificates: those obtaining 36 and 50 per cent., respectively, third-class certificates.

### (5) MAISTRY AND ARTISAN CLASS.

The course of study includes:—arithmetic, elementary geometry, mensuration, scales, plan-drawing, elements of engineering.

No examination is held, but a certificate of attendance is given by the Principal after a minimum period of one year's regular study. Students will be encouraged to appear for the elementary examinations under the science and art notification in subjects included in the above list. The instruction is given in the Tamil and Telugu languages, and the class is an evening one.

## ARTICLE VI.—FEES.

(a) *Civil and Mechanical Engineer Classes*.—The fee is fixed at Rs. 85 for each term of six months, payable in advance; or, if candidates so desire, they are permitted to pay instead a monthly contribution of Rs. 16, but in either case a deposit of Rs. 100 is demanded at the outset.

A student may compound for the whole theoretical course by the payment of a fee of Rs. 400 in advance. No fee will be demanded for the practical course, except in the case of mechanical engineer students at the Madras Railway Company's Locomotive shops at Perambūr.

(b) *Engineer Subordinate Class*.—The fee is fixed at Rs. 30 for each term of six months, payable in advance; or a monthly contribution of Rs. 6, or Rs. 125 for the whole theoretical course, payable in advance. In every case a deposit of Rs. 75 is demanded at the outset. No fee is demanded for the practical course.

Soldier students are exempted from payment of college fees, and are supplied with the text-books in use and with drawing instruments, colors, &c., gratis.

(c) *Draughtsman and Surveyor Classes*.—A term fee of Rs. 18 to be paid in advance, or a monthly contribution of Rs. 4. A deposit of Rs. 50 is demanded from each student at the outset.

(d) *Maistry and Artisan Class*.—A term fee of Rs. 5, to be paid in advance, or a monthly contribution of Re. 1.

NOTE.—Under no circumstances are fees returned after a student has been admitted to the college.

## ARTICLE VII.—CERTIFICATES.

(a) The board of examiners issues, under the signatures of its members, a certificate to each candidate setting forth the class of study in which he has qualified; but, in the case of students of the Engineer and Engineer Subordinate classes, the final certificate, in the nature of a diploma, is issued under the signatures of the Principal of the college and of the Director of Public Instruction, in proof that the student concerned has satisfactorily completed the prescribed practical course.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) A candidate who has failed to obtain a certificate from the board at the final examination may appear before the board for examination at any subsequent year, provided he is certified to have put in the necessary attendance at the college.

\* \* \* \* \*

A candidate who succeeds in qualifying in this way receives a certificate setting forth the class of study to which he has attained, but he is not eligible for the final certificate until he has satisfactorily completed the prescribed practical course. A Draughtsman or Surveyor who has obtained a certificate in the second or third class may also appear for examination in a subsequent year on payment

of the fee prescribed above, with view of qualifying for a certificate in a higher class.

(c) The names of the candidates passing as described in paragraph (b) are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in a separate list.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.

The following scholarships and prizes are allowed for students during their college course :—

1. *Engineer Classes*.—One scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem is awarded annually to the candidate who passes first in the admission examination. The scholarships are re-awardable annually on the results of each term examination.

A good medal is awarded to the student who passes first in the final examination.

2. *Engineer Subordinate Class*.—Two scholarships, each of Rs. 12½ per mensem, are awarded annually to the two candidates who pass highest on the list at the first term examination. The scholarships are re-awardable after each term examination.

A silver medal is awarded to the student who passes first in the final examination.

The “Walker” scholarship of the value of about Rs. 15 per mensem is tenable for three years and-a-half by a student of this class, being a native of a West Coast district including the Nilgiris, who, on entering the college, passes a colloquial examination in Kanarese or Malayalam.

The “Rogers” prize, of the value of about Rs. 20, is given annually in books to the most distinguished student of this class after the final examination.

3. *Draughtsman Class*.—Two scholarships, each of Rs. 8 per mensem, tenable during the second year of study, are granted to the students who stand highest on the list at the term examination at the end of the first year.

A bronze medal is given to the student who passes first in the final examination.

4. *Surveyor Class*.—Two scholarships, each of Rs. 8 per mensem, tenable during the second year of study, are granted to the students who stand highest on the list at the term examination at the end of the first year.

A bronze medal is given to the student who passes first in the final examination.

5. Prizes consisting of instruments or books are given in all the classes for special proficiency in particular subjects.

The Sir Madhava Rau prizes, three in number, of the value of Rs. 20 each, are given annually, under certain prescribed conditions, for proficiency in practical work, such as workshops, surveying field work, laboratory work, &c. When practicable, one prize is given to a Mahratta Brahmin.



NOTE.—Scholarships may be reduced or forfeited for misbehaviour or other cause.

#### ARTICLE IX.—PRACTICAL COURSES.

All allowances during the practical courses are debitable to the Department of Public Works. Each year's course extends from 1st January to 31st December, and allowances admissible are paid for the full period. During the first year of the practical course there is a vacation extending from 1st May to 15th June.

1. *Civil and Mechanical Engineers.*—During the final year of practical training, subsistence allowances of Rs. 50 per mensem for Europeans and Eurasians and Rs. 25 per mensem for Natives are granted.

\* \* \* \* \*

One Mechanical Engineer student is permitted each year to join the Madras Railway Locomotive shops at Perambúr, the concession being offered in the order of merit at the final examination. The premium for the course of two years is Rs. 500, of which half is defrayed by the Educational Department, the other half being met by the student. Other Mechanical Engineer students are trained in the Public Works Workshops *gratis*, or at Perambúr on payment by them of the full premium.

2. *Engineer Subordinates.*—As in the case of the Civil and Mechanical Engineer pupils, no fee is exacted during the workshop year; and during the year of practical study on works stipends are granted of Rs. 30 per mensem for Europeans and Eurasians and Rs. 20 per mensem for Natives, subject to the conditions of good conduct, regular attendance, &c.

\* \* \* \* \*

Students who obtain their certificates under Article VII., clause (2), are entitled to receive practical instruction as Civil or Mechanical Engineers or as Engineer Subordinates, respectively, on works being carried out by the Public Works Department, subject to such orders as may be passed by the Chief Engineer, and clause 3 of Article XI. applies to such students whilst so engaged.

#### ARTICLE X.—PROSPECTS OF STUDENTS.

1. *Civil and Mechanical Engineers.*—One appointment annually as Assistant Engineer, third grade, in the Public Works Department, will for the present be conferred on the student highest on the list at the final examination who has also obtained the degree of B.C.E. The other students of this class who are fully qualified may be offered, in order of merit, appointments as Supervisors, second grade, should there be vacancies, but no guarantee is given that such appointments will be made, as the vacancies will generally be filled by the best qualified subordinates of the Overseer grade.

2. *Engineer Subordinates.*—Vacancies in the Overseer grades of the Public Works Establishment will, as a rule, be filled by passed men in the order of merit. Notice will be given, about six months

before the final examination at the college, of the number of such appointments likely to be available.

3. *Draughtsmen*.—Certificated students of this class will be appointed to the Public Works Department as Draughtsmen and Estimators as vacancies occur.

\* \* \* \*

4. *Surveyors*.—There are no permanent appointments available in the Public Works Establishment for Surveyors only; but, when the services of temporary men are required for special surveys not undertaken by the Public Works subordinate staff, the officers in charge are instructed to select for such employment none but passed Surveyors of the College of Engineering.

Qualified men may be appointed Probationary Deputy Surveyors, Madras Survey, on Rs. 50 with the prospect of rising eventually to the rank of Sub-Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 250.

\* \* \* \*

#### ARTICLE XI.—GENERAL.

1. Students in the Civil and Mechanical Engineer classes are expected to appear for the B.C.E. degree examination; but they are discouraged from appearing until they have completed the three years' theoretical course.

2. All students must provide themselves with the text-books in use and with the necessary apparatus, instruments (except surveying instruments), &c.

\* \* \* \*

3. Students during their practical course are not under the supervision of the Principal of the College, but officers under whom they are serving are required in the Public Works Department to furnish to the Principal half-yearly reports of their progress in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by Government.

## CLASSIFICATION OF AFFILIATED COLLEGES WITH REFERENCE TO THE DATES ON WHICH THEIR TERMS COMMENCE AND END.

For the purpose of granting the attendance certificates required under by-law 278, it has been arranged that in all colleges affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Arts, the first and third terms of the college course should commence on the Wednesday after the 24th January (subject to the provisions of the latter part of by-law 278), and that the second and fourth terms should end on the Friday before the 15th December for the junior F.A. and junior and senior B.A. classes, and on the Friday before the 1st December for the senior F.A. class. With reference to the ending of the first and third terms, and the beginning of the second and fourth terms, colleges have been classified as follows :—

	FIRST AND THIRD TERMS END.	SECOND & FOURTH TERMS BEGIN.
<b>Class I.</b> Bellary, Wardlaw College; Calicut College; Calicut, Kerala Vidyasala; Cottayam, Church Mission College; Ernakulam College; Madura, Pasumalai College; Bangalore College; Mangalore, St. Aloysius' College; Palghat, Victoria College; Salem College; Tellicherry, Brennen College; Trivandrum, Maharaja's College.	Thursday after 12th April.*	Wednesday after 12th June.
<b>Class II.</b> Aurangabad College; Bangalore, Bishop Cotton's College; Bangalore, St. Joseph's College; Berhampore, Native College; Cocanada, Pittapur Raja's College; Guntur, American Lutheran Mission College; Haidarabad, Nizam College; Masulipatam, Noble College; Rajahmundry College; Vijayanagaram, Maharaja's College; Vizagapatam, Hindu College.	Thursday after 19th April.*	Wednesday after 19th June.
<b>Class III.</b> Ceylon, Jaffna Central School; Coimbatore College; Coimbatore, St. Michael's College; Cuddalore College; Cuddalore, St. Joseph's College; Kumbakonam College; Madura, Native College; Negapatam, Wesleyan Mission College; Pudukota, Maharaja's College; Tanjore, St. Peter's College; Tinnevely, Church Mission College; Tinnevely, Hindu College; Trichinopoly, S. P. G. College; Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's College; Tuticorin, Caldwell College.	Thursday after 30th April.*	Wednesday after 30th June.
<b>Class IV. -</b> Madras, Church of Scotland Mission College; Madras, Doveton Protestant College; Madras, St. Mary's College; Madras, Free Church Mission and Madras Christian College; Madras, Pachaiyappa's College; Madras, Presidency College; Madras, Wesleyan Mission College.	Thursday after 12th May.*	Wednesday after 12th July.
<b>Class V.</b> Bangalore, Central College; Mysore, Maharaja's College; Shimoga College.	Friday after 19th April.*	1st June.

\* Or on that date when it falls on Thursday.

# ENDOWMENTS.

## FACULTY OF ARTS.

### *The Governor's Scholarship.*

This scholarship was founded on the 23rd May 1868 by the Right Honorable Francis Napier, Baron Napier, K.T., Governor of Fort St. George. It is of the present monthly value of about Rs. 27, and is tenable for four years.

2. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the University Calendar for 1880-81, p. 156), the scholarship is for the support of a student in Arts, who must have been born in the city and collectorate of Madras.

3. The scholarship is awarded to the student who has obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation examination, provided that the number is not less than two hundred and fifty, or (in the event of the scale of marks being altered) three-fifths of the total marks obtainable. Should two or more candidates obtain the same number of marks, the Syndicate shall decide which of them is to receive the scholarship.

4. The holder of the scholarship shall forfeit it, if he fail to obtain a position in the first class on the earliest occasion on which he is admissible to the First examination in Arts.

5. From the date of his passing the First examination in Arts, one-third of the income is kept in reserve, and is paid over to the holder of the scholarship only in the event of his passing the Bachelor of Arts examination on the first occasion on which he is admissible to it.

6. In the event of one-third of the income being forfeited as above, it is added to the fund.

7. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which it may consider sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there is no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate.

8. At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation, the Senate may make new regulations with respect to the scholarship, but the Senate has no power to divide it, or to reduce its amount.

### SCHOLARS.

1870 Gopalachari, Mandayam D. Presidency College.

1874 Srinivasachari, Tirumalai... S.P.G.H.S., Vepery, & Pres. Coll.

1877 D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus. St. Thomé Seminary & Pres. Coll.

1882 Ahmed Hussain..... Ch. of Scot. Inst., Madras, & Madras Christ. College.

1886 Selvapillayya, A..... Pachaiyappa's Coll. & Pres. Coll.

1890 Subrahmanyam, P..... Madras Christian College.

### *Sir Tanjore Madhava Rau's Prizes.*

These prizes were founded on the 29th January 1869 by Sir Tanjore Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I. They are two in number, and are of the present annual value of about Rs. 60 and Rs. 40, respectively, and may consist of money or books at the discretion of the Senate.

2. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the University Calendar for 1880-81, p. 161), the prizes are awarded to Hindu students who were born, and have lived ten years, in the collectorate of Tanjore. The first prize of six-tenths of the income is awarded to the student who stands highest in the first class in the First examination in Arts; the second of four-tenths to the student who stands highest in the Matriculation examination.

3. Candidates must produce a certificate of good conduct and progress from the master of their school, or from some other person whose testimony the Syndicate may consider satisfactory.

4. If in any year the prizes, or one of them, be not awarded, the amount thereof shall be added to the fund.

5. At the expiration of every three years from the date of institution, the Senate may make new regulations with respect to the prizes; but the Senate has no power to divide them, or to reduce their amount.

#### PRIZEMEN.

1870	F.A.—Vaidyanathan, N.....	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
	Mat.—Subba Aiyar, V.....	do.
1871	F.A.—Ramachandra Aiyar, S....	do. & S.P.G.H.S., Tanjore.
	Mat.—Pattabhirama Aiyar, C.R.	Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
1872	F.A.—Subba Aiyar, V..... }	do.
	F.A.—Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. }	do.
	Mat.—Venkataraman, S.....	do.
1873	F.A.—Pattabhirama Aiyar, C.R.	do.
	Mat.—Visvanadha Aiyar, T. V..	do.
1874	F.A.—Swaminadha Sastri, S....	do.
	Mat.—Malhari Rau, S.....	do.
1875	F.A.—Sundaram, S.....	do.
	Mat.—Rangaswami Aiyangar, S.	do.
1876	F.A.—Duraiswami Aiyar, R.....	do.
	Mat.—Nilakantan, A.....	do.
1877	F.A.—Swaminatha Aiyar, R.....	do.
	Mat.—Radhakrishnan, S.....	do.
1878	F.A.—Swaminatha Aiyar, K.....	do.
	Mat.—Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V.	do.
1879	F.A.—Krishnaswami, N.....	do.
	Mat.—Swaminatha Aiyar, S. A...	do.
1880	F.A.—Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V.	do.
	Mat.—Balamukundan, K.....	do.
1881	F.A.—Swaminathan, T. K.....	do.
	Mat.—Rungaswami, T.....	Town H. S., Kumbakonam.

- 1882 F.A.—Kodandarama Aiyar, K. S Madras Christian College.  
Mat.—Ponnuswami, A. S..... Native H.S., Kumbakonam.
- 1883 F.A.—Rajagopalachari, T..... Kumbakonam College.  
Mat.—Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S..... Native H. S., Mannargudi.
- 1884 F.A.—Ponnuswami, A. S..... Kumbakonam College.  
Mat.—Srinivasa Aiyangar, A..... W. M. H. S., Mannargudi.
- 1885 F.A.—Swaminatha Pillai, D..... Kumbakonam College.  
Mat.—Raghunatha Rau, V..... Native H. S., Kumbakonam.
- 1886 F.A.—Srinivasan, V. S..... Kumbakonam College.  
Mat.—Vaidyanathan, S..... Native H. S., Mannargudi.
- 1887 F.A.—Kuppuswami Aiyar, N.... Kumbakonam College.  
Mat.—Vaidyanathan, G. S..... St. Peter's H. S., Tiruvadi.
- 1888 F.A.—Venkataraman, M..... St. Peter's College, Tanjore.  
Mat.—Jagadisan, S. A... .. A. V. High School, Triplicane.
- 1889 F.A.—Tyagaraja Aiyar, V. R.... Kumbakonam College.  
Mat.—Natesan, R..... L. F. High School, Tiruvalur.
- 1890 F.A.—Jagadisan, S. A..... Presidency College. [Tanjore.  
Mat.—Somasundaram, N. S..... Viraraghava Pillai's H. S.,
- 1891 F.A.—Gopala Aiyangar, A..... St. Joseph's Coll., Trichy.  
Mat.—Ramaswami, O. S..... do. do.
- 1892 F.A.—Somasundaram, N. S..... Pachaiyappa's College.  
Mat.—Bhimasena Rau, H..... Town H. S., Kumbakonam.

### *The Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.*

This prize was founded on the 25th July 1870 by the Honorable Goday Narayana Gajapati Rau. It is of the present annual value of about Rs. 50; and may consist of money or books at the discretion of the Senate.

2. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the University Calender for 1880-81, p. 171), the prize is awarded to the student, irrespective of caste, creed, or place of instruction, who in passing the B.A. degree examination obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit, provided that the marks obtained are not less than one-half of the total marks obtainable.

3. If in any year the prize be not awarded, it may be kept in reserve and awarded as a second prize in a subsequent year.

#### PRIZEMEN.

- 1874 Chandrasekharam, C..... Presidency College.
- 1876 Venkatarama Sastri, S..... Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
- 1877 Chandrasekharam, C..... Presidency College.
- 1878 Chakrapani Rau, R..... Prov. College, Kumbakonam.
- 1879 Sankara Rau, T..... Presidency College and P.S.
- 1880 Ramachandra Aiyar, Chitti..... Madras Christian College.
- 1881 Vamana Rau, T. S ..... Kumbakonam College.
- 1882 Sivaswami, P. S..... Presidency College.
- 1883 Paramasivan, T..... do.
- 1884 Venkatachalam, V..... Rajahmundry College.
- 1885 Achyuta Menon, C..... Presidency College.

1886	Anantanarayana Sastri, N.....	Kumb. Coll. & Pres. College.
1887	Sitaraman, C. S.....	Presidency College.
1888	Srinivasan, V. S.....	Kumbakonam College.
1889	Chandrasekharam, K. S.....	Presidency College.
1890	Nagabhushanam, P.....	Madras Christian College.
1891	Krishnamachari, R.....	Presidency College.
1892	Natesa Aiyar, K. V.....	do.

### *The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships.*

These scholarships were founded on the 6th May 1872 by Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston, Esq., of Carnsalloch, Dumfries, Scotland, in fulfilment of the intention of his father, the late Sir Alexander Johnston.

2. The income is derived from the proceeds of certain land and buildings near the town of Madura, known as the "Tamkum," and of which Sir Alexander Johnston claimed to be the proprietor.

3. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the University Calendar for 1880-81, p. 174), the scholarships are awarded to matriculated students, being natives of the district of Madura, without respect to class, caste, or religion, in accordance with rules framed by the University.

4. The rules that have been framed are as follows:—

(a) One scholarship shall be awarded annually to the candidate, being a native of the district of Madura, who stands highest at the First examination in Arts immediately preceding his election, and who continues his studies in an affiliated college, provided that such scholarship shall not be held in conjunction with any other scholarship whatever.

(b) The scholarships shall be tenable for two years.

(c) The monthly value of the scholarships shall be Rs. 20 if held by candidates studying in Madras, but Rs. 15 if held by candidates studying in the mofussil.

(d) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate to declare that the holder of a scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which it may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate.

(e) In the case of the death of any holder of a scholarship, or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever, the Syndicate shall be at liberty either to appoint another scholar, or to add the unexpended amount to the corpus of the fund.

(f) At the time of the examination, the age of the candidate must not have exceeded twenty-one years.

(g) The scholar must engage to prosecute his studies up to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in some college affiliated to the University of Madras.

### SCHOLARS.

1881	Soumyanarayanan, S.....	Presidency College.
1882	Annaswami, R.....	Madura and Presidency Colleges.

1883	Natesa Aiyar, R.....	Kumbakonam College.
1884	Ananta Aiyar, T. S.....	Trivandrum do.
1885	Anantanarayanan, K. C. S..	Madras Christian College.
1886	Parasuraman, A. S. ....	Presidency do.
1887	Bhima Rau, P. V. ....	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
1888	Vijayaraghavachari, C. R...	Presidency College.
1889	Ramaswami Aiyar, T. S. ...	Pachaiyappa's College.
1890	Subharaman, S. N.....	Madras Christian College.
1891	Muttayya, B. R.....	Presidency College.
1892	Venkatanarasimhan, R.....	Madras Christian College.

### *The Norton Prize.*

This prize was founded on the 31st October 1874 by certain Hindu gentlemen residing in the city and Presidency of Madras, in pursuance of resolutions passed at meetings of the native community of Madras, held in Pachaiyappa's Hall on the 26th October 1871 and the 28th February 1873, for the purpose of commemorating the services rendered to the cause of native education by the Hon. John Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General of Madras.

2. The prize, which may consist of money or books at the discretion of the Senate, is of the present annual value of Rs. 100.

3. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the University Calendar for 1880-81, p. 182), the prize is awarded to the graduate who, being a native of Southern India, in passing the Master of Arts degree examination, obtains the highest number of marks in Political Economy. In the event of there being no such graduate, the prize is awarded to the student who, in passing the Bachelor of Arts degree examination, obtains the highest number of marks in Physical Science.

4. In the event of there being no person entitled to the prize, the amount thereof is added to the fund.

### PRIZEMEN.

1876	Gnanamuttu, Samuel, B.A....	Private Study.
1877	Padmanabha Aiyar, S.N., B.A.	Trivandrum College & P.S.
1879	Kodandaramayya, G., B.A....	Madras Christian College & P. S.
1880	Thanu Pillai, P., B.A.....	Private Study.
1881	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, N., B.A...	Kumbakonam College & P. S.
1882	Rajagopalachariyar, P., B.A..	Presidency College & P. S.
1883	Soumyanarayanan, S. ....	Presidency College.
1884	Parthasarathi, M. O., B.A. ...	do. & P. S.
1885	Sama Rau, Mysore, B.A. ....	Central Coll., Bangalore, & P.S.
1886	Arogyaswami Pillai, T.V., B.A.	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
1887	Kotilingam, John, B.A.....	Private Study.
1888	Kuppuswami Aiyar, R.....	Presidency College.
1889	Venkayya, V., B.A. ....	Private Study.
1890	Selvapillayya, A.....	Presidency College.
1891	Purnapragna Rau, S., B.A....	Private Study.
1892	Nagabhushanam, P., B.A.....	do.



### *The Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medals.*

This medal was founded on the 2nd April 1876 by A. Srinivasa Rau Sahib, Jagirdar of Arni, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras in 1875.

2. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the University Calendar for 1880-81, p. 188), the medal is awarded to the student who, in passing the Bachelor of Arts degree examination, obtains the highest number of marks in Physical Science. In the event of there not being any student who takes up Physical Science, the Syndicate may, at their discretion, award the medal to any Bachelor of Arts of that year who displays proficiency.

3. At the expiration of every six years from the date of institution, the Senate may, with the assent of the Jagirdar of Arni for the time being, make new regulations with respect to the medal.

4. In view of the introduction of the revised Arts curriculum, the Senate, at a meeting held on the 30th April 1886, made, with the approval of the founder, the following changes in the regulations applying to the medal:—

In lieu of the original medal, two medals shall be awarded, each of the value of Rs. 50, one to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Physics division of Branch II. for the Bachelor of Arts degree, and the other to the first candidate in the Chemistry division. The above change to have no effect unless at least one candidate passes in each division.

#### MEDALLISTS.

1877	Chandrasekharam, C.....	Presidency College.
1879	Narayana Aiyar, P.....	do.
1880	Kodandarama Aiyar, T. P.....	Madras Christian College.
1881	Hobday, Daniel Alfred .....	do.
1882	{ Lakshminarasu Nayudu, P..	do.
	{ Sivagnanam, M. ....	do.
1883	Soumyanarayanan, S.....	Presidency College.
1884	Vasudeva Rau, R.....	do.
1885	Samuel Joseph, Devapriam ...	Madras Christian College.
1886	Sarangapani, V.....	Presidency College.
1887	{ Venkatesa Aiyangar, N.....	Central College, Bangalore.
	{ Krishnan, Cheruvari.....	Presidency College.
1888	{ D'Souza, F. X.....	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
	{ Kuppuswami Aiyar, R.....	Presidency College.
1889	{ Srinivasa Aiyar, R.....	Madras Christian College.
	{ Aiyaswami Mdllr., P.....	Presidency College.
1890	{ Venkataperumalchetti, E.N.	Madras Christian College & S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
	{ Selvapillayya, A.....	Presidency College.
	{ Sivarama Aiyar, K. V.....	Madras Christian College.
1891	{ Krishnan Pandalai, K.....	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, & Presidency College.

1892	{	Subhayya Mudali, P. ....	Kumbakonam College, St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly, and Presidency College.
		Kannan, K. A. ....	Presidency College.

### *The T. Rama Rau Gold Medal.*

This medal was founded by Mr. T. Rama Rau, Dewan Peishcar of Cottayam, Travancore, and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 3rd August 1883.

The medal is called "The T. Rama Rau Gold Medal," and bears on the obverse the words "Travancore Dewan Peishcar Rama Rau Medal," and on the reverse the words "Honesty is the best policy." It is of the annual value of Rs. 50, being the interest on Rs. 1,500, and is awarded to any student in the order of merit from any of the following educational establishments on passing the Bachelor of Arts degree examination:—Nagercoil Seminary; Trivandrum College; Cottayam College; Ernakulam High School; Calicut College; Kumbakonam College.

If in any year the medal be not awarded, the amount thereof is added to the fund.

#### MEDALLISTS.

1885	Rangaswami, T. ....	Kumbakonam College.
1886	Ponnuswami, A. S. ....	do.
1887	Viraraghava Aiyangar, R. ....	Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum.
1888	Jivaji Gopala Gondekar, T. ....	Kumbakonam College.
1889	Kuppuswami, N. ....	do.
1890	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. (Raghava) ....	do.
1891	Tyagaraja Aiyar, V. R. ....	do.
1892	Radhakrishnan, A. ....	do.

### *The V. Rama Aiyangar Scholarship.*

This scholarship was founded by the late Mr. V. Rama Aiyangar, C. S. I., Dewan of Travancore, and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 25th October 1883.

The scholarship is of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem, being the interest of Rs. 3,000 vested in 4 per cent. Government securities, and is awarded to the pupil of Pachaiyappa's College who passes highest in the First examination in Arts and joins the Presidency College to prosecute his studies for the B.A. degree examination, taking Natural or Physical Science as his optional subject, or for the B.Sc. degree examination. The scholarship is tenable for two years, or for such other period as the University may hereafter prescribe as necessary for completing the course for the B.A. degree or the B.Sc. degree, as the case may be.

The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the scholarship has

forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there is no appeal from their decision. Any unexpended portion of the annual interest from the funded capital is added to the corpus of the fund.

At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation, the Senate may make new regulations with respect to the scholarship, provided that they shall not divide it or reduce its amount or divert it to any other purpose than the encouragement of the study of science, or transfer it from the Presidency College. Provided always that should Pachaiyappa's College at any future time make provision for preparing candidates for the B.A. degree examination in any natural or physical science branch, or for the B.Sc. degree examination, the scholarship-holder shall be bound to prosecute his studies in that institution.

#### SCHOLARS.

- 1884 Srinivasachari, V.
- 1886 Desikachari, T.
- 1888 Silvapillayya, A.
- 1890 Satakopayya, T.
- 1892 Krishnamachari, N.

### *The Miller Gold Medal.*

This medal was founded by the Rev. William Miller, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., Principal of the Madras Christian College, in memory of his father, the late William Miller, Esq., Thurso, who took a lifelong interest in education generally, and in his later years a special interest in the education of Southern India. It was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 25th October 1883.

The endowment consists of Rs. 1,600, the interest of which is devoted to providing a medal of the value of about five pounds sterling; any surplus interest being devoted to inscribing the name of the successful candidate on the medal and to meeting any other incidental expenses.

The medal is to be called "The Miller Gold Medal," and is awarded to the student who, in passing the B.A. degree examination, takes the highest place in Branch IV. (*Mental and Moral Science*).

#### MEDALLISTS.

- 1884 Sundara Aiyar, P. R..... Madras Christian College.
- 1885 Rangaswami, T..... Kumbakonam College.
- 1886 Anantasadasivan, V..... Madras Christian College.
- 1887 Kunjitapadam, K. R..... do.
- 1888 Ramaswami Aiyar, P. T.... do.
- 1889 Subharama Aiyar, N. V.... do.
- 1890 Ratnam, T..... do.
- 1891 Narayana Aiyar, T. S..... Presidency College.
- 1892 Lakshminarayana, G..... Presidency College and P. S.

### *The Pitti Muniswami Chetti Garu's Gold Medal.*

This medal was founded by Mr. C. Dharmalingam Chetti Garu, of Suramangalam, Salem Dt., in memory of the late Mr. Pitti Muniswami Chetti Garu of Tondiyarpet, Madras, and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 3rd February 1886.

The endowment consists of Rs. 1,500 invested in the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of the Madras Municipality, with the interest on which a medal is annually provided.

The medal is called "The Pitti Muniswami Chetti Garu's Gold Medal," and bears on its obverse an Asvattha (Pippal) tree and the words "వీర్యవంశీ, సత్యంజయతే." (Virtue prospers, Truth conquers), and on the reverse the name of the medal and the words "*University of Madras, founded 1857.*"

It is intended mainly for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, and is awarded to the candidate who in passing the M.A. degree examination in the Language Branch obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit, provided that he obtains not less than 50 per cent. of the marks assigned to that subject; and in the event of there being no such candidate, to the first in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the successful candidates in the B.A. degree examination of that year.

At the expiration of every five years from the date of the foundation, the Syndicate may, with the consent of the founder, and after his death, at their own discretion, make new regulations in respect to the medal; provided always that the award shall not be diverted from the encouragement primarily of the study of Sanskrit, and secondarily of the study of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

#### MEDALLISTS.

1886	Thomas Nadar, S. V., B.A.....	Private Study.
1887	Ramalinga Aiyar, A. V.....	Kumbakonam College.
1888	Desikachariyar, N. V., B.A.....	Private Study.
1889	Ramachandra Rau, R.....	Presidency College.
1890	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. (Raghava).	Kumbakonam College.
1891	RajarajaVarmaKoil Tampiran, B.A.	Private Study.
1892	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V., B.A. ...	do.

### *The Christian College Medal.*

This medal was founded by the Council of the Madras Christian College, and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 3rd February 1886.

The endowment consists of Rs. 1,600, invested in 4 per cent. Government securities, with the interest on which a medal, awarded to the student who obtains the highest number of marks in the Language Branch of the B.A. degree examination, is annually provided.

The medal is known as the Christian College Medal, and bears on its obverse the arms of the College and the words "*Christian College Medal, founded 1886*," and on the reverse a laurel wreath and the words, "*University of Madras, founded 1857*."

#### MEDALLISTS.

1887	Sitaraman, C. S.....	Presidency College.
1888	D'Souza, F. X.....	St. Joseph's Coll. Trichinopoly.
1889	Chandrasekharam, K. S.....	Presidency College.
1890	Nagabhushanam, P.....	Madras Christian College.
1891	Venkatesvara Aiyar, V. R...	do.
1892	Jagadisan, S. A.....	Presidency College.

#### *The Ramaswami Mudaliyar Medal.*

This medal was founded by Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, to testify to their appreciation of their Dubash, Pondicherry Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar, C.I.E., and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 13th May 1886.

The endowment consists of Rs. 1,200, invested in 4 per cent. Government securities, the interest upon which is applied to the purchase of a gold medal to be annually awarded to the candidate who, in passing the B.A. degree examination, obtains the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

According to the terms of the endowment deed (given in the University Calendar for 1887-88, p. 200), if but a single candidate passes in Political Economy, the medal shall be awarded to him, provided he obtains not less than half of the marks assigned to that subject.

#### MEDALLISTS.

1887	Sundararajan, Madura M....	Presidency College.
1888	Jivaji Gopala Gondekar, T..	Kumbakonam College.
1889	Venkataraman, C. S.....	do.
1890	Rangaswami, K. R.....	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
1891	Etirajulu Nayudu, P....	Pachaiyappa's College.
1892	Raghava Aiyar, T.....	Madras Christian College.

#### *The Northwick Prize.*

This prize was founded by the Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 25th January 1889.

The endowment consists of Rs. 1,600, invested in 4 per cent. Government securities, the interest on which is applied to the purchase of books to be presented to the candidate who, in passing the B.A. degree examination in the History branch, obtains the highest marks. The books are selected by the Board of Studies in History.

#### PRIZEMEN.

1889	Aiyar, K. N.....	Madras Christian College.
1890	Nagabhushanam, P.....	do.
1891	Etirajulu Nayudu, P.....	Pachaiyappa's College.
1892	Raghava Aiyar, T.....	Madras Christian College.

### *Government Prizes for Indian Palæography and Epigraphy.*

The Government of Madras (in G.O., dated 13th May 1886, No. 979, Public) have intimated their intention to award annually a prize of Rs. 500, for the best dissertation on Indian Palæography written by candidates for the M.A. degree in the History branch, subject to the condition that the dissertation is of decided merit and contains evidence of a real study of inscriptions.

Candidates competing for the prize must comply in all respects with the regulations relating to the examination which may be prescribed from time to time.

A second prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded annually for the best essay on the same subject written by candidates for the B.A. degree in the History branch.

The prizes will be awarded upon the recommendations of the Syndicate.

### FACULTY OF LAW.

#### *The Carmichael Prize.*

This prize was founded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E., in honor of D. F. Carmichael, Esq., late Member of Council of the Government of Fort St. George. It was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 28th August 1884.

The endowment consists of Rs. 1,000, invested in four per cent. Government securities, the interest on which is spent in the purchase of books to be awarded annually as a prize to the first among the successful candidates for the degree of Master of Laws or, in the absence of such candidate, to the first among the successful candidates of that year for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

#### PRIZEMEN.

- 1885 Jambulinga Mudaliyar, C., B.A., B.L.
- 1886 Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B.A., B.L.
- 1887 Vaidyanathan, M. K., B.A.
- 1888 Krishnaswami Rau, C., B.A.
- 1889 Kunjitapadam, C. R., B.A.
- 1890 Ramaswami Aiyar, S., B.A.
- 1891 Fernandez, J. C., B.A., B.L.
- 1892 Chandrasekharam, K. S., B.A.

#### *Innes Prize.*

This prize was founded in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the native community of Madras, held at Pachaiyappa's Hall on the 29th April 1883, for the purpose of publicly recognizing the eminent services of L. C. Innes, Esq., late a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, and for several years Vice-Chancellor of the

University, and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 9th September 1885.

The endowment, which consists of Rs. 1,000, raised by subscription among the native community of Madras, is invested in 4 per cent. Government securities, the interest on which is spent in the purchase of books, to be awarded annually as a prize to the first among the successful candidates for the degree of M.L., or, in the absence of such candidate, to the one who obtains the highest position at the B.L. degree examination for that year.

#### PRIZEMEN.

1886 Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B.A., B.L.

1887 Vaidiyanatham, M. K., B.A.

1888 Krishnaswami Rau, C., B.A.

1889 Kunjitapadham, C. R., B.A.

1890 Ramaswami Aiyar, S., B.A.

1891 Fernandez, J. C., B.A., B.L.

1892 Chandrasekharam, K. S., B.A.

### FACULTIES OF MEDICINE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

#### *Scholarship of the Maharaja of Cochin.*

This scholarship was founded on the 25th July 1870 by H.H. Rama Varma, Maharaja of Cochin. It is of the present monthly value of about Rs. 30, and is tenable for such period as may be required to enable the holder to qualify for the degree of M.B. & C.M. or of B.C.E.

2. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the University Calendar for 1880-81, p. 166), the scholarship is for the support of a student (who must be a born Cochin subject), either in Medicine or in Civil Engineering, at the discretion of the reigning Maharaja of Cochin.

3. The scholarship is awarded by the Syndicate at their discretion to a student who has passed creditably the Matriculation or First examination in Arts. Should the marks of the competitors be not considered satisfactory, the Syndicate may abstain from awarding the scholarship.

4. If the holder be a matriculated student, he forfeits the scholarship in the event of his failing to pass the First examination in Arts on the earliest occasion on which he is admissible to it.

5. If he be a First Arts student, one-third of the income is kept in reserve, and is paid over to him only in the event of his obtaining the degree of M.B. & C.M. or B.C.E., on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the examination. In the case of a matriculated student, one-third is similarly kept in reserve from the time of his passing the First examination in Arts.

6. In the event of the one-third of the income being forfeited as above, it is added to the fund.

7. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the scholar-

ship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may think sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there is no appeal from the Syndicate's decision.

8. At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation, the Senate may, with the assent of the reigning Maharaja of Cochin, make new regulations with respect to the scholarship.

#### SCHOLARS.

1876 Govinda Menon, T..... Madras Civil Engineering College.

1881 Ramaswami Nayudu, K .... Madras Medical College.

1884 Teyyunni Menon, A..... do.

1886 Kunjukrishna Panikkar, V.,

B.A..... Madras Civil Engineering College.

1891 Anantarama Aiyar, C.V. ... Madras Medical College.

### *Scholarship of the Maharaja of Travancore.*

This scholarship was founded on the 1st August 1870 by H.H. Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kritupati Munna Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Travancore. It is of the present monthly value of about Rs. 39, and is tenable for such period as may be required to enable the holder to qualify for the degree of M.B. & C.M. or of B.C.E.

2. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the University Calendar for 1880-81, p. 151), the scholarship is for the support of a student (who must be a born Travancore subject) either in Medicine or in Civil Engineering, at the discretion of the reigning Maharaja of Travancore.

3. The scholarship is awarded by the Syndicate at their discretion either to one of the three Travancore students who obtains the highest number of marks in the Matriculation examination, or to any one who passes the First examination in Arts. Should the marks of the competitors be not considered satisfactory, the Syndicate may abstain from awarding the scholarship.

4. If the holder be a matriculated student, he forfeits the scholarship in the event of his failing to pass the First examination in Arts on the earliest occasion on which he is admissible to it.

5. If he be a First Arts student, one-third of the income is kept in reserve, and is paid over to him only in the event of his obtaining the degree of M.B. & C.M., or of B.C.E., on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the examination. In the case of a matriculated student, one-third is similarly kept in reserve from the time of his passing the First examination in Arts.

6. In the event of the one-third of the income being forfeited as above, it is added to the fund.

7. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may think sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there is no appeal from the Syndicate's decision.



8. At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation, the Senate may, with the assent of the reigning Maharaja of Travancore, make new regulations with respect to the scholarship.

#### SCHOLARS.

1872 Lafrenais, Joseph E.....	Madras Civil Engineering College.
1875 Kuruvila, K. K.....	do.
1877 Kurian, Jacob.....	do.
1879 Sesha Aiyangar, S.....	do.
1880 Gomez, F. D.....	Madras Medical College.
1886 Anantanarayana Aiyar, V..	Madras Civil Engineering College.
1890 Kuriyan, Jacob, B.A.....	do.

#### *The Hobart Prize.*

This prize was founded on the 3rd April 1880 by Major George Bertie Benjamin Hobart, R.A., in memory of the late Right Honorable Vere Henry, Lord Hobart.

2. The prize, which may consist of money, or books, or medical and surgical instruments, at the discretion of the Syndicate, is of the present annual value of about Rs. 99.

3. By the terms of the deed of endowment (given in the University Calendar for 1880-81, p. 191), the prize is awarded to the Muhammadan student, being a native of the Presidency of Fort St. George, who shall take the degree of M.B. & C.M. or of L.M.S., having previously matriculated or passed the First examination in Arts in this University. If no Muhammadan student is eligible, the prize is awarded to an Eurasian who fulfils the above requirements; failing such, to a student professing the Hindu religion; and failing him to a British-born subject who has graduated from the Medical College, Madras. The prize is awarded to the student who stands first in the order of merit; but if there be only one Muhammadan, it is awarded to him irrespective of order of merit.

4. In the event of the prize not being awarded in any year, the amount thereof is added to the fund.

5. The Senate may vary the terms of award as regards the nature of the qualifying degree or examination.

#### PRIZEMEN.

1880 Lafrenais, C. A.....	Madras Medical College.
1881 Appayya, K. M.....	do.
1882 Chalke, E. Lerede.....	do.
1883 Kelly, J. A.....	do.
1884 Muhammad Oosman, N...	do.
1885 Ailsworth, M.....	do.
1886 Bowers, Michael.....	do.
1887 D'Rosario, L. I.....	do.
1888 Wells, Henry.....	do.
1889 Khaja Lutifuddin.....	do.
1890 Perkins, George.....	do.
1891 Berry, Alfred Eugene....	do.

### *Balfour Memorial Medal.*

This medal was founded by the Committee instituted to collect funds for commemorating in a suitable manner the services of the late Surgeon-General E. Balfour, and was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 30th April 1890. The endowment consists of Rs. 1,200, invested in 4 per cent. Government securities, and represents the unexpended balance of the sum raised by the Committee, the remainder having been otherwise applied.

The object of the endowment is the encouragement of the medical education of females, a measure in which Surgeon-General Balfour took a deep interest, and is attained by providing with the interest accruing on the endowment a gold medal, which is awarded to that female candidate who, in passing the second L. M. S. examination, obtains the highest number of marks in midwifery and the diseases of women and children, provided she obtains not less than 75 per cent. of the total number of marks allotted to that subject.

If in any year the medal be not awarded, the interest is added to the fund.

### *The Queen-Empress Gold Medal.*

The Central Committee of the National Association for supplying Female medical aid to the Women of India, (commonly known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund), with a view to encourage the study of medicine among women, offered to award annually a gold medal, to be called the "Queen-Empress Gold Medal," to that female student who obtains the highest number of marks in passing either the L.M.S. or M.B. & C.M. examination of the Madras University—provided that the candidate passes in the first class. In the event of a first class being obtained at both examinations in the same year, the medal will be awarded for the higher examination. The committee's offer was accepted at the meetings of the Senate held on the 15th October 1886 and 24th February 1887.

### *Government Scholarship to England.*

By a Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No.  $\frac{1}{45-57}$ , dated 12th February 1886, six scholarships were instituted, tenable in England by persons who are natives of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3. The scholarships are placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab in rotation, one scholarship having been given to each of the first two Universities in the year 1886, and one scholarship to each of the last two in 1887. In allotting the scholarships in future years, the same order will be observed.

The following rules for selecting a candidate for the scholarship

allotted to the Madras University, have received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council :—

(1) That a special examination be held of candidates for the scholarship.

(2) That the examination be held in the month of April.

(3) That applications for the examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th March immediately preceding.

(4) That each candidate be required to furnish along with his application proofs that he satisfies all the conditions laid down by the Government of India in their Resolution quoted above, as amended by a subsequent Resolution recorded in Madras G.O., dated 10th September 1886, No. 589, Educational.\*

(5) That the competition be open to all Bachelors and Masters of Arts, Bachelors and Masters of Law, Bachelors and Doctors of Medicine, and Bachelors of Civil Engineering of the University, who are under 22 years of age at the time of the examination.

(6) That the examination be in one or other of the following courses :—

(a) *For Graduates in Arts—*

- i. English Language and Literature, 500 marks.
- ii. Any one of the optional branches of the B.A. degree curriculum, 500 marks.

(b) *For all other Graduates—*

- i. English Language and Literature, 300 marks.
- ii. The entire curriculum for the B.L., M.B. & C.M., or B.C.E. degrees, 700 marks.

Graduates in Law, Medicine, or Engineering, who have also graduated in Arts, will be allowed to select either course.

(7) That the marks obtained by any candidate in English Language and Literature and in the optional subject, respectively, shall not be counted if they fall below one-third of the marks assigned.

(8) That the scholarships shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the aggregate, provided that the marks gained are not less than 500; but the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate shall have the power to adjudicate between the best candidate in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, respectively, should there be candidates in two or more of these branches.

The rules framed by the Secretary of State for the guidance of Government scholars in England are as follows :—

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\* The conditions are i., that the candidate is a native of India within the meaning of the statute; ii., that he is under 22 years of age at the date of the examination; iii., that he has the consent of his family (i.e., of his father, if alive, if deceased, of his guardian), to proceed to England; iv., that his conduct has been good; v., that he has sufficient knowledge of the English language; and vi., the physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study he will have to follow in England.

(1) Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.

(2) Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.

(3) Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(4) Every scholar shall, at the end of each University term, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

(5) Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

(6) Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three years, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England.

(7) Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

(8) The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

By a subsequent resolution of the Government of India, having for its object the extension to the University of Allahabad of the privileges accorded to the other Indian Universities under the previous resolution, the order in which the scholarships are allotted has been altered as follows :—

1889 Allahabad, Madras.

1890 Punjab, Calcutta.

1891 Bombay, Allahabad.

1892 Madras, Punjab.

1893 Calcutta, Bombay.

The above sequence will be observed in subsequent years.

#### GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

1887 Cheruvuri Krishnan, B.A... Presidency College.

1889 D'Souza, F. X., B.A..... St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

1892 Cammiade, P. E., B.A..... Presidency College.

### *Gilchrist Scholarship.*

*Rules and conditions relating to Scholarships instituted by the Gilchrist Educational Trust for the benefit of Natives of India.*

[These scholarships are open to women upon exactly the same conditions as to men.]

1. Three scholarships of the value of £200 per annum will be awarded, one every year, to candidates who are Natives of India (within the meaning of section 6\* of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3), or of the "Native States" of India. They shall each be tenable for three years at any University or any Science or Technical College in Europe (approved by the Trustees in each case), on condition that the scholar shall undertake to go through the course and pass the examinations necessary for obtaining a definite Science degree or diploma as may be prescribed by the Trustees. The nomination to these scholarships will rest with the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in rotation, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified.

2. A scholarship will be given every third year on like conditions, the nomination of suitable candidates for which will rest with the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad jointly. Each of these Universities may submit to the Government of India the name of one candidate, and the actual nomination to the scholarship shall be made (from the names submitted) by the Government of India.

3. The scholarships will be given (during the next few years) in the following rotation †:—

- 1891 Calcutta, Punjab and Allahabad.
- 1892 Bombay.
- 1893 Madras.
- 1894 Calcutta, Punjab and Allahabad.
- 1895 Bombay.
- 1896 Madras.

4. (a) Each University shall make its nomination from among the more distinguished of its graduates of the three preceding years, who shall not be more than 22 years of age on the 1st of July in the year in which the scholarship is awarded. Of these, that graduate shall be selected who has done especially well in science or mathematics, and is desirous of pursuing—and is most likely to benefit by—a further course of scientific study in Europe. Provided that no person holding a Government of India scholarship, tenable

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\* The provision in the Section is as follows:—"That for the purpose of this Act the words 'natives of India' shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to define and limit from time to time the qualification of natives of India thus expressed."

† This rotation is arranged to avoid, as far as possible, giving to any University a Gilchrist Scholarship in the same year as a Government Scholarship, but it may possibly happen occasionally that a Scholarship may fall to be given by a University in the same year as a Government Scholarship.

in England, shall be eligible, or shall continue to hold a Gilchrist scholarship after he has accepted a Government of India scholarship.

(b) Probably the results of the examinations of the three preceding years will be a sufficient guide to the University in making the selection : but it will be open to each University to consider whether a special examination shall be held, although the Trustees hope that this will be avoided, if possible. If a special examination is held, all the necessary arrangements for it must be made by the University holding it ; but the regulations which any University may propose to lay down in regard to such examinations must receive the previous approval of the Gilchrist Trustees. No examination should be held later than the month of June in any year, it being essential that all nominations should be made so as to afford the scholar nominated a sufficient interval to complete his arrangements and to reach England in time for the autumn term at the Universities and Colleges. The candidates for the special examinations, when such examinations are held, must be graduates of proved ability, selected by the Vice-Chancellor on the report of the Syndicate or governing body, who will in their turn be guided by the opinion of the professors and examiners.

5. Every candidate for a scholarship will be required to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor of the University as to his good conduct, his knowledge of the English language, his physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which he will have to follow in Europe : he must also satisfy him of his intention, if successful, to proceed to England forthwith, and to reside in Europe for a period of three years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health or some other cause which may seem sufficient to the Gilchrist Trustees.

6. Each Scholar will be provided by the Government of India with a free passage to England. The Gilchrist Trust will provide a return passage (at the end of the three years) at a cost not exceeding £50, provided that the Scholar shall have fulfilled the conditions of his scholarship ; but the Scholar will not be entitled to claim any difference between the actual cost of passage and the amount above named.

7. Each Scholar must enter into a written engagement to submit to such regulations as may from time to time be issued by the Gilchrist Trustees for the guidance of the scholars.

8. The tenure of the scholarships will be strictly dependent on good conduct in Europe, and on satisfactory progress being made in study. The Gilchrist Trustees reserve to themselves the right of finally deciding whether a Scholar has or has not committed a breach of the rules and conditions on which his scholarship is held, as also all questions which may from time to time arise, whether expressly provided for in the rules and regulations or not. They further reserve to themselves the power of altering the conditions of the scholarships, or of altogether withdrawing them, if they shall think fit. Due notice of any alterations will be given, and changes will not be made in such a manner as to affect the interests of students already appointed to scholarships.

*On the nomination of a Scholar being completed, the University or the Government of India (as the case may be) nominating him should communicate his name and address to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W. If the nomination is made after examination, the number and names, &c., of the candidates from whom the selection was made should also be communicated.*

**N.B.**—One of the Gilchrist Trustees \* will personally see each Gilchrist Scholar as soon as possible after he has reported his arrival at the office of the Trustees, and will confer with him upon the course he may propose to pursue, and the University or College to be selected.

*Regulations for Gilchrist Indian Scholars in England.*

1. Every Scholar shall on reaching England at once present himself at the office of the Gilchrist Trust and report his arrival. He shall be provided with an official certificate of identity signed by the Registrar of the University by which he is nominated, or by a Secretary or Under-Secretary to Government.

2. Every Scholar shall, on arriving in England, submit, for the approval of the Gilchrist Trustees, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and specifying the University or college to which he proposes to proceed. After consideration of such statement, the Trustees will decide at what University, or Science or Technical College, in Europe the scholarship shall be tenable, and will prescribe the course to be gone through and the degree or diploma to be obtained. Every scholar shall at once take steps to enter himself at the University or College which the Trustees shall have approved. The course finally prescribed by the Trustees shall not be changed without their sanction.

3. Every Scholar shall, at the end of each University or College term, send to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, a certificate from the proper University or College authority, showing that his residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

4. Every Scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Gilchrist Trustees or their Secretary.

5. The scholarship allowance, at the rate of £200 a year, for three years, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the Gilchrist Trust, commencing from the date when the Scholar reports his arrival in England.

6. Every Scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Gilchrist Trustees may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in Europe, or who is at any time guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Gilchrist Trustees. If a scholarship be forfeited, the Scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India.

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\* Professor James Stuart, M.P., has undertaken this function for the present.

## AMOUNT OF FUNDED CAPITAL.

	Arts.	RS.	A.	P.
Governor's Scholarship.....	8,300	0	0	
Sir T. Madhava Rau's Prizes...	2,500	0	0	
Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.	1,000	0	0	
Johnston Scholarships.....	6,200	0	0	
Norton Prize.....	2,500	0	0	
Jagirdar of Arni's Medals.....	2,800	0	0	
Rama Rau Medal.. ..	1,500	0	0	
Rama Aiyangar Scholarship...	3,000	0	0	
Miller Medal.....	1,600	0	0	
Pitti Muniswami Chetti Garu's Medal .. ..	1,500	0	0	
Christian College Medal.....	1,600	0	0	
Ramaswami Mudaliyar Medal.	1,200	0	0	
Northwick Prize.....	1,600	0	0	
			35,300	0 0

Carmichael Prize .....	1,000	0	0	
Innes Prize.....	1,000	0	0	
			2,000	0 0

## Civil

Cochin Scholarship.....	10,500	0	0	
Travancore Scholarship.....	12,800	0	0	
Hobart Prize.....	2,500	0	0	
Balfour Memorial Medal.. ...	1,200	0	0	
			27,000	0 0

Rs...64,300 0 0

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## *Members of the Senate who have delivered the Address to Graduates at Convocation.*

- 1858 A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq. ... Director of Public Instruction.  
 1859 E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A. ... Principal, Presidency College.  
 1860 J. D. Mayne, Esq., B.A. ... Barrister-at-Law.  
 1861 Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A. ... Secretary to the Society for the  
    Propagation of the Gospel.  
 1862 Rev. R. Halley, M.A. ... Principal, Doveton Protest. Coll.  
 1863 J. B. Norton, Esq., B.A. ... Barrister-at-Law.  
 1864 E. Thomson, Esq., M.A. ... Principal, Presidency College.  
 1865 Rev. John Richards, M.A. ... Chaplain, Madras Establishment.  
 1866 The Hon. Sir A. Bittleston, Kt. Judge, High Court.  
 1867 The Hon. W. Holloway ... Do. do.  
 1868 The Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, }  
    C.S.I. } Member of Council.  
 1869 H. E. Lord Napier, Kt. ... Governor of Fort St. George and  
    Chancellor of the University.  
 1870 Geo. Smith, Esq., M.D. ... Principal, Medical Coll., Madras.  
 1871 Rev. W. Miller, M.A. ... Principal, F. C. M. Institution,  
    Madras.  
 1872 H. Fortey, Esq., M.A. ... Inspector of Schools.  
 1873 W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A. ... Ag. Principal, Presidency Coll.  
 1874 The Hon. H. S. Cunningham,  
    ham, M.A. ... Advocate-General.  
 1875 G. Thom, Esq., M.A. ... Principal, Doveton Protest. Coll.  
 1876 The Hon. L. C. Innes ... Judge, High Court, and Vice-  
    Chancellor of the University.  
 1877 Lt.-Col. R. M. Macdonald ... Director of Public Instruction.  
 1878 Surg.-Maj. M. C. Furnell, M.D. Principal, Medical College.  
 1879 The Right Rev. R. Caldwell,  
    D.D., LL.D. ... Missionary Bishop.  
 1880 His Grace the Duke of }  
    Buckingham & Chandos } Governor of Fort St. George and  
    } Chancellor of the University.  
 1881 The Hon. Sir Charles A. }  
    Turner, Kt. } Chief Justice, and Vice-Chancel-  
    } lor of the University.  
 1882 The Hon. T. Mattuswami  
    Aiyar, B.L., C.I.E. ... Judge, High Court.  
 1883 The Hon. D. F. Carmichael. Member of Council.  
 1884 Surg.-Genl. the Hon. W. R. }  
    Cornish, F.R.C.S., C.I.E. } Surgeon-General with the Gov-  
    } ernment of Madras.  
 1885 The Hon. P. O'Sullivan ... Advocate-General.  
 1886 H. E. the Right Hon. }  
    M. E. Grant Duff. } Governor of Fort St. George, and  
    } Chancellor of the University.  
 1887 Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau,  
    K.C.S.I.  
 1888 Lt.-Col. W. Hughes-Hallett. Judge Advocate-General.  
 1889 D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A. ... Principal, C.S.M. Coll., Madras.  
 1890 Rai Bahadur P. Runga- }  
    natha Mudaliar, M.A. } Professor of Mathematics, Presi-  
    } dency College.  
 1891 D. Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.Sc. Principal, Presidency College.  
 1892 H. B. Grigg, Esq., M.A., C.I.E. Director of Public Instruction.

# EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.\*

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1891-92.

### LANGUAGE BRANCH.

#### *First Class.*

Jagadisan, Sundaram A.	... Presidency College.
Sambanda Mudali, Pammal	... Do.

#### *Second Class.*

{ Madhavayya, Appavayyar	... Madras Christian College.
{ Jacob, K. Koratha	... Do.
Ramesam, Vepa	... Presidency College.
Colaco, Alexander Marian	... St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
{ Raghava Aiyar, Todla	... Madras Christian College.
{ Raman Menon, Karimpatta	... Presidency College.
Natesa Aiyar, K. V.	... Do.
Tirunarayanachari, M. A.	... Do.
{ Lakshminarasimham, Vempati.	Madras Christian College.
{ Chandy, Koratha K.	... Do.
Krishna Poduval, Appat	... Presidency College.
Daniel, Paul	... Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
{ Cammiade, Paul Eugene	... Presidency College.
{ Ramachandra Aiyar, K.	... Kumbakonam College.
{ Krishnaswami Aiyar, R.	... Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
{ Paul Pillai, S.	... Private study.
{ Sivarama Sastri, T. K.	... Pachaiyappa's College.
{ Subharaman, S. N.	... Madras Christian College.
{ Muhammad Zahiruddin Meccai.	Central College, Bangalore.
{ Sitaramayya, Pappu	... Madras Christian College.
{ Nagesvara Rau, Kruttiventi	... Do.
{ Rosario, Basil Paulinus	... St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
{ Rajabadar Pillai, P.	... Presidency College.
{ Aravamudu Aiyangar, S. (Srinivasa).	Kumbakonam College and Madras Christian College.
{ Tambiswami, A.	... St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Radhakrishnan, A.	Kumbakonam College.
{ Natesa Aiyar, Trichinopoly	Pachaiyappa's College.
{ Raghavachari, Pundi S.	Madras Christian College.
{ Desikachari, Pillapakkam N.	Pachaiyappa's College.
{ Ananda Rau, Damodar	Presidency College.
{ Bhaskara Menon, Maniketh	Madras Christian College.
{ Cammiade, Louis Aimé	Presidency College.
{ Satyaji Rau, Gargesvari	Central College, Bangalore.
{ Sanyasiraju, Paluri	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

\* Indicates candidates who have not graduated.

{ Dvaipayanaachari, H.	... Pres. Coll. and Private study.
{ Samanna, Srirangapatam	... Central College, Bangalore.
{ Karunakaran, Kotieth Palliyil...	Presidency College.
{ Natesan, M. S.	... Do.
{ Venkataramana Srauti, Samaga.	Central College, Bangalore.
{ Subha Rau, Khajana	... Madras Christian College.
{ Rama Pisharodi, Mungat	... Pachaiyappa's College.
{ Padmanabharaju, Valluri S.	... Rajahmundry College.
{ Narasimhacharulu, Taiyar M....	Presidency College.
{ Narasinga Bhandari, P.	... Private study.
{ Srinivasachari, K. Kandadai	... Pres. Coll. and Madras Christ. Coll.
{ Venkatanaranappa, Bellavi	... Central College, Bangalore.
{ Achyuta Ramayya, Matcha	... Madras Christian College.
{ Srinivasachari, Pallikarana T...	Presidency College.
{ Joseph, Itti	... Madras Christian College.
{ Krishna Aiyar, P. Rama	... Do.
{ Krishnaswami Aiyangar, K.	... Do.
{ Raghavachari, Vankipuram	... Presidency College.
{ Asvathanarayana, Yadattur	... Madras Christian College.
{ Pinto, Maurice Salvador	... Presidency College.
{ Tocher, Richard Thornton	... Madras Christian College.
{ Raghavachar, Devanahalli	... Central College, Bangalore.
{ Pinto, David Benjamin	... St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
{ Venkataramanayya, Pulapaka..	Rajahmundry College. [Coll.
{ Venkataraman, K. S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, & Pres.
{ Swaminatha Aiyar, Subharama.	Madras Christian College.
{ Vasudevan, Srinivasa Raghava.	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
{ Shanmukham Pillai, T.	... Madras Christian College.
{ Venkatasubha Rau, Singaraju...	Do.
{ Seshu Aiyar, P. Venkatesvara..	Do.
{ Gopala Aiyar, Velandai	... Do.
{ Muhammad Abdul Basith	... Central College, Bangalore.
{ Narayana Rau, C.	... Kumbakonam College.
{ Vamana Pai, Amembal	... Presidency College.
{ George, T. Daniel	... Madras Christian College.
{ Ananta Pattar, Manjeri S.	... Do.
{ Subhayya, T. K.	... Presidency College.
{ Krishna Aiyangar, Ramaswami	Central College, Bangalore.
{ Shanmukham Pillai, Velayuda..	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
{ Tiruvenkatachari, K. A.	... Presidency College.
{ Duraiswami Mudali, P.	... Madras Christian College.
{ Narasinga Rau, Tummalapalli...	Pres. Coll. & Madras Christ. Coll.
{ Venkatesayya, Byapanahalli M.	Central College, Bangalore.
{ Chandran, Judah	... Private study.
{ D'Souza, Peter	... St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
{ Krishnaswami Aiyangar, A.	... S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
{ Christmas Pillai, John Isaac	... Madras Christian College.
{ Devasahayam, P. Joseph	... Do.
{ Subharaya Aiyar, Mamundi V.	Do.
{ Chatterton, W. Henry Hart	... Do.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. S.	... Presidency College.
Narayana Rau, Gargesvari	... Central College, Bangalore.
Lakshmanan, G. Venkatarama.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Ramachandra Rau, Taduri	... Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagram.
Gopalaswami Mudali, M.	... Madras Christian College.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, C. R.	... Do.
Gnanaolivu, Balaraj	... Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, C.	... Madras Christian College.
Lakshminarasimham, A.	... Do.
Anantarama Aiyar, Ayilam K.	... Madras Christian College.
Govindan, Valiyavittil	... Do.
Venkatavaraha Dikshitar, C.	... St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V.	... Kumbakonam College.
Lakshmana Rau, Closepet B.	... Presidency College.
Pereyra, Percy Archibald	... Do.
Venkatasubha Rau, G.	... Rajahmundry College.
Selvanathan, A.	... St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Anantaryan, Kazhiyur	... Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Subha	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & Pres. Coll.
Govinda Marar, K.	... Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, Basavanagangur.	Central College, Bangalore.
Muttuswami Aiyar, C	... St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Venkatarama Aiyar, M. R.	... Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Chidambaram Pillai, S.	... Madras Christian College.
Matthai, C. Cheriyan	... Do.
Rajaguru, Syama Sundara	... Rajahmundry College.
Kanakaratnam, Samuel C.	... Madras Christian College.
Krishnamachari, P. B.	... Pachaiyappa's College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, N. G.	... S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, and Madras Christian College.
Venkataraman, Negapatam S.	... Madras Christian College.
Krishnaswamy, Konduri	... Central Coll., Bangalore, & P. S.
Sundaralingam Aiyar, A.	... S.P.G. Coll., Trichinopoly. [Coll.
Srinivasan, S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, & Pres.
Namasivayam Pillai, Jaffna K	... Kumbakonam College.
Natesa Sastri, Tiruppayanam S.	... Madras Christian College.
Krishnaswamy, A.	... Do.
Machayya, Codanda	... Do.
Tirumalachari, P.	... Do.
Madhavan Nayar, Tamarasseri.	Presidency College.
Subha Rau, Kolar	... Central College, Bangalore.
Narasinge Rau, Vavilikolanu	... Presidency College.
Duraishwami, Canjapalli S.	... Do.
Ranga Rau, Belgaum	... Private study.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T.	... Kumbakonam College.
Natarajan, Rama Aiyar	... S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Jagannatham, Cherukupalli	... Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

*Third Class.*

Anantakrishna Aiyar, K. R. ... St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Anantapadmanabha Aiyar, C. S.	Presidency College.
Arunachalam Aiyar, A.	Kumbakonam College.
Bhairappa, Mudalapur	Presidency College.
Chamu Menon, Parakat	Do.
Chellappa Aiyar, Muttuswami	Pachaiyappa's College.
Chellappa Sastri, Tenkarai V.	Madras Christian College.
Chidambara Mudali, B. E.	Do.
Chinnaswami Chetti, Pammi	Presidency College.
Duraishwami Aiyangar, U. C.	Do.
Duraishwami Pillai, B. G.	Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.
Edward, Sankaran Arthur	Madras Christian College.
Framji, Kekasru Sorabji	Do.
Francis, Savariyappan	Private study.
Gnanamuttu, Samuel	Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
Gopala Aiyar, S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Gopalaachari, P.	Central College, Bangalore.
Gurupadam Nadar, P.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Israel, Samuel Arumainayagam.	Do.
Jagannatha Rau, Maralli	Kumbakonam College.
Jivan Rau, R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Kanakasabhapati Aiyar, R.	Madras Christian College.
Karambayya, Chandrimada	Do.
Karunakara Menon, Parappil	Presidency College.
Kesavachar, Kittane	Central College, Bangalore.
Koil Pillai, Devasikhamani	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin. [Coll.
Krishna Aiyar, Kattuputtur P.	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichy, & Pres.
Krishna Aiyar, Sankaralinga	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Krishna Aiyar, V. Samu Pattar.	Madras Christian College.
Krishnan, S.	Kumbakonam College.
Krishnan, V. K.	Pachaiyappa's College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, G.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, K. R..	Kumbakonam College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, V.	Do.
Krishnayya, Pulipak	Central College, Bangalore.
Kuppu Rau, Madhava	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Lakshmana Chetti, S.	Kumbakonam College.
Lokanatha Mudali, Rayakottai.	Presidency College.
Madhavan Pillai, A. N.	Madras Christian College.
Manikkam Pillai, V.	Do.
Nagan Pillai, Nanu Pillai	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and Madras Christian College.
Narasimham, Vadlamannati	Madras Christian College.
Narayana Pandala, Krishnan	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A.	Kumbakonam College.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Swami- natha (Mayavaram).	Do. Pres. Coll., and Madras Christian College.
Narayanaswami Aiyar S.	... St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Nilakanta Aiyar, Subrahmanya....	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
Panchapagesan, S. A.	... S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

Paramesvara Aiyar, K. A.	... Pachaiyappa's College.
Raghavachari, Sesha Aiyangar.	... Presidency College.
Rajagopala Nayudu, V. P.	... Madras Christ. Coll. & Pres. Coll.
Rajaram, Sundaram Aiyar	... Madras Christian College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, P.	... S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. S.	... St. Peter's College Tanjore.
Ramachandran, V.	... S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Ramachandra Rau, Alamuri	... Private study.
Ramachandra Rau, V.	... St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Ramachandrayya, Pisupati	... Madras Christian College.
Ramamurti, R.	... St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Ramanatha Aiyar, Mosur	... Madras Christian College.
Ramasubha Sastri, Ramaswami	... Presidency College.
Ramaswami, T. Subrahmanya	... Do. [ & P. S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M. V.	... Kumbak. Coll., Madras Christ. Coll.,
Ranga Rau, Pulijala	... Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.
Ranga Reddi, Chimalavagupalle	... Madras Christian College.
Rangasayi, Koneri	... Do.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, N. S.	... Do.
Sankaralingam Pillai, Trichi.	... Do.
Sankara Pillai, Govinda Pillai	... Presidency College.
Sarvottama Rau, Satghar	... Do.
Satakopachari, Vnlakkur	... Madras Christian College.
Selvanayakam, Francis B.	... Do.
Sesha Aiyangar, Nallan C.	... Do.
Shanmukhavinayakam Pillai, S...	... Do.
Shanmukhi, Sandur	... Do.
Singaravelu Mudali, Saidapet	P. Presidency College.
Sitarama Aiyar, K. N.	... St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Sitaramayya, Kollipara	... Rajahmundry College and Madras Christian College.
Siva Rau, Manki	... Presidency College.
Srikanta Aiyar, Sulur K.	... Do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, K. V.	... Do.
Srinivasachari, Vankipuram	... Pachaiyappa's College.
Subhaya, Tanikella	... Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
Subramanyan, K. S.	... Kumbakonam Coll., Pres. Coll., & Madras Christian College.
Subrahmanya Pillai, M. G.	... Madras Christ. Coll. & Pach. Coll.
Subrahmanya Sastri, S.	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, & Private study.
Sundaram Aiyar, Manjeri R.	... Pachaiyappa's College.
Sundaramayya, Susurulu	... Madras Christian College.
Suryanarayana, Gunturi	... Do.
Swami Aiyar, R.	... St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Swaminathan, C. S.	... Presidency College.
Tirumalai Aiyangar, M. V.	... Do.
Venkatanarasimha Aiyangar, C...	... Central College, Bangalore.
Venkataramanan, Tiruppur S.	... Madras Christian College.
Venkataramanayya, Dhulipati	... Do.

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Vijayaraghavachari, Vangur ...	Madras Christian College.
Vijayendra Rau, Venkata ...	Private study.
Visvanathan, Mailai ...	Madras Christian College.

## OPTIONAL BRANCH.

## BRANCH I.

*First Class.*

Ramesam, Vepa ...	Presidency College.
Jagadisan, Sundaram A. ...	Do.
Radhakrishnan, A. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Natesa Aiyar, K. V. ...	Presidency College.
Subrahmanya Sastri, R. ...	Do. and Private study.
Seshu Aiyar, P. Venkatesvara..	Madras Christian College.
Srinivasachari, P. T. ...	Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, K. R...	Kumbakonam College.

*Second Class.*

Srinivasa Aiyar, R. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly, & P.S.
Gopala Rau, R. ...	Kumbakonam College and P. S.
Narayanawami Aiyar, A. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Kuppuswami Sastri, C. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly, & P.S.
Edward, Sankaran Arthur ...	Madras Christian College.
Venkanna, Ajampur ...	Central College, Bangalore, & P.S.
Raghavachar, Devanahalli ...	Do.
Narayana Aiyangar, M. A. ...	Presidency College and P. S.
David, Vedamanikkam ...	Caldwell College, Tuticorin, & P.S.
Asvathanarayana, Yadattur ...	Madras Christian College.
Narasimhachari, Gomatam G...	Presidency College and P. S.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly, & P.S.
Ramasesha Aiyar, P. S. ...	Kumbakonam College and P. S.
{ Gopalan, Visvanatha ...	Do. and do.
{ Swaminatha Aiyar, Tanjore V...	Kumbakonam College.
Maduranayakam, Samuel ...	Caldwell College, Tuticorin, & P.S.
Venkataramana Srauti, Samaga	Central College, Bangalore.
Krishnan, S. ...	Kumbakonam College.
Krishnaswamayya, Konduri ...	Central College, Bangalore, & P. S.
Subharayar, Kangayam R. ...	Madras Christian College & P. S.
Padmanabharaju, Valluri S. ...	Rajahmundry College.
Koil Pillai, Davamani ...	Caldwell College, Tuticorin, & P.S.
Framji, Kekasru Sorabji ...	Madras Christian College.

*Third Class.*

Anantaryan, Kazhiyur ...	Presidency College.
Dandayudapani, M. S. ...	Madras Christ Coll. [& P.S.]
Gnandurai, Solomon ...	Cald. Coll., Tuticorin, Pres. Coll.,
Gnanamanikkam, Manuel ...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin, and P.S.
Jayaraman, V. ...	Kumbakonam Coll. and do.
Kasturiranga Aiyar, L. S. ...	Presidency College and do.
Manikkum, Vedamanikkam ...	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin, and do.

Narasimha Aiyangar, M. T.	... Central Coll., Bangalore, and P.S.
Peter, Robert James	... Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin, and Madras Christian College.
Philip, Paradtu Varkki	... Madras Christian Coll. and P. S.
Ramasubha Sastri, Ramaswami.	Presidency College.
Ramaswami, K.	... Do. & Private Study.
Ramaswami, T. V.	... Kumbakonam College and P. S.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, P. V.	... Madras Christian Coll. and do.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, V.	... Presidency College and do.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, S.	... Central Coll., Bangalore, and do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V.	... Kumbakonam College.
Subha Rau, Pingale	... Presidency College and P. S.
Sundararajan, N. V.	... Madras Christ. Coll., Presidency College, and P. S.
Vas, Albert Victor John	... Presidency College.
Viraswami Pillai, S.	... Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.

## BRANCH II.A.

*First Class.*

Subhayya Mudali, P.	... Kumbakonam Coll., St. Jos. Coll., Trichy, & Presidency College.
Satakopa Aiyangar, R.	... St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Harris, John	... Private study.
Krishna Aiyar, P. Kuppan	... Madras Christian College.
Rama Aiyangar, K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly, & P.S.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Subharama.	Madras Christian College.
Venkatanaranappa, Bellavi	... Central College, Bangalore.

*Second Class.*

Narayana Menon, Vellat	... Madras Christian College.
Swaminathan, R. (Ramaswami)	Kumbakonam College and P. S.
Sanjivi Chetti, Kunnattur	... Central College, Bangalore, & P. S.
Ratnasabhapatil Mudali, P.	... Madras Christian College.
Rajagopala Aiyangar, C.	... Do. and Pres. Coll.
Samanna, Srirangapatam	Central College, Bangalore.
Maria Arputam Pillai, T. D.	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Srinivasa Rau, Arkal	Madras Christian College.
Ramaswami, V. S.	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Narasimhacharulu, Taiyar. M.	Presidency College.
Venkatachari, Srinivasa	Madras Christian College.
{ Krishnaswami Aiyar, Subha	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy, & Pres. Coll.
Savarimuttu Udaiyar, Ignatius.	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Subharaya Aiyar, Mamundi V.	Madras Christian College.
Sundarayya, Vasantapuram	... Do. & Private study.
Krishnaswami, Balaguru	... Madras Christian College.
Duraiawami Aiyar, M. S.	... Kumbakonam Coll. and Pres. Coll.
Pinto, Maurice Salvador	... Presidency College.
{ Alagappa Mudali, Sokkalinga...	Madras Christ. Coll., St. Jos. Coll., Trichy, & S.P.G. Coll., Trichy.
{ Ramachandra Aiyar, Pichu	... S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.



{ Nagaswami Aiyar, Muttanna ...	Madras Christian College.
{ Ramaswami Aiyangar, M. K. ...	S.P.G. Coll., Trichy, and P. S.
{ Subrahmanya Sastri, K. ...	Madras Christ. Coll. & Pres. Coll.
Gundu Rau, Ramohalli ...	Central Coll., Bangalore, & P. S.
{ Lakshmanan, G. Vencatarama. ...	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
{ Narasinga Rau, Vavilikolanu ...	Presidency College.
*Chalamanna, Ravulaparti ...	Rajahmundry Coll. and P. S.
*Rangaswami Aiyar, L. R. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
{ *Gopala Sastri, Susarla ...	Rajahmundry College and P. S.
{ Krishnappa, Harisave ...	Central Coll., Bangalore, & P. S.
Panchapagesan, S. A. ...	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Gnanaprakasam Pillai, V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy, & Pres. Coll.
{ Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. K. ...	Kumbakonam Coll. and P. S.
{ Sivaprakasam Pillai, K. ...	Madras Christian College.
{ Anantakrishna Aiyar, K. R. ...	St. Jos. College, Trichinopoly.
{ Srinivasan, Tiruvengadattu ...	Kumbakonam Coll. and Madras Christian College.
{ Rajagopala Aiyangar, S. Sesha. ...	Madras Christian College.
{ *Venkataramanayya, B. ...	Rajahmundry College.
Natesa Mudali, Mavandur ...	Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.
{ Setu Rau, Mysore ...	Central Coll., Bangalore, and P.S.
{ Vasudevan, Srinivasa Raghava. ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

*Third Class.*

Anantakrishna Aiyar, L. K. ...	Madras Christian College.
Appadurai Aiyar, L. K. ...	Do. & P. S.
Dakshinamurti Aiyar, K. ...	Do.
Devasahayam, P. Joseph ...	Do.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, K. T. ...	Do. & P. S.
Gopala Rau, Vasudeva ...	Kumbakonam College and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Jivan Rau, R. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Krishna Aiyangar, M. ...	Central Coll., Bangalore, & P. S.
Krishna Rau, Basavanagangur... ..	Do.
Krishnaswamayya, Y. ...	Madras Christian College & P. S.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, R. A. ...	Kumbakonam Coll. & Pres. Coll.
Krishnaswami Sastri, A. S. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichy, & P. S.
Kuppu Rau, Madhava ...	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Narayana Rau, D. K. ...	Central Coll., Bangalore, & P. S.
Narayana Rau, Gargesvari ...	Do.
Navaladi Ramayya, S. V. ...	Madras Christian College.
Raghavachari, Pundi S. ...	Do.
Raja Atisayam, T. T. ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Ramaswami Pillai, B. ...	Do. Trichy, & P. S.
Sambamurti, S. ...	Do. Trichy, & Pres. Coll.
Santappan, M. ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
Satakopa Aiyangar, Vangal T... ..	S.P.G. Coll., Trichy, & Pres. Coll.
Seshagiri Row, N. ...	Madras Christian College.
Sivramakrishna Aiyar, A.V. ...	Do. St. Jos. College, Trichinopoly, and P. S.

Srinivasa Aiyangar, Kadattur...	Central Coll., Bangalore, & P. S.
Subrahmanyam, Cuddalore ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly, and Madras Christian College.
*Subrahmanyam, V. S. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichy, & P. S.
Swaminatha Aiyar, C. V. ...	Kumbakonam Coll. & Pres. Coll.
Venkappayya, Pradhan ...	Central Coll., Bangalore, & P. S.
Venkataramnayya, P. ...	Rajahmundry College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, V. ...	St. Joseph's Coll., Trichy, & P. S.
Vyasa Rau, Sengamedu S. ...	S.P.G. Coll., Trichy, & P. S.

## BRANCH II.B.

*First Class.*

Kannan, Kotiet Adiyari	... Presidency College.
Kopunni Nayar, Kongot	... Do. and P. S.
Ananda Rau, Panambur	... Do. and do.
{ Krishnamachari, N. Sri.	... Do.
{ Subha Rau, Bantwal	... Do.

*Second Class.*

Krishna Aiyar, P.	... Mah. Coll., Trivandrum, & Pres. Coll.
Ittyerah, M. Eapen	... Do. and P. S.
Rajagopala Rau, Grade	... Pres. College & Private study.
Narayana Aiyar, Virabhadra	... Mah. Coll., Trivandrum & P. S.
Swaminathan, C. S.	... Presidency College.
Tirunarayana Aiyangar, R.	... Do.
Varghese, P. Chandy	... Mah. Coll., Trivandrum, & P. S.
Mangalesvara Aiyar, T. R.	... Do. & do.
Narayanamurti, Durbha	... Presidency College.
Venugopalachari, C. V.	... Do. and P. S.

*Third Class.*

Chidambaram Pillai, A.	... Presidency College and P. S.
Gopala Aiyar, K. S.	... Mah. Coll., Trivandrum, and P. S.
Padmanabha Aiyar, J.	... Do. and do.
Stephenos, George	... Do. and do.
Ummamen, Kunjakanda	... Do. and do.
Venkata Raju, T. V.	... Do. and do.

## BRANCH III.B.

*Second Class.*

Seshayya, T. S.	... Pachaiyappa's Coll. & Pres. Coll.
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## BRANCH III.C.

*Second Class.*

Narasinga Rau, H.	... Madras Christ. Coll. & Pres. Coll.
Jacob, K. Koratha	... Do.
Ramaswami, N.	... Presidency College.
Visvanathan, Mailai	... Madras Christian College.
Matthai, C. Cheriyan	... Do.
Tocher, Richard Thornton	... Do.
Mukunda Row, Touse	... Do. & Pres. Coll.

- { Madhavayar, Appavayar ... Madras Christian College.  
 { Ramaswami, Talaiyur S. ... Presidency College.  
 Sambanda Mudali, Trichinopoly Madras Christian Coll., and P. S.

## BRANCH IV.

*First Class.*

- Lakshminarayana, Gulvadi ... Presidency College and P. S.  
 Lakshminarasimham, V. ... Madras Christian College.  
 Narasinga Row, Savur ... Presidency College and P. S.  
 Siva Rau, Kabad ... Do.  
 Raman Menon, Karimpatta ... Do.

*Second Class.*

- Subharaman, S. N. ... Madras Christian College.  
 Rama Varma Tampan, M. ... Mah. Coll., Trivandrum, and P. S.  
 Gopalaswami Mudali, M. ... Madras Christian College.  
 \*Krishna Rau, Panje ... Presidency College and P. S.  
 Venkatasubha Rau, S. ... Madras Christian College.  
 Rajabadar Pillai, P. ... Presidency College. [Coll.  
 \*Srinivasan, S. ... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, & Pres.  
 { Muttuswami Aiyar, C. ... St. Peter's College, Tanjore.  
 { Ramachandra Aiyar, K. ... Madras Christian Coll. and P. S.  
 { Venkataraman, N. S. ... Do.  
 George, T. Daniel ... Do.  
 Kanakaratnam, S. C. ... Do.  
 Narayana Pandala, Krishnan ... Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.  
 \*Kuppu Rau, Bhavani ... Madras Christian College.  
 { Ramachandra Aiyar, T. S. ... St. Peter's College, Tanjore.  
 { Ramachandran, G. ... Kumbakonam Coll. and P. S.  
 { Natesa Sastri, T. S. ... Madras Christian College.  
 { \*Suryanarayana, Nishtala ... Mah. Coll., Vizianagram, & P. S.  
 { \*Venkataramayya, Penumarti. ... Raj. Coll., Madras Christ. Coll., & P. S.  
 Bhoja Rau, Pejavar ... Presidency College.  
 Annaji Rau, Nandagiri ... Do.  
 { Chakko, Brahmakulath C. ... Madras Christian College.  
 { Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T. ... Kumbakonam College.  
 { Sarvottama, Karnad ... Madras Christian College.  
 { Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. S. ... Presidency College.  
 Namasivayam Pillai, Jaffna K. ... Kumbakonam College.  
 \*Daniel, Paul ... Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.  
 { Narasimham, Vadlamannati ... Madras Christian College.  
 { \*Rajaguru, Syama Sundara ... Rajahmundry College.  
 Diraviyam, Devasirvadam ... Mah. College, Trivandrum, and  
 Madras Christian College.  
 Adaikkalam Pillai, D. Samuel. ... Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.  
 \*Bhairava Sarma, Nishtala ... Madras Christ. Coll., Mah. Coll.,  
 Vizianagram, & Private study.  
 \*Sanyasiraju, Paluri ... Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagram.  
 { Subrahmanyam, Velliyur ... Madras Christian College.  
 Bangayya, Angulyabharanam ... Do.

- Desikachari, Pillapakkam N. ... Pachaiyappa's College.  
 { Kodandarama Aiyar, S. ... Kumbakonam College and P. S.  
 { Narayana Pillai, M. Raman ... Mah. Coll., Trivandrum, and P. S.

*Third Class.*

- Chamu Menon, Parakat ... Presidency College.  
 Chinnaswami Chetti, P. ... Do.  
 \*Devasahayam Pillai, N. ... Private study.  
 \*Gnanamuttu Nadar, J. ... Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.  
 Govinda Marar, K. ... Mah. Coll., Trivandrum, & Pres. Coll.  
 Gurupadam Nadar, P. ... St. Peter's College, Tanjore.  
 \*Hanumanta Rau, Panuganti ... Rajahmundry College.  
 Jagannatha Rau, Maralli ... Kumbakonam College.  
 Kumaraswami Mudali, S. ... Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.  
 Lokanatha Mudali, R. ... Presidency College.  
 Madhavan Pillai, Nilakanta ... Mah. Coll., Trivandrum, and P. S.  
 Madhava Rau, Patri ... Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.  
 Makkadan, Micah ... Do. and do.  
 \*Matthew, Chalakuzhiyil C. ... Mah. Coll., Trivandrum, and P. S.  
 Narahari Rau, Mukkoti ... Presidency College.  
 \*Narasimhachar, G. G. ... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, & P. S.  
 Natesa Aiyar, Panchanada ... Madras Christian College.  
 Rajagopala Nayudu, V. P. ... Do. & Pres. Coll.  
 Rama Aiyar, Kalpati K. ... Pachaiyappa's Coll. and P. S.  
 \*Ramachandra Rau, Taduri ... Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagram.  
 \*Ramakrishna Aiyar, S. ... Mah. Coll., Trivandrum, and P. S.  
 \*Ramakrishna Aiyar, V. ... Do. and do.  
 -\*Ramakrishnam Raju, A. ... Mah. Coll., Vizianagram, & P. S.  
 Ramauatha Aiyar, Mosur ... Madras Christian College.  
 Ramanna, Vempati ... Do. and P. S.  
 Ranganatha Rau, R. ... Presidency College and P. S.  
 \*Rangasayi, Koneri ... Madras Christian College.  
 Rangaswami Aiyangar, N. S. ... Do.  
 Samuel, Israel ... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, & P. S.  
 Samuel, Satyanathan ... Madras Christian Coll. and P. S.  
 Samuel Gnanamuttu Nadar, D. ... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, & P. S.  
 Seshayya, Tanikella ... Rajahmundry College and P. S.  
 Srinivasa Aiyar, K. V. ... Presidency College.  
 Subharaman, Parmagudi V. ... Madras Christian College & P. S.  
 \*Subhayya, Tanikella ... Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagram.  
 Subrahmanyam, Swami ... Madras Christian College.  
 \*Subrahmanya Sastri, S. ... Mah. Coll., Trivandrum, and P. S.  
 Sundaram Aiyar, Manjeri B. ... Pachaiyappa's College.  
 Suryanarayana, Gunturi ... Madras Christian College.  
 Tiruvenkatachari, Pandi C. ... Pachaiyappa's College and P. S.  
 Venkatarama Aiyar, M. R. ... Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.  
 \*Venkataraman, K. S. ... St. Peter's Coll., Tanj., & Pres. Coll.  
 \*Venkatasayanna, Iruvanti ... Rajahmundry College and P. S.  
 Venkataswami Nayudu, C. ... Madras Christ. Coll., Presidency College, and Private study.

\*Venkoba Rau, Candalavadi ... Kumbakonam College and P. S.  
 Visvanathan, M. S. ... Do. and do.

## BRANCH V.

*First Class.*

Raghava Aiyar, Todla ... Madras Christian College.  
 Sitaramayya, Pappu ... Do.

*Second Class.*

Srinivasachari, Vankipuram ... Pachaiyappa's College.  
 Tirumalachari, P. ... Madras Christian College.  
 \*Rosario, Basil Paulinus ... St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.  
 Parthasarathi Aiyangar, C. R. ... Madras Christian College.  
 Krishnaswami Aiyangar, K. ... Do.  
 Sankaralingam Pillai, T. ... Do.  
 Ganesa Aiyar, Subharaya ... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly, & P. S.  
 \*Colaco, Alexander Marian ... St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.  
 Aravamudu Aiyangar, S. (Srinivasa). ... Kumbakonam College and Madras Christian College.  
 Cammiade, Louis Aime ... Presidency College.  
 Ramachandra Aiyar, K. ... Kumbakonam College.  
 { Krishna Aiyar, P. Rama ... Madras Christian College.  
 { Krishna Poduval, Appat ... Presidency College.  
 Balakrishna Rau, Hattiangadi .. Do. and P. S.  
 Krishnan, V. K. ... Pachaiyappa's College.  
 Krishnaswami Aiyangar, G. ... St. Joseph's College, Trichy.  
 Visvanathan, Vasudeva ... Madras Christ. College, Kumbak. College, and P. S.  
 Rama Pisharodi, Mungat ... Pachaiyappa's College.  
 Mariaprakasam, M. ... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy, and P. S.  
 { Gopala Aiyar, Velandai ... Madras Christian College.  
 { Nagesvara Rau, Kruttiventi ... Do.  
 { Lakshminarasimham, A. ... Do.  
 { Shanmukham Pillai, T. ... Do.  
 { Swami Aiyar, Chetlur ... Do.  
 Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S. ... Madras Christian Coll. and P. S.  
 { Narayana Aiyar, C. S. ... St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.  
 { Swaminatha Aiyer, N. G. ... S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, and Madras Christian College.  
 Narayana Iyengar, K. ... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly, & P. S.  
 { Sundaramayya, Susurulu ... Madras Christian College.  
 { Tambiswami, A. ... St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.  
 { Cammiade, Paul Eugene ... Presidency College.  
 { \*Gopala Aiyar, S. ... St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.  
 { Sambanda Mudali, M. ... Madras Christian College.  
 { Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. (Viraswami). ... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly, & P. S.  
 Sessa Aiyangar, N. ... St. Jos. Coll. Trichinopoly & P. S.  
 \*Pinto, David Benjamin ... St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.  
 Mudaliyandan Chetti, Rottela. Madras Christian College.

*Narayana Rau, Mangalore	... Presidency College and P. S.
Subrahmanyan, C. A.	... Do. and do.
Vaidisvara Aiyar, P. R.	... Madras Christian College & P. S.
Kuppuswami, Arcot	... Madras Christian College.

*Third Class.*

Anantarama Aiyar, A. K.	... Madras Christian College.
Chellappa Aiyar, M.	... Pachaiyappa's College.
*D'Souza, Peter	... St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
Fernandes, Lawrence	... Do.
Ganesan Aiyar, V.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly, & P. S.
*Guru Rau, P.	... S.P.G. Coll., Trichinopoly, & do.
Jayarama Aiyar, K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly, & do.
Kalyanasundara Mudali, M.	... Madras Christian College & do.
Krishnamachari, P. B.	... Pachaiyappa's College.
Lakshmana Chetti, S.	... Kumbakonam College.
Mariasusai Mudali, A.	... Presidency College and P. S.
Muttuswami Aiyar, V. P.	... Madras Christian College & P. S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	... Kumbakonam College and P. S.
Rambhatji, Kassergode	... Presidency College and P. S.
*Saldanha, Henry John Paul	... Private study.
Srinivasachari, Srirangam V.	... Madras Christian College & P. S.
Srinivasan N. P.	... Kumbakonam College and P. S.
Srinivasa Rau, Cowkur	... Presidency College and P. S.
Subha Rau, Khajana	... Madras Christian College.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly, & P. S.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1892.

BRANCH II.A.

*Third Class.*

*Srinivasa Aiyar, R.	...
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BRANCH III.B.

*Third Class.*

Sambasivan, A.	...
----------------	-----

BRANCH IV.

*Third Class.*

Kannayya, Codur Venkata	...
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BRANCH V.

*Third Class.*

*Nagabhushanam, Puranam	...
-------------------------	-----

BRANCH VI.

ENGLISH.

*Third Class.*

Anantarama Aiyar, K.	...
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## SANSKRIT.

*Second Class.*

Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V. ... ..

## LICENTIATE IN TEACHING.

1891.

*Second Class.*

*Kunjiraman, Thaiyil	... Teachers' College, Madras.
*Parthasarathi Mudaliyar, C.	Do.
*Prakasa Rau, Kuchibotla	Do.
*Ramaswami Aiyar, V.	Do.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. S.	Do.
Vasudeva Rau, Arkal	Do.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, K. G.	Do.

1892.

*First Class.*

Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. ... Private study.

*Second Class.*

Gnanamuttu, S.	... Private study.
*Hanumanta Rau, T. K.	... Teachers' College, Madras.
*Muttuswami Aiyar, T. S.	... Private study.
Raghunathachariar, G. S.	... Teachers' College, Madras.
Raghunathachariyar, K. R.	... Do.
Ramanathan, K. B.	... Private study.
*Sankara Aiyar, G.	... Teachers' College, Madras.
Stephen, Yesadian	... Private study.
*Swaminatha Dikshitar, S.	... Do.
*Vanchi Aiyar, P. G.	... Teachers' College, Madras.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1892.

*Second Class.*

Chandrasekharam, K. S.	... Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
Nagasundaram Aiyar, R.	... Do.
Narasimhesvara Sarma, B.	... Do.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A. K....	Do.
Tyagarajan, T. S.	... Do.
Viraraghavachariyar, S. T.	... Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Arunachala Aiyar, A. R.	... Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
Palpu Pillai, Tanu	... Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
*Krishna Rau, Nayapati	... Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
Subharama Aiyar, L. A.	... Do.

Vapuchi Maraikayar Wutman- sa, S. M.	... Presidency College.
Rajagopalachariyar, S.	... Do.
Hanumanta Rau, C.,	... Do.
Ramanna, Bindiganavale	... Do.
{ Narayanaswami Aiyar, V. V....	Do.
{ Anantarama Aiyar, T. A.	... Do.
Kannan Nayer, V.	... Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.

*Third Class.*

Ramaswami Aiyar, N.	... Presidency College.
Ranganatham, Salem	... Do.
Subhanna, Balepur	... Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
Jayaramachandra Aiyar, L. A...	Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, K. G.	... Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
{ Krishna Rau, Gollarkeri	Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
{ Sitaraman, C. Subharama	Presidency College.
Desikhachariyar, N. V., M.A	Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
Sesha Aiyar, Pennattur	Presidency College.
{ Raghunathan, Vajhula	Do.
{ Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, K.	Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B. R.	Presidency College.
Narasimha Aiyangar, A.	... Do.
Sivaramakrishna Sarma, C. S.	Do.
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, K. R.	Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
Kannan Nambiyar, Manikot	... Do.
Narasimhacharulu, C.	... Presidency College
{ Ramachandra Rau, T. R.	Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
{ Sankara Menon, Ambat	Presidency College.
Narayana Aiyar, V. Samu	Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
Narayana Aiyangar, N.	Presidency College.
Krishnan Nambiyar, Ninkilari..	Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, N. Krishna..	Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. A. V. ..	Presidency College.
Narasimha Aiyangar, N. V. ...	Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
Ananda Rau, Raghunatha	... Do.
Tirumalaiswami Chettiyar, S. ...	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, Erode S.	... Do.
Aiyaswami, Pammal, M.A.	... Pres. Coll. & Law Coll., Madras.
Sesha Aiyangar, Padmanabha..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Ramaswamayya, Yanamandram.	Presidency College.

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**LICENTIATE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.**

1891.

*Second Class.*

Berry, Alfred Eugene	... Madras Medical College.
*Coelho, James	... Do.
Ekambaram Pillai, Tanjore	... Do.



Harris, James	...	Madras Medical College.
Horrocks, Oswald	...	Do.
*John, Samuel	...	Do.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, P.	...	Do.
*Madhavan Pillai, K.	...	Do.
Phillips, Richard Henry	...	Do.
Ramaswami Nayudu, J. V.	...	Do.
Subharaya Mudali, Timiri	...	Do.

## BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

1891.

*First Class.*

Nanjunda Rau, M. C., B.A. ... Madras Medical College.

## BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1892.

*Second Class.*

*Kuriyan, John	...	College of Engineering, Madras.
Rajagopalaswami, S.	...	Do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, L. D.	...	Do.

*Third Class.*

Pranartihara Aiyar, V. R.	...	College of Engineering, Madras.
*Sundaram Aiyar, R.	...	Do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, C. S.	...	Do.

## CONVOCATION, 1892.

At the Convocation held in the Senate House on the 31st March 1892, the following degrees were conferred :—

<i>Names.</i>				<i>Date of passing Examination.</i>
	B.L.			
Chandrasekharam, K. S.	...	...	...	1892
Nagasundaram Aiyar, R.	...	...	...	"
Narasimhesvara Sarma, B.	...	...	...	"
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A. K.	...	...	...	"
Tyagarajan, T. S.	...	...	...	"
Viraraghavachariyar, S. T...	...	...	...	"

Arunachala Aiyar, A. R. ...	...	...	...	1892
Palpu Pillai, Tanu ...	...	...	...	"
Subharama Aiyar, L. A. ...	...	...	...	"
Vapuchi Maraikayar Wutmansa, S. M. ...	...	...	...	"
Rajagopalachariyar, S. ...	...	...	...	"
Hanumanta Rau, Cadapanattam ...	...	...	...	"
Ramanna, Bindiganavale ...	...	...	...	"
Narayanaswami Aiyar, V. V. ...	...	...	...	"
Anantarama Aiyar, T. A. ...	...	...	...	"
Kannan Nayar, Valliyil ...	...	...	...	"
Ramaswami Aiyar, N. ...	...	...	...	"
Ranganatham, S. ...	...	...	...	"
Subhanna, Balepur ...	...	...	...	"
Jayaramachandra Aiyar, L. A. ...	...	...	...	"
Sesha Aiyar, K. G. ...	...	...	...	"
Krishna Rau, G. ...	...	...	...	"
Sitaraman, C. S. ...	...	...	...	"
Desikachariyar, Nadadur V., M.A. ...	...	...	...	"
Sesha Aiyar, Pennattur ...	...	...	...	"
Raghunathan, Vajhula ...	...	...	...	"
Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, K. ...	...	...	...	"
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B. R. ...	...	...	...	"
Narasimha Aiyangar, A. ...	...	...	...	"
Sivaramakrishna Sarma, C. S. ...	...	...	...	"
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, K. R. ...	...	...	...	"
Kannan Nambiyar, Manikot ...	...	...	...	"
Narasimhacharulu, C. ...	...	...	...	"
Ramachandra Rau, T. R. ...	...	...	...	"
Sankara Menon, Ambat ...	...	...	...	"
Narayana Aiyar, V. Samu ...	...	...	...	"
Narayana Aiyangar, N. ...	...	...	...	"
Krishnam Nambiyar, N. ...	...	...	...	"
Ramaswami Aiyar, N. K. ...	...	...	...	"
Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. A. V. ...	...	...	...	"
Narasimha Aiyangar, N. V. ...	...	...	...	"
Ananda Rau, Raghunatha ...	...	...	...	"
Tirumalaiswami Chettiyyar, S. ...	...	...	...	"
Srinivasa Rau, Erode S. ...	...	...	...	"
Aiyaswami, Pammal, M.A. ...	...	...	...	"
Sesha Aiyangar, P. ...	...	...	...	"
Ramaswamayya, Y. ...	...	...	...	"
M.B. & C.M.				
Nanjunda Rau, M. C. ...	...	...	...	1891
L.M.S.				
Berry, Alfred Eugene ...	...	...	...	1891
Ekambaram Pillai, T. ...	...	...	...	"
Harris, James ...	...	...	...	"
Horrocks, Oswald ...	...	...	...	"
Krishnaswami Nayudu, P. ...	...	...	...	"

Phillips, Richard Henry ...	...	...	1891
Ramaswami Nayudu, J. V....	...	...	"
Subharaya Mudali, T. ...	...	...	"
Arumukham Pillai, V. ...	...	...	1890
Mathias, Anthony Francis...	...	...	1887
Vasudeva Rau, Krishnagiri ...	...	...	"

## B.C.E.

Rajagopalaswami, S. ...	...	...	1892
Venkatarama Aiyar, L. D....	...	...	"
Pranartatibara Aiyar, V. R. ...	...	...	"
Venkatarama Aiyar, C. S. ...	...	...	"

## L.T.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. ...	...	...	1892
Gnanamuttu, S. ...	...	...	"
Raghunathachariyar, G. S. ...	...	...	"
Raghunathachariyar, K. R. ...	...	...	"
Ramanathan, K. B. ...	...	...	"
Stephen, Yesadian ...	...	...	"
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. S. ...	...	...	1891
Vasudeva Rau, Arkal ...	...	...	"
Venkatasubha Aiyar, K. G... ..	...	...	"

## M.A.

Sambasivan, A. ...	...	...	1892
Kannayya, C. V. ...	...	...	"
Anantarama Aiyar, K. ...	...	...	"
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V. ...	...	...	"
Raja Raja, Varma Koil Tampuran ...	...	...	1891

## B.A.

Ramesam, Vepa ...	...	...	1892
Jagadisan, Sundaram Aiyar, A. ...	...	...	"
Natesa Aiyar, K. V. ...	...	...	"
Subrahmanya Sastri, R. ...	...	...	"
Srinivasachari, Pallikarana Tirumala ...	...	...	"
Subhaya Mudali, P. ...	...	...	"
Kannan, Kotiet Adiyari ...	...	...	"
Kopunni Nayar, Kongot ...	...	...	"
Ananda Rau, Panambur ...	...	...	"
Krishnamachari, N. S. ...	...	...	"
Subha Rau, Bantwal ...	...	...	"
Lakshminarayana, G. ...	...	...	"
Narasinga Rau, S. ...	...	...	"
Siva Rau, Kabad ...	...	...	"
Raman Menon, K. ...	...	...	"
Narayana Aiyangar, M. A. ...	...	...	"
Narasimhachari, G. G. ...	...	...	"
Rajagopala Aiyangar, C. ...	...	...	"
Narasimhacharulu, T. M. ...	...	...	"

Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. ....	1892
Duraiswami Aiyar, M. S. ....	"
Pinto, Maurice Salvador ....	"
Subrahmanya Sastri, K. ....	"
Narasinga Rau, V. ....	"
Gnanaprakasam Pillai, V. ....	"
Rajagopala Rau, Gade ....	"
Swaminathan, C. S. ....	"
Tirunarayana Aiyangar, R. ....	"
Narayanamurti, Durbha ....	"
Venugopalachari, C. V. ....	"
Seshayya, T. S. ....	"
Narasinga Rau, H. ....	"
Ramaswami, N. ....	"
Mukunda Rau, T. ....	"
Ramaswami, T. S. ....	"
Rajabadar Pillai, P. ....	"
Bhoja Rau, Pejavar ....	"
Annaji Rau, Nandagiri ....	"
Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. S. ....	"
Cammiade, Louis Aime ....	"
Krishna Poduval, Appat ....	"
Balakrishna Rau, H. ....	"
Cammiade, Paul Eugene ....	"
Subrahmanyam, C. A. ....	"
Krishnaswami, S. ....	1891
Venkata Reddi, Mangadu ....	1889
Anantarayan, K. ....	1892
Gnanadurai, Solomon ....	"
Ramasubha Sastri, R. ....	"
Ramaswami, K. ....	"
Rangaswami Aiyangar, V. ....	"
Subha Rau, P. ....	"
Sundararajan, N. V. ....	"
Vas, Albert Victor John ....	"
Krishnaswami Aiyar, B. A. ....	"
Sambamurti, S. ....	"
Satakopa Aiyangar, V. T. ....	"
Swaminatha Aiyar, C. V. ....	"
Chidambaram Pillai, A. ....	"
Chamu Menon, P. ....	"
Chinnaswami Chetti, P. ....	"
Govinda Marar, K. ....	"
Lokanatha Mudali, R. ....	"
Narahari Rau, Mukkoti ....	"
Rajagopala Nayudu, V. P. ....	"
Ranganatha Rau, R. ....	"
Srinivasa Aiyar, K. V. ....	"
Venkataswami Nayudu, C. ....	"
Mariasusai Mudali, A. ....	"

Rambhatji, K.	...	...	...	1892
Srinivasa Rau, O.	...	...	...	"
Ramachan Nedungadi, A. K.	...	...	...	1891
Minakshisundaram, M. S.	...	...	...	"
Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, A.	...	...	...	"
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. K.	...	...	...	"
Srinivasa Rau, Mangu	...	...	...	1885
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R.	...	...	...	1878
Seshu Aiyar, P. V.	...	...	...	1892
Krishna Aiyar, P. K.	...	...	...	"
Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	...	...	...	"
Lakshminarasimham, V.	...	...	...	"
Raghava Aiyar, Todla	...	...	...	"
Sitaramayya, Pappu	...	...	...	"
Vamana Baliga, B. S.	...	...	...	1890
Edward, S. A.	...	...	...	1892
Framji, K. S.	...	...	...	"
Narayana Menon, V.	...	...	...	"
Ratnasabhapatil Mudali, P.	...	...	...	"
Venkatachari, S.	...	...	...	"
Subharaya Aiyar, M. V.	...	...	...	"
Sundarayya, V.	...	...	...	"
Krishnaswami, B.	...	...	...	"
Nagaswami Aiyar, M.	...	...	...	"
Sivaprakasam Pillai, K.	...	...	...	"
Srinivasan, T.	...	...	...	"
Rajagopala Aiyangar, S. S.	...	...	...	"
Natesa Mudali, Mavandur	...	...	...	"
Jacob, K. Koratha	...	...	...	"
Visvanathan, Mailai	...	...	...	"
Matthai, C. Cheriyan	...	...	...	"
Tocher, Richard Thornton	...	...	...	"
Madhavayya, Appavayyar	...	...	...	"
Sambanda Mudali, T.	...	...	...	"
Subharaman, S. N.	...	...	...	"
Gopalaswami Mudali, M.	...	...	...	"
Venkatasubha Rau, S.	...	...	...	"
Ramachandra Aiyar, K.	...	...	...	"
Venkataraman, N. S.	...	...	...	"
George, T. Daniel	...	...	...	"
Kanakaratnam, S. C.	...	...	...	"
Natesa Sastri, T. S.	...	...	...	"
Chakko, B. Chakko	...	...	...	"
Sarvottama, K.	...	...	...	"
Narasimham, V.	...	...	...	"
Diraviyam, D.	...	...	...	"
Adaikkalam Pillai, D. S.	...	...	...	"
Subrahmanyam, Velliyur	...	...	...	"
Rangayya, A.	...	...	...	"
Tirumalachari, P.	...	...	...	"
Parthasarathy Aiyangar, C. R.	...	...	...	"

Krishnaswami Aiyangar, K.	...	...	1892
Sankaralingam Pillai, T.	...	...	"
Aravamudu Aiyangar, S. (Srinivasa)	...	...	"
Krishna Aiyar, P. R.	...	...	"
Gopala Aiyar, Velandai	...	...	"
Nagesvara Rau, K.	...	...	"
Lakshminarasimham, A.	...	...	"
Shanmukham Pillai, T.	...	...	"
Swami Aiyar, Chetlur	...	...	"
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S.	...	...	"
Swaminatha Aiyar, N. G.	...	...	"
Sundaramayya, Susurulu	...	...	"
Sambanda Mudali, M.	...	...	"
Mudaliyandan Chetti, R.	...	...	"
Vaidisvara Aiyar, P. R.	...	...	"
Kuppuswami, Arcot	...	...	"
Kuppuswami, Periyakulam S.	...	...	1891
Saldanha, Jerome Antony	...	...	"
Narayana Aiyar, L. S.	...	...	1889
Jagannatham, Alex. Andrew	...	...	1888
Dandayudapani, M. S.	...	...	1892
Peter, Robert James	...	...	"
Philip, Paradtu Varkki	...	...	"
Rangaswami Aiyangar, P. V.	...	...	"
Viraswami Pillai, S.	...	...	"
Anantakrishna Aiyar, L.	...	...	"
Dakshinamurti Aiyar, K.	...	...	"
Devasahayam, P. J.	...	...	"
Duraiswami Aiyangar, K. T.	...	...	"
Krishnaswamayya, Y.	...	...	"
Navaladi Ramayya, S. V.	...	...	"
Raghavachari, Pundi S.	...	...	"
Seshagiri Rau, N.	...	...	"
Subrahmanyam, Cuddalore	...	...	"
Kumaraswami Mudali, S.	...	...	"
Madhava Rau, P.	...	...	"
Makkadan, M.	...	...	"
Natesa Aiyar, P.	...	...	"
Ramanatha Aiyar, Mosur	...	...	"
Ramanna, Vempati	...	...	"
Rangaswami Aiyangar, N. S.	...	...	"
Samuel, Satyanathan	...	...	"
Subharaman, P. V.	...	...	"
Subrahmanyam, Swami	...	...	"
Suryanarayana, Gunturi	...	...	"
Anantarama Aiyar, A. K.	...	...	"
Kalyanasundara Mudali, M.	...	...	"
Muttuswami Aiyar, V. P.	...	...	"
Srinivasachari, S. V.	...	...	"
Subha Rau, Khajana	...	...	"
Arumukham Pillai, T. A.	...	...	1891

Seshachari, Pundi M.	...	...	...	1891
Krishna Aiyar, L. R.	...	...	...	1889
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. G.	...	...	...	"
Abraham, P. John	...	...	...	"
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. K.	...	...	...	"
Rangaswami Aiyar, V.	...	...	...	1883
Radhakrishnan, A.	...	...	...	1892
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A.	...	...	...	"
Ramasesha Aiyar, P. S.	...	...	...	"
Gopalan, Visvanatha	...	...	...	"
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. V.	...	...	...	"
Krishnan, S.	...	...	...	"
Swaminathan, R. (Ramaswami)	...	...	...	"
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. K.	...	...	...	"
Ramachandran, G.	...	...	...	"
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T.	...	...	...	"
Namasivayam Pillai, J. K.	...	...	...	"
Kodandarama Aiyar, S.	...	...	...	"
Ramachandra Aiyar, K.	...	...	...	"
Visvanathan, Vasudeva	...	...	...	"
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, S.	...	...	...	1889
Masilamani Pillai, M. D.	...	...	...	1871
Jayaraman, V.	...	...	...	1892
Ramaswami, T. V.	...	...	...	"
Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V.	...	...	...	"
Jagannatha Rau, M.	...	...	...	"
Visvanathan, M. S.	...	...	...	"
Lakshmana Chetti, S.	...	...	...	"
Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	...	...	...	"
Srinivasan, N. P.	...	...	...	"
Kalyanarama Aiyar, L.	...	...	...	1890
Venkataramanayya, P.	...	...	...	1892
Seshayya, T.	...	...	...	"
Krishnamachari, V.	...	...	...	1891
Venkatakrishnayya, D.	...	...	...	1890
Satakopa Aiyangar, R.	...	...	...	1892
Rama Aiyangar, K.	...	...	...	"
Srinivasa Aiyar, R.	...	...	...	"
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T.	...	...	...	"
Maria Arputam Pillai, T. D.	...	...	...	"
Savarimuttu Udaiyar, I.	...	...	...	"
Anantakrishna Aiyar, K. R.	...	...	...	"
Vasudevan, Srinivasa Raghava	...	...	...	"
Ganesa Aiyar, S.	...	...	...	"
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, G.	...	...	...	"
Mariaprakasam, M.	...	...	...	"
Narayana Aiyar, C. S.	...	...	...	"
Narayana Aiyangar, K.	...	...	...	"
Tambiswami, A.	...	...	...	"
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. (Viraswami)	...	...	...	"

Sesha Aiyangar, N.	...	...	...	1892
Kasturi Aiyangar, Swami	...	...	...	1891
Miranda, Salvador	...	...	...	"
Dakshinamurti, M.	...	...	...	"
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, V. S.	...	...	...	"
Venkataramana Aiyar, R. V.	...	...	...	"
Krishnaswami Sastri, A. S.	...	...	...	1892
Raja Atisayam, T. T.	...	...	...	"
Santappan, M.	...	...	...	"
Visvanatha Aiyar, V.	...	...	...	"
Ganesan Aiyar, V.	...	...	...	"
Jayarama Aiyar, K.	...	...	...	"
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, K.	...	...	...	"
Chinnaswami, S. K.	...	...	...	1891
Sandaswami Pillai, S.	...	...	...	"
Venkataraman, O. N.	...	...	...	"
Krishna Aiyar, L. V.	...	...	...	1890
Venkatarama Aiyar, M. R.	...	...	...	1889
Paramesvara, Utchil	...	...	...	1891
Venkatanaranappa, B.	...	...	...	1892
Venkanna, Ajjampur	...	...	...	"
Raghavachar, D.	...	...	...	"
Venkataramana Srauti, S.	...	...	...	"
Krishnaswamayya, K.	...	...	...	"
Sanjivi Chetti, Kunnattur	...	...	...	"
Samanna, Srirangapatam	...	...	...	"
Gundu Rau, Ramohalli	...	...	...	"
Krishnappa, Harisave	...	...	...	"
Setu Rau, Mysore	...	...	...	"
Narasinha Aiyangar, M. T.	...	...	...	"
Srinivasa Aiyangar, S.	...	...	...	"
Krishna Aiyangar, M.	...	...	...	"
Krishna Rau, B.	...	...	...	"
Narayana Rau, D. K.	...	...	...	"
Narayana Rau, G.	...	...	...	"
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Kadattur	...	...	...	"
Venkappayya, Pradhan	...	...	...	"
Desikachari, P. N.	...	...	...	"
Srinivasachari, V.	...	...	...	"
Krishnan, V. K.	...	...	...	"
Rama Pisharodi, Mungat	...	...	...	"
Raman Tampi, P.	...	...	...	1891
Rama Aiyar, K. K.	...	...	...	1892
Sundaram Iyer, M. R.	...	...	...	"
Tiruvengkatachari, P. C.	...	...	...	"
Chellappa Aiyar, M.	...	...	...	"
Krishnamachari, P. B.	...	...	...	"
Alagappa Mudali, S.	...	...	...	"
Ramachandra Aiyar, P.	...	...	...	"
Ramaswami Aiyangar, M. K.	...	...	...	"



Lakshmanan, G. V.	...	...	...	...	1892
Panchapagesan, S. A.	...	...	...	...	"
Gopala Rau, Vasudeva	...	...	...	...	"
Kuppu Rau, Madhava	...	...	...	...	"
Vyasa Rau, S. S.	...	...	...	...	"
Muttuswami Aiyar, C.	...	...	...	...	"
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. S.	...	...	...	...	"
Gurupadam Nadar, P.	...	...	...	...	"
Samuel, Israel	...	...	...	...	"
Samuel Gnanamuttu Nadar, D.	...	...	...	...	"
Aiyaswami Aiyangar, N. R.	...	...	...	...	1891
Krishnan, V.	...	...	...	...	"
Tiruvengatattan, S.	...	...	...	...	"
Vaidyanathan, G. S.	...	...	...	...	"
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. R.	...	...	...	...	1890
David, Vedamanikkam	...	...	...	...	1892
Maduranayakam, Samuel	...	...	...	...	"
Koil Pillai, Davamani	...	...	...	...	"
Gnanamanikkam, Manuel	...	...	...	...	"
Manikkam, Vedamanikkam	...	...	...	...	"
Narayana Aiyar, V.	...	...	...	...	"
Mangalesvara Aiyar, T. R.	...	...	...	...	"
Rama Varma Tampam, M.	...	...	...	...	"
Narayana Pandala, Krishnan	...	...	...	...	"
Narayana Pillai, M. Ramani	...	...	...	...	"
Raja Raja Varma Raja, M.	...	...	...	...	1891
Ravi Varma Raja, M.	...	...	...	...	"
Gopala Aiyar, K. S.	...	...	...	...	1892
Padmanabha Aiyar, J.	...	...	...	...	"
Venkata Raju, T. V.	...	...	...	...	"
Madhavan Pillai, Nilakanta	...	...	...	...	"
Venkatarama Aiyar, M. R.	...	...	...	...	"
Appaswami Aiyar, T. S.	...	...	...	...	1891
Harris, John	...	...	...	...	1892
Thomas, Ambrose Vedanayakam	...	...	...	...	1890
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. T.	...	...	...	...	1891

ALPHABETICAL LISTS  
OF  
GRADUATES.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Aiman, Shadrach	1889	Kan.	II. A.	2	
Aiya, K. N.	1889	San.	V.	2	
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akur	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Madras Christian College.
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Madur	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	
Aiyadurai Aiyar, Suryanarayana.	1889	Tam.	II. A.	2	Law Student.
Aiyakkannu Nayakar, T.	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	3	Clerk, D. P. I.'s Office, Madras.
Aiyalu Nayudu, Malepati	1891	Tel.	V.	2	Law Student.
Aiyappan Pillai, Krishnan	1880	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Tahsildar, Karunagapalli, Trivandrum.
Aiyappan Pillai, Padmanabha	1880	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Asst. Prof. of History, Trivandrum College.
30 Aiyaswami, A.	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Eng. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.
Aiyaswami, Pammal	1888	Tam.	I.	2	} <i>Vide</i> M. A. & B. L. lists.
Aiyaswami, T. Annaswami Aiyar.	1889	Tam.	II. B.	1	
Aiyaswami, V.	1891	Tam.	IV.	3	
Aiyaswami Aiyangar, N. R.	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. C. E. list.
Aiyaswami Aiyar, R.	1891	Tam.	IV.	3	
Akilandayya, C.	1891	Tam.	V.	2	Clerk, Dist. Munsiff's Court, Valangiman.
Alagappa Mudaliyar, Sokkalinga.	1869	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Barrister-at-Law, Bellary.
Alasingaperumal, Mandayam C.	1892	Tam.	II.	2	
Alasingarachariyar, Melakottai C.	1887	San.	II. A.	3	Asst., Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
Alavandar Chetti, Chimata	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Advocate, Bangalore.
Albuquerque, B. S.	1891	Tel.	V.	3	Law Student. [S. Canara.
Alexander Ross, S. V.	1885	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Hd. Clerk, Temporary Dy. Collr.'s Office,
Alwar Chettiayar, Vemuru	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Asst., Noble College, Masulipatam.
	1886	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Dist. Forest Officer, Kistna.

1868	Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J.	Tam.	L. & Ps...	3	Asst., Salem College.
1876	Ambrose, Andrew Thompson	Ur.	L. & E. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1889	Amritalingam Pillai, Kadiresar	Tam.	IV. ...	2	Clerk, Postmaster-General's Office.
1884	Anandalwar, Mandayam A.	San	M. & N. P.	3	Temporary Surveyor, Hassan Division.
1887	Ananda Ran, Nagar	San.	II.B. ...	2	Asst., Govt. College, Mangalore.
1889	Ananda Rau, Raghunatha	Mal.	V. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1892	Ananda Rau, Panambur	Kan.	II.B. ...	1	Law Student
1889	Ananda Rau, Sirsi	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	
1871	Ananda Rau, Tanjore	Tam.	L. & Ps. ...	2	Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.
1886	Ananta Aiyar, T. S.	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	
1869	Anantachariyar, Panakanjeri C.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list. [master-Genl.'s Office.
1870	Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakam	Tam.	L. & Ps...	3	Supt. of Post Offices attached to the Post-
1886	Anantakrishna Aiyar, A.	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	2	Asst., Victoria College, Palghat.
1892	Anantakrishna Aiyar, K. R.	Mal.	II.A. ...	3	
1885	Anantakrishna Aiyar, L. K.	Mal.	II.A. ...	2	Asst., Ernakulam College.
1886	Anantakrishna Aiyar, Subha	San.	P. Sc. ...	2	Hd. Clerk, Dist. Forest Office, Kurnool.
1881	Anantakrishna Aiyar, V. Kesava	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	C. M. S., Bezawada.
1889	Anantanarayana Aiyar, A. M.	Mal.	II.A. ...	3	Sub-Insp., Salt and Abkari Revenue.
1882	Anantanarayana Aiyar, K.	San.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Jayankondacholapuram.
1887	Anantanarayana Aiyar, Krishna.	Mal.	II.A. ...	2	Ag. 3rd Class Mag., Kottar.
1883	Anantanarayana Aiyar, K. N.	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1887	Anantanarayanan, Kori S.	Tam.	IV. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
1884	Anantanarayanan, Srinivasa	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1876	Anantanarayanan, S. A.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	do.
1886	Anantanarayana Sastryar, N.	San.	M. & N. P.	3	
1885	Anantanarayana Sastryar, V.	San.	M. & N. P.	3	4th Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Nellore.
1880	Anantan Nayar, Tekkenmar Vittal	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1879	Anantan Pillai, Tallattuvttil	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Anantapadmanabhan, Dindigul K.	1887	San.	I.	2	[ests, Mysore.
Anantarama Aiyangar, K. Y. R.	1888	Kan.	II.A.	3	Dy. Acct., Office of the Insp.-Genl. of For-
Anantarama Aiyar, G.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Headmaster, Training Sch., Ranipet.
Anantarama Aiyar, Aylam K.	1892	Mal.	V.	3	
Anantarama Aiyar, Aylam N.	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Vide B. L. list.
Anantarama Aiyar, Aylam R.	1883	Mal.	P. Sc.	3	do
Anantarama Aiyar, K.	1890	San.	V.	3	Vide M. A. list. [Madras.
Anantarama Aiyar, M. V.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Fifth Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
Anantarama Aiyar, Rasipuram	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Vide B. L. list.
Anantarama Aiyar, Tarur A.	1888	Mal.	IV.	2	do.
Anantarama Aiyar, Velliyur A.	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Asst. Insp., Salt & Abkari Revenue.
Ananta Rau, R. N.	1874	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Munsiff, Neyattinkarai.
Anantaryan, Kazhiyur	1892	Tam.	I.	3	
Anantasadasivan, Venkatasubha.	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	1	Vide B. L. list.
Anantaswami Rau, L.	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Judge, Bangalore District.
Andaperumal Pillai, P. D. A.	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Sub-Registrar, Uttamapalayam.
Anderson, John Robert	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	3	Headmaster, High School, Chintadripet.
Anna Aiyar, Nangapalli	1889	Tam.	II.B.	2	
Annachariyar, P. S.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Ch. of Scotland Miss. College, Madras.
Annaji Rau, Anantanarayana	1888	San.	V.	2	
Annaji Rau, Nandagiri	1892	Tel.	IV.	2	
Annamalai Chettiyar, B.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Shiyali.
Annaswami Aiyangar, M.	1880	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Ag. 2nd Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Saidapet.
Annaswami Aiyangar, V. S.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Asst. Insp., Salt & Abkari Rev., Madras.

1878	Annaswami Aiyar, A.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Vide B. L. list.
1877	Annaswami Aiyar, P.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
1884	Annaswami Aiyar, R.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
1886	Annaswami Aiyar, Srinivasa	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Additional Temporary Clerk, High Court.
1884	Annaswami Sastriyar, S.	San.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Salem.
1887	Anthony, Samuel	Tam.	II.A.	3	[nopoly.
1890	Apatharanan, K.	Tam.	V.	3	Ag. 5th Eng. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Trichi-
1890	Apatsahayam Aiyar, S.	Tam.	IV.	3	Acct., Board of Rev. (Sep. Rev.)
1879	Appadurai Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar.	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Vide B. L. list.
1873	Appadurai Aiyar, M.	Tam.	L. & Ps. ...	3	do.
1891	Appan Aiyangar, Tirumalisai	San.	V.	3	Sub-Registrar, Kandakur, Nellore.
1878	Appa Rau, Nilamraj	Tel.	L. & E. ...	2	Headmaster, St. Anthony's H.S., Negapatam.
1879	Appaswami, A. C. M.	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	Vide B. L. list.
1885	Appaswami, G.	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	First Clerk, Sub-Court, Tanjore.
1891	Appaswami Aiyar, K.	Tam.	V.	2	Ag. Abkari Hd. Clerk, Bd. of Rev. (Sep. Rev.)
1884	Appaswami Aiyar, Mimini K.	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, High Court.
1879	Appaswami Aiyar, R.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., L. F. School, Dharapuram. [Madras.
1891	Appaswami Aiyar, T. Srinivasa.	Tam.	II.B.	2	Fifth Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
1888	Appaswami Aiyar, V.	San.	IV.	3	Vide B. L. list.
1891	Appayya, S.	San.	II.A.	3	Proprietor, Native High Schl., Kumbakonam.
1891	Appayya Dikshithulu, Kolichina ..	Tel.	II.A.	2	Dy. Tahsildar of Ulundurpet.
1887	Appu Aiyar, Tulisalamadattil N...	Mal.	IV.	2	Headmaster, High School, Chittaldrug.
1888	Appu Chettiyar, Pulicat	Tam.	IV.	2	
1883	Appu Nectungadi, Talakkoti M. ...	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	
1876	Appu Sastriyar, S.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
1890	Aravamudu Aiyangar, G.	San.	II.A.	2	
1884	Aravamudu Aiyangar, R.	San.	M. & N. P.	2	
1892	Aravamudu Aiyangar, S. (Srinivasa)	San.	V.	2	
1872	Arbuthnott, James	Lat.	L. & Ps. ...	3	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Arogyaswami, T. V.	1883	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	Vide M. A. list.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, R. N.	1890	Tam.	I. ...	1	
Arogyaswami Pillai, M. G.	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	
Arulanandam, M.	1891	Tam.	V. ...	2	
130 Arulanandaswami Pillai, D.	1890	Lat.	II.A. ...	3	Teacher, Presentation Convent, Vepery.
Arumanayakam, Gnanakan	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps. ...	2	Asst., Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
Arumukham Mudaliyar, C. V.	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	Abkari Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
Arumukham Pillai, P.	1884	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Maramat Dept., Trivandrum.
Arumukham Pillai, Pettai	1890	Tam.	I. ...	3	Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Madura.
Arumukham Pillai, T. A.	1891	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
Arunachala Aiyar, A. R.	1889	Tam.	V. ...	2	Vide B. L. list.
Arunachala Aiyar, P. N.	1879	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Peravagai Dept., Trivandrum.
Arunachala Aiyar, Tindivanam K.	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	2	Asst., S. P. G. College, Madras.
Arunachalam Pillai, Picha Pillai...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	1st Class Revenue Inspector, Erode.
140 Arunachala Mudaliyar, V. D.	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	First Grade Pleader, N. Arcot.
Arunachala Rau, Roddam	1891	Tel.	I. ...	3	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Anantapur.
Arunachala Rau, Vanarasi	1885	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	3	
Asirvadam, Visvasam	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Surandai.
Asvathanarayanaaya, Alladi	1888	Tel.	IV. ...	2	2nd Clerk, Dist. Forest Office, Kadapa.
Bacon, James Dalgairns	1870	Tam.	L. & Ps. ...	3	Dy. Examiner, Controller of Mily. Accts.
Balaji Rau, D. R.	1889	Tel.	IV. ...	1	
Balaji Rau, P.	1865	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Vide B. L. list.
Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S.	1886	San.	L. & E. ...	2	

150	Balakrishna Bhat, Trichinopoly ...	1890	Tel.	IV.	...	3	12th Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
	Balakrishnan, S. A.	1890	San.	V.	...	3	Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office, N. Arcot.
	Balakrishna Pillai, T. Appavu	1890	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Clerk, Office of Examiner, P. W. Accts.
	Balakrishna Pillai, V.	1887	Tam.	IV.	L. & E.	3	Law Student.
	Balakrishna Ran. A.	1886	Tam.	V.	...	2	
	Balakrishna Rau, Hattiangadi	1892	San.	L.	...	3	Law Student.
	Balakrishna Rau, Narapati	1890	Tel.	III.C.	...	3	Translator, the Nizam's High Court.
	Balamukunda Aiyar, K.	1885	San.	P. Sc.	...	3	Apprentice Examiner, P. W. D., Madras.
	Balanukund Chaturbhuja Das	1885	Pers.	P. Sc.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Balarama Aiyar, Kumbakonam	1889	San.	I.	...	1	
	Balarama Rau, Canchi	1883	Tel.	L. & E.	...	3	
160	Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, N...	1888	Tam.	IV.	...	2	Sub-Regt., Palni. [Army Clothing, Madras.
	Balasubrahmanya Pillai, S.	1877	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Asst. Estimate Maker, Office of the Supt.,
	Balasundara Chetti, Vembakkam.	1889	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Clerk, L. F. Dept., Government Office.
	Balasundara Mudaliyar, S.	1881	Tam.	IV.	...	3	[Madras.
	Bangarayya, Wuppala	1888	Tel.	II.A	...	3	First Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
	Bartley, Edwin	1879	Lat.	L. & E.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Basavaradhya, Bichanalli	1885	Kan.	P. Sc.	...	2	[Anantapur.
	Basi Reddi, Dinnepati Pedda	1886	Tel.	P. Sc.	...	2	Ag. Eng. Recordkeeper, Collr.'s Office,
	Bavaji Gopala Gondekar, T.	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Amildar of Devanahalli Taluq, Mysore.
170	Benjamin, T. Kuruvilla	1891	Mal.	IV.	...	3	
	Bensley, Oliver Henry	1875	Lat.	L. & E.	...	2	Supdt. of Police, Travancore.
	Bernard, Edwin Townshend	1883	San.	P. Sc.	...	2	Acct., Controller of Military Accts. Office.
	Bhagavanulu, Ch.	1885	San.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Sub-Asst. Insptr. of Schls., Ellore Range.
	Bhagavatisvara Aiyar, Kishna	1889	Mal.	II.B.	...	2	Clerk, Maramattu Dept., Trivandrum.
	Bhagyanathan, C. Gnanakkan	1880	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Headmaster, S. P. G. Normal Schl., Tuticorin.
	Bhashyachariyar, Vankipuram	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Bhashyam Aiyangar, A.	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Ver. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Chittur
	Bhashyam Aiyangar, C.	1889	Tam.	V.	...	2	



Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Bhashyam Aiyangar, Comandur...	1875	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Headmaster, L. F. High Schl., Chittur.
180 Bhashyam Aiyangar, Pundi	1891	Tam.	IV.	3	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue.
Bhashyam Aiyangar, V.	1864	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Bhavaniswami Rau, T. T.	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
Bhima Rau, Badani	1891	Kan.	IV.	3	
Bhima Rau, P. V.	1891	San.	V.	3	
Bhimayya, Paruvangala	1891	Kan.	V.	2	
Bhoja Rau, Pejavar	1892	Kan.	IV.	2	Law Student.
Bhujanga Rau, C.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Asst., Coimbatore College.
Bhujanga Rau, R.	1888	San.	IV.	3	Hd. Gumasta, Chidambaram Taluq.
Billard, Francis	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
190 Boon, Alfred Archibald	1889	Lat.	II.B.	2	
Bower, Robert Stephen	1879	Lat.	L. & E.	3	Forest Ranger, Central Circle.
Bower, William Lane	1870	Lat.	L. & Ps...	3	Headmaster, Madrasa-i-Azam, Triplicane.
Burns, Robert Ronald Hamilton...	1889	Lat.	II.B.	3	
Burton, William	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Cammiade, Louis Aime	1892	Lat.	V.	2	Law Student.
Cammiade, Paul Eugene	1892	Lat.	V.	2	Government Scholar in England. [Madras.
Carvalho, Frederic Louis	1877	Mal.	L. & E.	3	4th Class Supt., Paper Currency Office,
* Castets, John	1887	Lat.	L. & E.	2	Asst., St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Chakko, Brahmakulath Chakko...	1892	Mal.	IV.	2	Law Student.
200 Chakko, P. Matthu	1880	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	Headmaster, C. M. S. Coll., Coitayam.
Chakrapani, Chidambara Aiyar...	1890	Tam.	IV.	3	L. F. 2nd Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
Chakrapani Aiyangar, R.	1888	Tam.	II.A.	2	Asst., Pudukota College.

Chakrapani Chetti, Pattikara M.	1887	Mal.	II.A.	...	3	Merchant, Madras.
Chakrapani Nayudu, Tunga	1871	Tel.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Sub-Registrar, Madhianjunam.
Chakrapani Rau, R.	1878	San.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Asst., Presidency College.
Chakravarti, R.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	
Chalapathirau, Pokala	1890	San.	IV.	...	3	
Chamu Menon, Parakat	1892	Mal.	IV.	...	3	
Chandrasekharam, C.	1877	San.	P. Sc.	...	3	Bench Clerk, High Court.
Chandrasekharam, C. C.	1890	San.	IV.	...	2	
Chandrasekharam, K. S.	1889	San.	I.	...	1	Vide B. L. list.
Chandrasekharam, P. S.	1888	San.	II.B.	...	2	Medical Student.
Chandrasekharam Pillai, M.	1889	Tam.	I.	...	3	Ver. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Madura.
Chandrasekharaya, Krishnappa.	1886	Kan.	P. Sc.	...	2	Vide B. L. list.
Chappan Menon, Vappalakalathil.	1877	Mal.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Dy. Collector, Calicut.
Chattapanni Panikkar, P. N.	1889	Mal.	II.A.	...	3	Clerk, Revenue Board Office, Land Revenue.
Chaudappa, Krishna Rau	1890	Tam.	V.	...	3	
Chellappa Aiyar, Muttuswami	1892	Tam.	V.	...	3	
Chellappa Pillai, T.	1860	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Vide B. L. list.
Chellaya, C.	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	...	2	do.
Chellayya Pillai, Chinnarambi	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Law Student.
Chelva Aiyangar, Nuggihalli	1881	Kan.	L. & E.	...	2	Vide B. L. list.
Chengal Rau, Nilakar	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Clerk, L. F. Dept., Government Office.
Chengalvapathi Nayudu, V.	1883	Tel.	P. Sc.	...	3	Asst. Acct., Insp.-Genl. of Registrn.'s Office.
Chengalvaraya Aiyar, T. S.	1889	Tam.	II.A.	...	3	Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Namkal.
Chengalva Varada Aiyar, V.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Vide B. L. list.
Chengayya, Maidavolu	1891	San.	V.	...	1	Law Student.
Chengayya Chettiyar, M.	1877	Tel.	L. & E.	...	3	Amildar, Mysore Taluq.
Chennakesavalu Nayudu, C. R.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Huzur Sheristadar, Collr.'s Office, Trichino- [poly.]
Cheriyann, Punnos	1888	Mal.	II.A.	...	2	Vide B. L. list.
Cheriyann, T. Itty	1891	Mal.	IV.	...	3	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Chester, Benjamin Henry	1879	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Chidambara Aiyar, N. V.	1887	Mal.	IV. ...	3	
Chidambaram, P. M.	1891	San.	I. ...	3	
Chidambaram Pillai, Annamalai.	1892	Tam.	II.B. ...	3	
Chidambara Rau, Tumucherla	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	First Grade Pleader, Karnul.
Chidambara Vadyar, K.	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Translator, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
Chinnappa Aiyar, Mosur	1891	Tam.	V. ...	2	
Chinnappa Reddi, Cambam	1885	Lat.	P. Sc. ...	3	
Chinnaswami, A.	1877	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Chinnaswami, S. K.	1891	Tam.	V. ...	3	
Chinnaswami Aiyar, V.	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Chinnaswami Chetti, Pammi	1892	Tel.	IV. ...	3	
Chinnatambi, Kadirgamer	1889	Tam.	I. ...	2	
Chinnayya, S.	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
Chinnikrishnayya, Devalla	1886	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	
Chintamani, Kuduvali	1891	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	
Chokkalingam Pillai, M.	1872	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	Judge, Zilla Court, Nagerkoil.
Chokkalinga Mudaliyar, T.	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
Chokkanna, Tumkur	1885	San.	P. Sc. ...	2	Revenue Probationer, Mysore.
Christian, Visvasam Samuel	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Church of Scot. Miss. H. S., Vellore.
Clarke, William Devapriyam	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	
Clay, Herbert Michell	1889	Lat.	II.B. ...	3	Asst., Doreton College, Madras.[St. George.
Coelho, Sylvester Cactan S.	1874	Kan.	L. & E. ...	2	Senior Indexer, Military Secretariat, Fort
Coleman, Edward	1872	Lat.	L. & Ps. ...	2	

Conquest, James	1872	Lat.	L. & Ps....	2	1st Grade Acct., Examiner's Office, P. W. D.
Coombes, Robert James	1879	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	Manager, Private Secretary's Office.
Coombes, Josiah Waters	1888	Lat.	II.B.	2	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
Cooney, Henry	1874	Lat.	L. & E. ...	2	Headmr., St. George's Gr. Schl., Chudderghat.
260 Cornelius, Joseph D.	1891	Lat.	II.B.	2	Asst., F. C. M. High Schl., Chingleput.
Cornelius, Thomas	1882	Tam.	L. & E. .	3	Ag. Tahsildar, Palnad, Kistna District.
Dakshinamurti, M.	1891	Tam.	V.	2	First Grade Pleader, Calicut
Dakshinamurti, Vishnubhotla	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	3	2nd Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office, S. Arcot.
Dakshinamurti Aiyar, Kalahasti...	1892	Tel.	II.A.	3	Lecturer, St Peter's College, Tanjore.
Damodara Menon, K.	1881	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Ver. 2nd Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
Damodaram Nayudu, Palavari V.	1889	Tam.	III.C.	3	Student, C. E. Coll., Poona.
Dandayudhapani, M. S.	1892	Tam.	I.	3	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Mysore.
Daniel Eleazar, S. V.	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Headmaster, L. M. High Schl., Coimbatore.
Daniel, Isaac	1871	Tam.	L. & Ps....	3	Asst., Doveton Girls' Schl., Madras.
270 Daniel, M. David	1890	Tam.	IV.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Daniel Pillai, A. S.	1874	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Chief Secretariat. [veram.
Dasappa, Belavadi	1888	Kan.	II.A.	3	Headmaster, F. C. M. High School, Conjee-
David, Isaac	1877	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
David, John Asirvadam	1882	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> M. A. and B. L. lists.
David, Vedamanikkam	1892	Tam.	I.	2	
Davis, Samuel	1888	Lat.	II.A.	3	
D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus A.	1882	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3	
deRozario, Alfred Victor	1887	Mal.	II.B.	2	
Desikachariyar, Akkur	1882	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	
280 Desikachariyar, K.	1880	San.	M. & N. P.	2	
Desikachariyar, Nadadur V.	1886	San.	P. Sc.	2	
Desikachariyar, Pillapakkam N.	1892	Tam.	IV.	2	
Desikachariyar, Pundi	1891	San.	V.	1	
Desikachariyar, Tirumalai	1888	San.	II.B.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Desikachariyar, Vanbakam C....	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Devadas, Muttayya David	1888	Tam.	II.B.	2	do.
Devadasan, Satyanesan N.	1889	Tam.	IV.	3	Postmaster, Chittaldroog.
Devanayakam, Bhagyanathan	1889	Tam.	V.	3	
Devappa, Punja Attavar	1880	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Devaraja Aiyar, Rama	1889	Mal.	I.	3	Sub-Inspr., Salt & Abkari Revenue.
Devarajulu Nayudu, Coka V.	1890	Tel.	IV.	3	Clerk, L. F. Dept., Govt. Office. [Madras.
Devarajulu Nayudu, Maljetti	1891	Tel.	IV.	2	5th Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office.
Deva Ran, Mudabidri	1879	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Devasahayam, Gnanaprakasam	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Asst., Ch. of Scot. Miss. Coll., Madras.
Devasahayam, John Santappan	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	First Asst., C.M.S. High Schl., Palamcottah,
Devasahayam, P. Joseph	1882	Tam.	II.A.	3	
Dharmaraja Aiyar, K.	1888	Tam.	I.	3	Probationary Sub-Registrar, N. Arcot.
Dias, Mathew Augustine	1884	Lat.	L. & E.	2	Headmr., Native High School, Coimbatore.
Dias, Sebastian	1879	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Supdt. of Chowkeys & Bankshalls, Travancore.
Dinadayalu Nayudu, P.	1872	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	Tahsildar of Mannargudi, Tanjore. [core.
Diraviyam, Devasirvadam	1892	Tam.	IV.	2	
D'Netto, L.	1890	Mal.	IV.	3	
D'Rozario, Peter Paul	1880	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmaster, Brennen College, Tellicherry.
D'Souza, Francis Xavier	1888	Lat.	II.A.	1	Government Scholar in England.
D'Souza, John Francis	1879	Kan.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
D'Sylva, Samuel Peter	1882	Lat.	P. Sc.	3	Asst., Doveton College, Madras.
Duggappayya, Shimoga N.	1888	Kan.	II.A.	3	
Dunhill, Chalmer Raitt	1885	Lat.	P. Sc.	2	

Dunhill, Edwin Stanley	1874	Lat.	L. & E.	2	Watchmaker and Jeweller, Madras.
Duraiswami, A.	1880	Lat.	L. & E.	3	Translator, Collr.'s Office, Trichinopoly.
Duraiswami, Aringundram	1889	Tel.	II.A.	3	Sub-Registrar, Mettupalayam.
Duraiswami, C. C.	1890	Lat.	II.A.	3	
Duraiswami, Nellicheri S.	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Office of Tamil Translator to Govt.
Duraiswami, S.	1885	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Ranger, Forest Dept., Karnul.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Kunnattur	1891	San.	V.	3	
Duraiswami Aiyangar, K. T.	1892	Tam.	II.A.	3	
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Paranj	1890	Tam.	IV.	3	
Duraiswami Aiyangar, S.	1870	Tel.	L. & Ps.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Duraiswami Aiyar, C. S.	1890	Tam.	II.B.	3	
Duraiswami Aiyar, K.	1889	Tam.	II.A.	3	
Duraiswami Aiyar, M. S.	1892	Tam.	II.A.	2	
Duraiswami Aiyar, Nemmal	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Arkonam.
Duraiswami Aiyar, R.	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Kumbakonam College. [S. Arcot.
Duraiswami Chettiyar, C. P.	1830	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Ag. 2nd Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office,
Duraiswami Mudaliar, Chittur M.	1889	Tel.	II.A.	2	
Duraiswami Mudaliar, P.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Duraiswami Pillai, Nagore M.	1880	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
Duraiswami Sastriar, C. V.	1891	San.	V.	3	
Duraiswami Aiyar, Panchauada.	1888	Tam.	I.	3	Sub-Inspr., Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Eapen, Joseph	1880	Mal.	P. Sc.	1	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Eapen, Kora	1882	Mal.	P. Sc.	1	Clerk, L. F. Dept., Govt. Office.
Eapen, Kuriyan	1891	Mal.	III.C.	2	Medical Student.
Edward, Sankaran Arthur	1892	Tam.	I.	2	
Eippa, Ninan	1882	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
Ekambara Aiyar, Sattanjeri	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Sankaranainarkoil.
Ekambarayya, Giddu	1881	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Dy. Tahsildar, Sankaridroog.
Ekambara Mudaliyar, Pammal.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Clerk, Revenue Board, Settlement, &c.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Elayalvarayya, Ramanujakutam ..	1881	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Fourth Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
Elliot, Edward Hugh	1869	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	First Senior Asst. Prof., Presy. Coll., & Secy. to the Commissioner, U. C. S. exams.
340 Etirajulu Mudaliyar, Totapalayam	1882	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Etirajulu Nayudu, Pokala	1891	Tel.	V.	1	M. A. Student.
Etirajulu Nayudu, R.	1877	Tel.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Fernandes, Victor Manuel	1879	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	do.
Fernandez, Joseph Custodius	1884	Kan.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. L. list.
Flanagan, Charles Craig	1867	Tam.	L. & Ps	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Framji, Kekasru Sorabji	1892	Tam.	I.	2	Student, C. E. College, Poona.
Framji, Perozsha Sorabji	1891	Lat.	II. B.	2	Latin Master, Presidency College.
Gahan, Charles	1883	Lat.	L. & E.	3	Inspir., Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Gainsford, Frederick	1884	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Law Student.
350 Ganapati, Pudukota R.	1891	San.	V.	2	
Ganapati Aiyar, Annaswami Aiyar	1890	San.	IV.	2	
Ganapati Aiyar, Chandrasekhara.	1885	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Native Coll., Madura.
Ganapati Aiyar, K.	1883	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Native College, Berhampore.
Ganapati Aiyar, Kattuputtur S...	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ganapati Aiyar, Lalgudi A.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Professor, S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Ganapati Aiyar, P. S.	1874	Tam.	L. & E.	2	First Asst., Bd. of Rev., Land Revenue.
Ganapati Rau, Damodara	1884	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	Headmaster, Native High School, Calicut.
Ganesa Aiyar, Subharaaya	1892	San.	V.	2	Law Student.
Ganesan Aiyar, Venkatarangam...	1892	Tam.	V.	3	
360 Gangadhara Aiyar, K.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Kavali.

1889	Gangadhara Aiyar, T. V.	Tam.	II. A.	...	3	Sub-Insp., Salt & Abkari Revenue.
1891	Gangadhara Somayajulu, G.	San.	IV.	...	3	Law Student.
1890	Gangadharan, C. V.	Tam.	V.	...	2	
1891	Gangadharan, D. S.	San.	I.	...	2	
1884	Garudachariyar, Bindiganavale...	Kan.	P. Sc.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1882	George, Pilo	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	
1892	George, Thunduparambil Daniel.	Mal.	IV.	...	2	
1888	Giri Rau, Rayachoti	Tel.	IV.	...	3	
1889	Giri Rau, Vellore	Tam.	II. B.	...	3	2nd Clerk, Deputy Collr.'s Office, Sidhout.
1892	Gnanadurai, Solomon	Tam.	I.	...	3	Law Student.
1887	Gnanakkan, John Arthur	Tam.	IV.	...	1	
1884	Gnanakkan, Simeon	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	2	Clerk, Government Office, Fort St. George.
1886	Gnanakkan Nadar, Abraham	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
1892	Gnanamanikkam, Manuel	Tam.	I.	...	3	
1874	Gnanamuttu, Samuel	Gr.	L. & E.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list
1888	Gnanamuttu Nadar, Jesudian	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Asst., S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
1885	Gnanamuttu Nadar, S.	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
1886	Gnanamuttu Nadar. V.	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Asst. Lecturer, St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
1876	Gnasolivu, Jacob	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Professor, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
1879	Gnanaprakasam, John	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Headmr., Ch. of Scot. Miss. Schl., Bezawada.
1879	Gnanaprakasam Pillai, N.	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Asst., St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
1892	Gnanaprakasam Pillai, V.	Lat.	II. A.	...	2	
1888	Gnasasikhamani Nadar, Abraham	Tam.	II. A.	...	3	
1885	Gnasasiramani Raj, Isaac	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	
1889	Gnayundam, Samuel	Tam.	IV.	...	3	
1878	Gnaniyar Nadar, Jesudasen S.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1882	Gopala Aiyangar, A.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Asst. Insp. of Salt and Abkari Revenue.
1891	Gopala Aiyangar, Nuggihalli	Kan.	II. A.	...	2	
1888	Gopala Aiyangar, N. T.	San.	II. B.	...	1	







Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Govindaraghava Aiyar, L. A.	1887	Tam.	IV.	1	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Govindaraja Aiyangar, R.	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Tahsildar of Cuddalore, S. Arcot.
Govindaraja Aiyangar, Sivaram	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	Hd. Clerk, Emigration Dept., Collr.'s Office, [Madras.
Govindarajulu Chetti, G.	1886	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	
Govindarajulu Nayudu, Alla	1889	Kan.	II.A.	3	
Govinda Rau, Belepur	1890	Kan.	II.A.	3	
Govinda Rau, S.	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Tahsildar of Polur, N. Arcot.
Govindaswami Nainar, V.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Taluk Board's Office, Kumbakonam.
Groshanny, Aug	1887	Lat.	II.A.	2	Asst. Prof., St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Gundu Rau, J.	1871	Kan.	L. & Ps.	3	Dy. Tahsildar, Owk.
Gundu Rau, Ramohalli	1892	Kan.	II.A.	3	
Gurraju, Pemmaraju	1889	Tel.	IV.	2	Ag. 3rd Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Kistna.
Gurumurti, P.	1872	Tam.	L. & Ps.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Gurupadam, Devadasan	1891	Tam.	II.A.	2	
Gurupadam Nadar, P.	1892	Gr.	IV.	3	
Gururaja Rau, Dharwad	1891	Tel.	V.	3	6th Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Bellary.
Guruswami, Mylapore	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Lalgudi.
Guruswami Aiyar, Mayaveram S.	1890	Tam.	V.	2	6th Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, Tinnevely.
Guruswami Aiyar, Panchanada...	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Ag. Headmaster, Govt. College, Calicut.
Guruswami Chettiyar, Salla	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Hadjj Abdul Rahim Maikrey	1886	Ur.	P. Sc.	3	
Hanumantha Rau, B.	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. 2nd Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
Hanumantha Rau, Cadapanattam...	1888	Tam.	I.	1	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Hanumantha Rau, Dhannavada	1879	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Narasapur.

470	Hanumanta Rau, Papanapalli	1881	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	do.	Siruguppa.
	Hanumanta Rau, Sedimb	1889	Tel.	II.A. ...	3		
	Hanumanta Rau, T. K.	1888	Tam.	II.B. ...	2		Assistant, Salem College.
	Harding, Thomas	1881	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2		Asst., Church Miss. Schl., Palamcottah.
	Harihara Aiyar, Mullavasal S.	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3		Manager, School Book Society, Madras.
	Harihara Aiyar, Narasimha	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3		<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Harihara Aiyar, Subrahmanya	1879	San.	L. & E. ...	2		Division Sheristadar, Quilon.
	Harihara Sastriyar, C. G.	1877	San.	M. & N. P.	2		Public Secretary, Pudukota.
	Hari Rau, S.	1864	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2		Registrar of Assurances, Madras.
	Hari Rau, Troop	1886	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3		Ag. Recordkeeper, Dy Col.'s Office, Madras.
	Harris, John	1891	Tam.	{ I. ... }	2		
		1892	Tam.	{ II.A. ... }	1		
	Harvey, Alexander Edwin	1889	Lat.	II.B. ...	3		Assistant, Doveton Coll., Madras. [Madras.
	Hensman, Edward S.	1876	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3		3rd Class Supdt., Paper Currency Office,
480	Hensman, J. M.	1870	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2		1st Lecturer, Rajahmundry College.
	Hessing, Charles Maurice	1888	Mal.	II.B. ...	3		Assistant, High School, Quilon.
	Hirasingh, Burthapur	1889	Kan.	II.A. ...	2		
	Hobday, Daniel Alfred	1881	Lat.	P. Sc. ...	2		Ag. 1st. Assistant, Govt. College, Calicut.
	Hobday, Josiah James	1882	Lat.	P. Sc. ...	2		
	Home, William Alexander	1875	Lat.	L. & E. ...	1		Assistant, Nizam College, Haidarabad.
	Honoré, D.	1887	Lat.	I. ...	3		Asst. Prof., St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
	Hooper, Frederic William	1879	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3		Headmaster, Board High School, Hosur.
	Hoover, George Washington	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2		Asst., Wesleyan Mission School, Bangalore.
	Hyder Sheriff	1883	Ur.	L. & E. ...	3		
490	Ignatius, Eleazer	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3		Sub.Registrar, Morapanad.
	Ilayalwar Chetti, Tata	1889	Tel.	IV. ...	3		
	Ince, Thomas Sylvester	1875	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3		Assistant, High School, Kadapa.
	Isaac, John	1878	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3		Sub-Registrar, Palamcottah.
	Isaac, Peter	1890	Tam.	IV. ...	3		Assistant, Pasumalai College.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Isvara Pillai, R.	1878	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Headmaster, High School, Kottar.
Itteyara, Pulicat Joseph	1876	Mal.	L. & E.	2	District Munsiff, Badagara.
Ittinikanda Panikkar, Unat	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Bench Clerk, High Court.
Jackson, William Inkermann	1874	Lat.	L. & E.	2	3rd Grade Acct., Examiner's Office, P.W.D.
Jacob, N. Koratha	1892	Mal.	III.C.	2	
Jagadisan, Sundaram A.	1882	San.	I.	1	Student, Coll. of Engineering, Madras.
Jagannatha Aiyar, Gopala	1887	Tam.	I.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Jagannatham, Alexander Andrew	1888	Tam.	IV.	2	
Jagannatham, Pulipaka Richard H.	1883	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	
Jagannatha Mudaliyar, C.	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	7th Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Saidapet.
Jagannathan, K.	1891	San.	I.	3	Law Student.
Jagannatha Rau, Adaki	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Tahsildar of Gooty.
Jagannatha Rau, Maralli	1892	San.	IV.	3	
Jagannayakulu Nayudu, G.	1886	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Special Dy. Tahsildar, Anantapur.
Jagannayakulu Nayudu, Gurralla.	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	3	First Grade Pleader, Nellore.
Jagaran Maridas Pillai, M.	1866	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C.	1877	Kan.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. L. list.
Janakirama Aiyar, Tiruvalam	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Vellore.
Janakirama Reddi, Conjeeveram.	1891	Tel.	V.	2	Law Student. [Madras.
Janakiramayya, Chivukula	1874	Tel.	L. & E.	2	1st Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
Jayaraja Rau, Ranganatha	1879	San.	L. & E.	2	Eng. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Nilgiris.
Jayarama Aiyar, K.	1892	Tam.	V.	3	
Jayarama Aiyar, Tattaiyar E.	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Jayaramachandra Aiyar, L. A.	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	do.

1892	San.	I.	...	3	
1888	Kan.	II. A.	...	3	
1879	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Sub-Registrar, Dindigul.
1870	Tam.	L. & Ps.	...	3	Supdt. of Post Offices, Nellore.
1888	San.	V.	...	1	Vide B. L. list. [Madras.
1886	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	5th Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office.
1886	Mal.	P. Sc.	...	2	Tutor, Madras Christian College.
1888	Mal.	IV.	...	3	Chowkey Supdt., Trivandrum.
1875	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Ag. Headmaster, Municipal H. S., Bellary.
1885	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	
1872	Mal.	L. & Ps.	...	3	
1890	Mal.	IV.	...	3	Munsiff, Kottarakarai.
1890	Tam.	I.	...	3	Assistant, Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Vide B. L. list.
1881	Lat.	L. & E.	...	2	
1888	Mal.	III. C.	...	3	9th Clerk, Sub-Court, Palghat.
1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	First Grade Pleader, Tinnevely.
1880	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	2	Assistant, Rajahmundry College.
1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	2	Ag. Taluq. Sheristadar, Saidapet.
1884	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	Vide B. L. list.
1890	Tam.	V.	...	3	
1879	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Vide B. L. list.
1886	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Assistant, Victoria College, Palghat.
1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Hd. Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Vide B. L. list.
1892	Tam.	V.	...	3	
1888	San.	V.	...	3	8th Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Trichinopoly.
1891	San.	IV.	...	3	
1880	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	6th Acot., Forest Office, Chepauk.

Jayaraman, V.

520 Jaya Rau, Lakkur

Jesudasa Pillai, Ganapati

Jesudasan Pillai, I.

Jivaji Gopala Gondekar, T.

John, Daniel

John, Elanjikkal Jacob

John, Parambil Chakko

Joseph, David

Joseph, David

Joseph, K. C.

530 Joseph, Muliyl

Joseph, Samuel G.

Joseph Nadar, Satva

Kadirvelu Pillai, Viravahu Pillai.

Kailasa Aiyar, C. V.

Kailasam, Pettai M.

Kallapiran Pillai, S. T.

Kallapiran Pillai, S. V.

Kalyanakrishna Aiyar, T. A.

Kalyanarama Aiyar, L.

540 Kalyanarama Aiyar, S.

Kalyanarama Aiyar, T. S.

Kalyanaraman, S.

Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K.

Kalyanasundaram, T. A.

Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, C. R.

Kalyanasundaram Pillai, V.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Kamaraju, Pemmaraju	1889	Tel.	I.	2	Rev. Insp., Nuzvid Taluq, Kistna Dist.
Kameswara Aiyar, B. V.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Assistant, Pudukota College.
550 Kameswara Rau, Mantapudi	1879	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Assistant, Rajahmundry College.
Kanakaraju, Advikolanu	1887	Tel.	IV.	3	
Kanakaratnam, Samuel Christmas	1892	Tam.	IV.	2	
Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M.	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	First Grade Pleader, Salem.
Kanakasabhai, V.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Vide B. L. list.
Kanakasabhai Pillai, A.	1878	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Advocate, Ceylon.
Kanakasabhesan, T.	1886	San.	P. Sc.	3	5th Eng. Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
Kanakasundaram Pillai, T. T.	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	Clerk, Office of the D. P. L., Madras.
Kanaran, Tata	1885	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Headmaster, B.G.M. High Schl., Tellicherry.
Kanari, Kelankandi Urimi	1887	Mal.	IV.	3	
Kanchinatha Aiyar, S.	1888	San.	V.	3	4th Class Insp. of Police, North Arcot.
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, A.	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Clerk, Office of the D. P. I., Madras.
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, N.	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, P.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	
Kannan, Kotiet Adiyari	1892	Mal.	II.B.	1	Law Student.
Kannan, T. K.	1875	Mal.	L. & E.	2	3rd Class Headqtr. Insp. of Police, Malabar.
Kannan Nambiyar, Manikot	1889	Mal.	V.	3	Vide B. L. list.
Kannan Nambiyar, Muvara C.	1883	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Headmaster, Municipal H.S., Cannanore.
Kannan Nayar, Valliyil	1889	Mal.	IV.	2	Vide B. L. list.
Kannayya, Codur Venkata	1886	Tel.	L. & E.	2	Vide M. A. and B. L. lists.
570 Kantayya, Asuri	1891	San.	IV.	2	[Tinnevely.
Kantimatinatha Pillai, S.	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	Sub. pro tem. 7th Eng. Clerk, Collr.'s Office,

Kantunni Menon, Patipurakal	1887	Mal.	II.B.	...	3	Supdt., Moonumbom Salt Godown.
Kariappa, Chonira	1890	Kan.	V.	...	3	
Karunakara Menon, C.	1889	Mal.	II.B.	...	3	
Karunakara Menon, K.	1890	Mal.	V.	...	2	
Kasivisvalingam Pillai, P.	1888	Tam.	IV.	...	2	Acct., Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.
Kasturi Aiyangar, Swami	1891	San.	II.A.	...	2	
Kasturiranga Aiyangar, G.	1890	San.	I.	...	1	
Kasturiranga Aiyangar, M.	1882	Kan.	L. & E.	...	3	
Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Sessa	1879	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Kelappa Kurup, Paloli Kappalli	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	do.
Kelly, Septimus Montagne	1883	Lat.	L. & E.	...	2	Headmaster, High School, Mercara.
Keln, Ayilalatin K.	1890	Mal.	IV.	...	3	
Kenny, Michael	1871	Ur.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Retired Educational Officer.
Kenrick, William Henry Gordon.	1883	Lat.	P. Sc.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Keralavarma Tampan, K.	1890	Mal.	IV.	...	3	
Keralavarma Koil Tampuram, K.	1891	San.	V.	...	2	
Kesava Aiyangar, Nagamangalam.	1891	San.	III.C.	...	3	Asst., A. V. High School, Triplicane.
Kesava Aiyar, Sankaranarayana	1890	Mal.	IV.	...	3	Ag. Clerk, High Court, Trivandram.
Kesava Menon, Vattoni	1889	Mal.	IV.	...	3	Ag. Sub-Asst. Insp. of Schools, Calicut.
Kesava Pillai, Cavittandalam	1885	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	Acct., Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.
Kesava Pillai, Krishna Pillai	1891	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	
Kesava Pillai, Vempakat I.	1879	Mal.	II.B.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Kesavayya, Mysore	1888	Kan.	L. & E.	...	2	Inspector of Police, Kolar Taluq.
Kesavayya, Nuggihalli	1884	Kan.	II.A.	...	3	Asst., High School, Hassan. [Central Circle.
Khaja Khan	1885	Pers.	P. Sc.	...	2	Sub-Asst. Insp. of Muhammadan Schools,
Kidd, Daniel Wilson	1868	Lat.	L. & Ps.	...	2	Chaplain, Madras Establishment.
Kidd, Philip Horace	1872	Lat.	L. & Ps.	...	2	
King, Albert George	1871	Lat.	L. & Ps.	...	2	Headmaster, Shimoga College.
Kochukrishna Marar, Kottilil	1888	Lat.	II.B.	...	2	Clerk, Board of Revenue.



Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Kochunni Menon, Vadakke K.	1882	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Kodandarama Aiyangar, T.	1890	San.	L. ...	2	Law Student.
Kodandarama Aiyar, K. S.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Kodandarama Aiyar, K. S.	1884	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Fourth Grade Acct., D. P. W.
Kodandarama Aiyar, S.	1892	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
Kodandarama Aiyar, T. P.	1880	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	1	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Kodandarama Aiyar, T. S.	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Bhuvanagiri.
Kodandaramanjulu Nayudu, G.	1884	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Kodandaramayya, Giddu	1877	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Koil Pillai, Davamani	1892	Tam.	I. ...	2	
Kolandavelu, John	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Wesleyan Mission College, Negapa- [tam.]
Kopunni Nayar, Kongot	1892	Mal.	II.B. ...	1	Law Student.
Koshi, Koshi	1877	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Ag. Headmaster, High School, Trichur.
Kotilingam, Immaneni	1872	Tel.	L. & Ps. ...	3	Dy. Collector, Cumbum.
Kotilingam, John	1882	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list [Trichinopoly.]
Kovil Pillai, Samuel	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> . 2nd Ver Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Munsiff, Moovathupulai, Travancore.
Krishna Aiyangar, Alagiri	1882	San.	L. & E. ...	2	
Krishna Aiyangar, A.	1887	Mal	II.B. ...	3	Hd. Master, Town High Sch., Trivandrum.
Krishna Aiyangar, K.	1884	San.	P. Sc. ...	2	Apprentice Engineer, Chittaldrug Division.
Krishna Aiyangar, Mandayam A.	1879	Kan.	L. & E. ...	3	
Krishna Aiyangar, Mangalam	1891	Kan.	I. ...	3	
Krishna Aiyangar, Masimbakkam.	1892	Kan.	II.A. ...	3	
Krishna Aiyangar, Narayana	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list. [Shimoga.]
Krishna Aiyangar, Tumkur	1889	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	Dy. Munshi, Asst. Commissioner's Office,

1882	Krishna Aiyar, A. Rama	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	<i>Vide B L. list.</i>
1879	Krishna Aiyar, C. R.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Assistant, Govt. College, Calicut.
1881	Krishna Aiyar, Chittoor S.	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Hd. Clerk, District Board's Office, Calicut.
1889	Krishna Aiyar, Harihara	Mal.	II. B. ...	3	Headmaster, Central Ver. Sch., Tiruvellah.
1891	Krishna Aiyar, K. Padmanabha	Mal.	II. A. ...	3	
1890	Krishna Aiyar, K. Seshan	Mal.	IV. ...	3	
1889	Krishna Aiyar, L. Ramaswami	Mal.	III. C. ...	3	
1890	Krishna Aiyar, Lalgudi V.	Tam.	II. A. ...	3	
1892	Krishna Aiyar, P. Kuppan	Mal.	II. A. ...	1	
1892	Krishna Aiyar, Payyanore Rama.	San	V. ...	2	
1870	Krishna Aiyar, B.	Tam.	L. & Ps. ...	3	Assistant, Comibatore College.
1891	Krishna Aiyar, S.	San.	I. ...	3	
1888	Krishna Aiyar, Tirunilai A.	Mal.	IV. ...	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, Calicut.
1878	Krishna Aiyar, T. S.	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Nadapuram.
1878	Krishna Aiyar, Tarakad V.	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Kuttuparamba.
1879	Krishna Aiyar, U.	Kan.	L. & E. ...	2	Assistant, Mangalore College.
1874	Krishna Aiyar, V.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1889	Krishna Aiyar, Vycome A.	Mal.	II. B. ...	2	[Tanjore.
1887	Krishna Aiyar, V. N.	Tam.	IV. ...	3	Sub. pro tem. 7th Ver. Acct., Collr.'s Office,
1886	Krishna Aiyar, V. Ramaswami	Mal.	P. Sc. ...	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1880	Krishna Bhat, Ullal Chavadi	Kan.	M. & N. P.	3	do.
1883	Krishna Kurup, Komat K.	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	do.
1890	Krishna Kurup, Tiruvoth	Mal.	IV. ...	2	
1881	Krishnamachariyar, Comandur R.	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1886	Krishnamachariyar, G.	San.	P. Sc. ...	3	do.
1877	Krishnamachariyar, K.	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	Headmaster, Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
1891	Krishnamachariyar, Kondamur ...	Tam.	III. C. ...	2	
1884	Krishnamachariyar, Kunnatur ...	San.	L. & E. ...	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1878	Krishnamachariyar, Mandayam A.	San.	M. & N. P.	3	

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Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Krishnamachariyar, M. C.	1891	San.	IV.	3	Law Student.
Krishnamachariyar, Mannargudi.	1884	San.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Krishnamachariyar, N. S.	1892	Tam.	II.B.	1	Law Student.
Krishnamachariyar, P. B.	1892	Tam.	V.	3	
Krishnamachariyar, Perattur	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Krishnamachariyar, R.	1891	San.	V.	2	Assistant, Pudukota College.
Krishnamachariyar, S	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. District Munsiff, Knilitalai.
Krishnamachariyar, S.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
Krishnamachariyar, S. R.	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Cash-keeper, Bank of Madras, Tuticorin.
Krishnamachariyar, T.	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Assistant, Native High School, Madura.
Krishnamachariyar, T. Comandur.	1890	Tel.	II.B.	2	Assistant, A. V. High School, Triplicane.
Krishnamachariyar, Vankipuram.	1891	Tel.	I.	3	
Krishnamachariyar, Velamur	1883	Tel.	L. & E.	2	Ag. Eng. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Chittur.
Krishnamachariyar, W Alagam	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	
Krishnamacharulu, A.	1882	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Ag. Tahsildar, Vinukonda.
Krishna Menon, Karimpetta	1882	Mal.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Krishna Menon, Korrikottu	1879	Mal.	L. & E.	2	First Grade Pleader, Calicut.
Krishna Menon, Kallanmar T.	1890	San.	III.C.	2	
Krishna Menon, Oralattu	1883	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Head Clerk, Sub-Court. Palghat.
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett.	1871	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Krishnamurti, Hunsur R.	1889	Kan.	I.	2	Assistant, Shimoga College.
Krishnamurti, Tumkur	1889	Kan.	II.A.	2	Assistant, High School, Tumkur.
Krishnamurti, Vepa	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	2	District Munsiff, Tanuku.
Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T.	1870	Tam.	L. & Ps....	2	Asst. Comr., Rev. Settlement, No. I. Party.

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Krishnamurti Rau, V.	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
Krishnan, Cheruvuri	1887	Mal.	II. B.	...	1	Ag. Prof. of Chemistry, Presy. College.
680 Krishnan, Mulyil	1879	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	Malayalam Munshi, Presidency College.
Krishnan, Oyitti	1885	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	
Krishnan, S	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Clothing Board Office, Madras.
Krishnan, S	1892	San.	I.	...	2	
Krishnan, S. A.	1889	San.	II. A.	...	2	
Krishnan, V.	1891	San.	IV.	...	3	
Krishnan, V. K.	1892	Tam.	V.	...	2	
Krishnan Nambiyar, Ninkileri	1888	Mal.	II. B.	...	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
Krishnan Nambiyar, Puduseri	1889	San.	V.	...	2	Clerk, Collector's Office, Calicut.
Krishnan Nayar, Kinattinkare	1882	Mal.	M. & N. P.	...	2	<i>Vide B. C. E. list.</i>
690 Krishnan Nayar, Kottiyat	1885	Mal.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Assistant, High School, Calicut.
Krishnan Nayar, Mannat	1889	Mal.	II. A.	...	1	Temporary Translator, High Court.
Krishnan Pandalai, K.	1891	Mal.	II. B.	...	2	Law Student.
Krishnan Tampi, Padmanabhan	1890	Mal.	II. B.	...	2	
Krishna Panikkar, M. K.	1879	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	Tahsildar and Magistrate, Alangand.
Krishna Pillai, M. Raman	1889	Mal.	IV.	...	2	
Krishna Pillai, R. A.	1891	Mal.	IV.	...	3	
Krishna Pillai, T. V.	1876	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Retired Educational Officer, Tinnevely.
Krishna Pillai, V. T. M.	1877	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	Munsiff, Quilon.
Krishna Poduval, Appat	1892	Mal.	V.	...	2	
700 Krishnappa, Harisave	1892	Kan.	II. A.	...	2	Assistant, Agricultural College, Saidapet.
Krishna Prabhu, Gurpur	1881	Kan.	P. Sc.	...	2	
Krishna Rau, B.	1864	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	
Krishna Rau, Basavanagangur	1892	Kan.	II. A.	...	3	
Krishna Rau, Bhavani	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
Krishna Rau, Channagiri	1881	Kan.	L. & E.	...	2	Headmaster, H. S., Chickamagalur.
Krishna Rau, Gangolli	1887	Kan.	IV.	...	2	First Grade Pleader, Mangalore.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Krishna Rau, Gibicata	1875	Kan.	M. & N. P.	3	Supdt., Maharani's Caste Girls' Sch., Mysore
Krishna Rau, Gollarkeri	1889	Kan.	IV.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Krishna Rau, Hattiyangadi	1883	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Asst., Government College, Mangalore.
Krishna Rau, Jangamakote	1889	Kan.	V.	2	Tutor, Madras Christian College.
Krishna Rau, Kundapur	1875	Kan.	L. & E.	2	District Munsiff, Puttur, South Canara.
Krishna Rau, Madhava Gopal	1883	Mal.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Krishna Rau, Mysore	1888	Kan.	II.A.	2	Clerk, District Court, Mysore.
Krishna Rau, N.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Huzur, Trivandrum.
Krishna Rau, Nyapati	1889	Tel.	II.A.	2	First Grade Pleader, Rajahmundry.
Krishna Rau, Palte	1886	San.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Krishna Rau, P. S.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
Krishna Rau, Rachacanda	1886	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Ag. Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Vizaga- [patam.
Krishna Rau, S.	1888	Tam.	IV.	2	Amildar of Kankanahalli Taluq.
Krishna Rau, Salem	1880	Kan.	L. & E.	3	Hd. Clerk, Central Jail, Salem.
Krishna Rau, Satyamangalam C.	1887	Tam.	IV.	3	
Krishna Rau, Sidlaghatta	1890	Kan.	II.A.	3	
Krishna Rau, T.	1877	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Tirumangalam.
Krishna Rau, T. V.	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Krishna Rau, Udamalpet S.	1889	Tam.	IV.	3	Taluq Gumasta, Pollachi.
Krishna Rau, Vuntakal	1882	Kan.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Taluq Sheristadar, Kudligi.
Krishna Rau Pant, Adaki	1882	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
Krishna Sastryar, Bangalore C.	1886	San	P. Sc.	3	Translator, Chief Court, Mysore.
Krishnaswamayya, Konduri	1892	Kan.	I.	2	
Krishnaswamayya, Y.	1892	Tel.	II.A.	3	

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...	1862	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Treasury Dy. Collr., Trichinopoly. [Erode.
Krishnaswami, A.	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst. Commr. of Salt and Abkari Revenue,
Krishnaswami, A.	1885	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Kadapa.
Krishnaswami, C.	1875	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Headmaster, F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Krishnaswami, Calambur	1890	San.	II. B. ...	2	
Krishnaswami, D.	1890	San.	IV. ...	3	Taluq Gumasta, Sankaranayanarkoil.
Krishnaswami, G.	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
Krishnaswami, G. A.	1889	San.	II. B. ...	1	Clerk, Abkari Dept., Board of Rev., Sep. Rev.
Krishnaswami, S.	1878	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	
Krishnaswami, S.	1891	San.	V. ...	2	
Krishnaswami, T. Aiyaswami	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Tahsildar, Periyakulam.
Krishnaswami, T. S.	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Asst. Insp. of Schools, Tanjore.
Krishnaswami, V.	1882	San.	L. & E. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Krishnaswami, Vittala Aiyar	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	3	do.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, A.	1879	San.	L. & E. ...	3	Headqtr. Police Asst. Commr., Mysore.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B. R.	1887	San.	IV. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B. S.	1882	Kan.	L. & E. ...	3	do.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, C. R.	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Examiner, Copiest Dept., Dist. Court, Tan- [jore.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, C. S.	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Gingee, South Arcot.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, G.	1892	Tam.	V. ...	2	
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, K.	1892	Tam.	V. ...	2	
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, N.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, P. R.	1888	San.	IV. ...	2	2nd Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Pattukota.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, S.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, S.	1891	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Sessa.	1878	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	First Grade Pleader, Negapatam.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, S. R.	1891	Tam.	V. ...	3	
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, S. R.	1892	San.	IV. ...	2	
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T.	1892	San.	IV. ...	2	
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T.	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Dy. Tahsildar & Town Sub-Mag., Tanjore

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
760 Krishnaswami Aiyangar, V.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Vide B. L. list.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, V. S.	1891	Tam.	V.	2	Law Student.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A.	1879	San.	L. & E.	2	[Madras. Manager, Office of the Insp.-Genl. of Police,
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A.	1889	San.	II.B.	2	Assistant, Cuddalore College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Bahur	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Calavai	1891	Tam.	IV.	3	
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Cuddalore.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Valangiman.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, D.	1867	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	District Munsiff, Erode.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, E. S.	1887	San.	III.B.	3	Vide M. B. & C. M. list.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, K. Anaikollu	1886	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Assistant, Central College, Bangalore.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, M. S.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	5th Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tinnevely.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, N.	1881	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Tiruvallur, Chingleput.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, N.	1889	Tam.	IV.	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, Chittur.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Nilakanta.	1888	Mal.	II.B.	2	Assistant, Maharaja's H. S., Trivandrum.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, N. P.	1883	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Dy. Surveyor, Survey Dept., Madras.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, P.	1866	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Registrar, Calicut.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, R. A.	1892	San.	II.A.	3	Law Student.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S.	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Auditor, Board of Revenue, Separate Rev.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Sanskara)	1891	San.	I.	2	
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Seshappa)	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmaster, Town H. S., Kumbakonam.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Srinivasa...	1889	Tam.	IV.	3	Auditor, Board of Revenue, Separate Rev.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Subha	1892	Tam.	II.A.	2	
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. K.	1892	Tam.	II.A.	2	
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. V.	1891	Tam.	II.A.	3	Ag. 2nd Clerk, Dt. Board Office, Madura.

790	Krishnaswami Aiyar, T.	1891	San.	IV.	3	
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, T.	1892	Tam.	I.	2	
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. M.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Lecturer, St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. N.	1890	Tam.	II.A.	2	
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. R.	1890	San.	I.	3	8th Clerk, Sub-Court, Madura (East).
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.	1877	San.	M. & N. P.	2	
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.	1889	Tam.	II.A.	2	
	Krishnaswami, Anbil	1891	Kan.	II.A.	2	
	Krishnaswami, Balaguru	1892	Tam.	II.A.	2	
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V.	1870	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	1st Class Supdt., Paper Currency Office, [Madras.
800	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasu-murti V.	1867	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Vide B. L. list.
	Krishnaswami Jatavallabhar, V.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
	Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, N.	1872	Tam.	L. & Ps.	3	Ag. 2nd Asst., Board of Revenue, Settlement, &c.
	Krishnaswami Nayudu, Nallur	1881	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Vide B. L. list.
	Krishnaswami Nayudu, T.	1889	Tel.	IV.	2	
	Krishnaswami Pillai, Pulicat	1882	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	Assistant, A. N. M. School, Bangalore.
	Krishnaswami Pillai, T. R.	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue.
	Krishnaswami Rau Conjeeveram.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Vide B. L. list.
	Krishnaswami Rau, K. V.	1886	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	Acct., Comptroller's Office, Mysore.
	Krishnaswami Rau, Mysore G.	1890	Kan.	V.	3	
810	Krishnaswami Rau, R.	1891	San.	IV.	2	
	Krishnaswami Rau, Raghunnatha.	1891	Tam.	IV.	2	
	Krishnaswami Rau, Ranjanagadi.	1891	Tel.	IV.	3	
	Krishnaswami Sastriyar A. S.	1892	Tam.	II.A.	3	
	Krishnaswami Sastriyar, T. P.	1891	San.	II.A.	2	[Madras.
	Krishna Variyar, Kuttanur V.	1891	Mal.	IV.	3	Clerk, Office of the Insp. Genl. of Police, Supdt., Board of Revenue, Settlement, &c.
	Krishnayya, Desiraju	1882	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Translator, Chief Court, Mysore.
	Krishnayya, Honnavalli R.	1885	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	



Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Krishnayya, Nandiyal	1877	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue.
Kulandaivelu Mudaliyar, T.	1883	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.
Kumaresan, M. Thomas	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	Law Student.
Kumaraswami, Calamur Viravilli.	1890	San.	V.	1	
Kumaraswami Aiyar, T. Sessa	1887	Tel.	IV.	2	
Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, S.	1892	Tam.	IV.	3	
Kumaraswami Naik, Bagalur	1885	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Amildar, Chicknaykkanhalli. [Calicut.]
Kunhiraman Menon, C.	1884	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Editor, <i>Kerala Patrika</i> , and Asst., K. V.,
Kunhunni Menon, Pannikot	1885	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Clerk, Collector's Office, Calicut.
Kunjiraman, Tayil	1888	Mal.	II.B.	3	Assistant, Brennen College, Tellicherry.
Kunjitepadam, Oadavasal R.	1887	Tam.	IV.	1	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Kunjukrishna Pannikkar, V.	1886	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	First Class Magistrate, Alleppy.
Kunju Menon, Elyedath	1884	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Registrar, Appeal Court, Cochin.
Kunjuni Menon, K.	1874	Mal.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Kuppu Rao, Madhava	1892	Tam.	II.A.	3	
Kuppusamayya, Nagapundi	1887	Tel.	IV.	2	
Kuppuswami, Arcot	1892	Tel.	V.	2	
Kuppuswami, Periyakulam S.	1891	Tam.	II.A.	2	
Kuppuswami, S.	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Kuppuswami, V. Ramaswami	1890	Tam.	IV.	3	
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, A. V.	1891	San.	V.	3	
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, K. R.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Hd. Clerk, Dy. Commr.'s Office, Salt Dept.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, S. R.	1890	San.	V.	3	Marungapuri Estate Clerk, Forest Branch.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, C. R.	1890	Tam.	I.	3	

840	Kuppuswami Aiyar, Grinispetta..	1872	Tel.	L. & Pa....	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, M. S.	1881	San.	M. & N. P.	1	Hd. Clerk, Office of the D. P. I., Madras.
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, N.	1889	San.	II.A.	2	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, R.	1888	San.	II.B.	1	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, V.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide M. A. list.</i> [Madras.
	Kuppuswami Chettiay, G.	1881	San.	L. & E.	3	4th Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
	Kuppuswami Chettiay, M.	1880	Tel.	L. & E.	2	Acct., Board of Revenue, Settlement, &c.
	Kuppuswami Chettiay, S.	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Ag. 1st Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Coimbatore.
	Kuppuswami Sarma, Sama	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
	Kuppuswami Sastriyay, T. V.	1883	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	First Grade Pleader, Tanjore. [Madras.
	Kuvvila, Tevartandiyil K.	1886	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	4th Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
	Kuriyan, Itti	1884	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	Tutor, Madras Christian College. [Madras.
	Kuriyan, John	1888	Mal.	II.A.	2	Apprentice Engineer, P. W. Workshop,
	Kuriyan, K. Jacob	1879	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
850	LaBouchardiere, Maurice F.	1878	Mal.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide M. A. list.</i>
	Lakshmana Aiyar, Seetha	1891	Tam.	II.A.	2	Student, Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
	Lakshmana Aiyar, T. K.	1889	Tam.	V.	3	Recordkeeper, Legislative Secretary's Office.
	Lakshmana Aiyar, T. S.	1887	Tam.	I.	3	First Grade Pleader, Madura.
	Lakshmana Chettiay, M. K.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i> [S. Arcot.
	Lakshmana Chettiay, S.	1892	Tam.	V.	3	Ag. 5th Clerk, Hd Asst. Collr.'s Office,
	Lakshmana, G. Venkatarama	1892	San.	II.A.	2	5th Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, N. Arcot.
	Lakshmanan, Tirukalavur R.	1879	San.	P. Sc.	3	Medical Student.
	Lakshmana Pillai, Peter N.	1890	Tam.	III.C.	2	Ag. Mint Supdt., Trivandrum.
	Lakshmana Pillai, T.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
860	Lakshmana Ran, Mecheri Sai	1889	Tam.	II.A.	2	
	Lakshmana Sastriyay, Munikote.	1888	San.	II.A.	3	Inspir. of Police, Anekal Taluq, Mysore.
	Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyay, N.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Tutor, Madras Christian College.
	Lakshman Churamani, T.	1884	San.	P. Sc.	2	Inspir. of Schools, Eastern Dn., Haidarabad.
	Lakshminaranappa, Karkul	1888	Kan.	II.B.	2	Law Student.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Lakshminarasa Aiyar, S. A.	1889	Tam.	IV.	2	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
Lakshminarasimha, Atmuri	1872	Tel.	L. & Ps.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Lakshminarasimhachari, P. N.	1890	Tam.	IV.	2	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
Lakshminarasimham, A.	1892	Tel.	V.	2	
Lakshminarasimham, Vempati	1892	Tel.	IV.	1	
Lakshminarasimbhaya, Mysore	1887	San.	II.A.	3	Head Munshi, Police Office, Chittaldrug
Lakshminarasimbhulu, Kaku	1888	San.	I.	3	5th Class Clerk, Paper Cur. Office, Madras,
Lakshminarasu Nayudu, Pokala.	1882	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	Professor, S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Lakshminarayana, Gulvadi	1892	San.	IV.	1	Law Student.
Lakshminarayana Rau, K.	1888	Kan.	IV.	3	
Lakshminarayana, K.	1886	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Clerk, Chief Court, Mysore.
Lakshmiapatayya, Venkatachala.	1891	San.	I.	3	
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern.	1872	Kan.	L. & Ps.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Lazarus, Daniel	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Headmaster, London Miss. Schl., Vizaga-
Lazarus, John	1874	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Missionary, Danish Mission, Madras. [patam.
Leonard, Charles Michael	1869	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Principal Asst., Central College, Bangalore.
Lewis, Henry Maskell	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	3	Asst. Examiner, Military Accounts Office.
Lobo, Alphonso Joseph	1889	Lat.	IV.	3	
Lokanatha Aiyar, T. V.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Lokanatha Mudaliyar, Royakottai.	1892	Tam.	IV.	3	[Madras.
Lokanathan, Pandesvaram	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	5th Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
Luther, Martin	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Headmaster, C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah.
Lyons, Robert William	1878	Lat.	L. & E.	3	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
Machayya, Malati	1891	Kan.	IV.	3	Law Student.

Madanagopala Mudaliyar, C.	1882	San.	P. Sc.	...	3	Headmaster, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.	[mund.]
890 Maddox, George	1873	Lat.	L. & Ps.	...	3	Munsiff, Ernakulam.	
Madhava Aiyar, H.	1873	Mal.	L. & Ps.	...	3		
Madhava Menon, P.	1890	Mal.	III.C.	...	3		
Madhavan Krishnan, Kali C.	1875	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3		
Madhavan Nayar, Chingacham V.	1891	Mal.	IV.	...	3	Law Student.	
Madhavan Nayar, Vatakapat	1891	Mal.	III.C.	...	2		
Madhavan Pillai, C.	1888	Mal.	IV.	...	2	Headmaster, Central Ver. Schl., Paravur.	
Madhavan Pillai, Cherikkal M.	1879	Mal.	P. Sc.	...	2	Asst. to Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.	[puram.]
Madhavan Pillai, Nilakanta	1892	Mal.	IV.	...	3		
Madhavan Pillai, P. Krishna	1889	Mal.	IV.	...	3		
900 Madhavan Pillai, P. Ramakrishna.	1890	Mal.	IV.	...	3		
Madhava Rau, Chitrachavadi	1891	Tam.	IV.	...	3		
Madhava Rau, Dasu	1891	San.	IV.	...	2	Law Student.	
Madhava Rau, Kasaragod P.	1888	Kan.	III.C.	...	2	Vide B. L. list.	
Madhava Rau, Mekoti	1891	Tam.	V.	...	2	Law Student.	
Madhava Rau, Patri	1892	Tel.	IV.	...	3		
Madhava Rau, T.	1872	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	3	Vide B. L. list.	
Madhavarayudu, Vanga	1881	Tel.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Vide M. A. list.	
Madhava Visvanatha, Patankar	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	
Madhavayya, Appavayyar	1892	Tam.	III.C.	...	2		
910 Madhu Aiyar, Ramnad M.	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Vide B. L. list.	
Maduranayakam, S.	1892	Gr.	I.	...	2		
Mahadeva Aiyar, Alladi	1884	San.	L. & E.	...	2		
Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Vide B. L. list.	
Mahadeva Aiyar, C. S.	1888	Tam.	IV.	...	2		
Mahadeva Aiyar, K.	1874	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Sub-Registrar, Pettai.	
Mahadeva Aiyar, Ramachandra	1889	Mal.	II.B.	...	2	Clerk, Maranat Dept., Trivandrum.	
Mahadeva Aiyar, Ramaswami	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	Second Class Magistrate, Trivandrum Town.	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Mahadevan, V. D.	1890	Tam.	V.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. C. E. list.
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A.	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Payeugati.
920 Mahadeva Sastriyar, Elapulli N.	1884	San.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Mahadeva Sastriyar, S.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Clerk, Board of Rev., Land Rev.
Mahalinga Aiyar, A.	1888	Tam.	III.C.	3	
Mahalingam Aiyar, P.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
Makkadam, Micah	1892	Mal.	IV.	3	
Malhari Rau, S.	1878	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Assistant, Maharajah's College, Mysore.
Malhari Rau, Subba	1889	Tam.	IV.	3	Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tinnevely.
Manavedan Raja, Kayaka C.	1878	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Ag. Sub-Collector, Chingleput.
Mangapati Nayudu, Gurrala	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
Mangapati Nayudu, P.	1869	Tel.	L. & Ps.	3	Assistant, Madras Christian College.
930 Mangesha Rau, Savur	1876	Kan.	L. & E.	2	Asst. Prof., Presy. Coll., & Kan. Tran. to Govt.
Mangesha Rau, Tellicherri	1878	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Brahmawar.
Mangesh Bhat, Manjeshwar	1889	Kan.	III.C.	3	Secretariat Office, Bombay.
Margalesvara Aiyar, T. R.	1892	San.	II.B.	2	
Manikkam, Vedamanikkam	1892	Tam.	I.	3	
Manikkam Aiyar, A.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Insp., Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Manikka Mudaliyar, W. A.	1888	Tam.	IV.	2	Acct., Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.
Manikkavelu Mudaliyar, P.	1889	Tam.	IV.	2	
Manjaya, Sakalespur	1885	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Manomani, John G.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Asst. Insp., Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Margam, T. K.	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	Law Student.
940 Maria Arputam Pillai, T. D.	1892	Lat.	II.A.	2	

Maria Arulanandam Pillai, S.	1881	Lat.	L. & E.	2	[gistration.
Mariaprakasam, M.	1892	Lat.	V.	2	Manager, Office of the Insp.-Genl. of Re-
Mariyappa Mudaliyar, Cuvam	1875	Tam.	L. & E.	2	
Mariasusai Mudali, A.	1892	Tam.	V.	3	Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.
Marsden, Edmund	1870	Lat.	L. & Ps.	2	
Martandan Tambi, T.	1889	Mal.	V.	2	
Martanda Varma (Second Prince of Travancore)	1891	San.	V.	3	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Martyn, Joseph Samuel	1881	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	9th Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Coimbatore.
Marudachala Mudaliyar, Bhavani	1889	Tam.	IV.	3	Assistant, Fem. Nor. Sch., Trivandrum.
Marutanayakam Pillai, K.	1888	Mal.	IV.	2	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
Mascarenhas, Manuel Salvador	1885	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Mascarenhas, Valerian Cajetan	1882	Kan.	L. & E.	2	Clerk, Resident's Office, Trivandrum.
Masilamani, Agur Christian	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Ast., High School, Tellicherry. [Madras.
Masilamani, David	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	3	5th Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office, [put.
Masilamani Nadar, Jesudasam	1890	Tam.	IV.	3	Sub-Insp., Salt & Abkari Rev.
Masilamani Nadar, Robert A.	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	Ag. Hd. Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, Chingle-
Masilamani Pillai, G.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Headmaster, Cuddalore College.
Masilamani Pillai, M. D.	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list
Masilamani Pillai, Velu Pillai	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
Matchado, Lazar	1888	Tam.	V.	2	Vakil, High Court, Trivandrum.
Mathew, Mathew	1874	Mal.	L. & E.	3	
Matthai, C. Cheriyan	1892	San.	III.C.	2	Sircar Vakil, Zilla Court, Paravur.
Matthan, G. M.	1876	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Interpreter, High Court, Trivandrum.
Matthew, Philipose	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	2	
Mills, Samuel	1889	Gr.	IV.	2	
Minakshisundara Aiyar, T. V.	1889	Tam.	I.	3	Law Student.
Minakshisundaram, M. S.	1891	San.	II.A.	3	Sub-Registrar, Pudukota State.
Minakshisundaram, P. R.	1889	Tam.	V.	2	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
970 Minakshisundaram Pillai, P.	1888	Tam.	I.	2	Ag. 2nd Clerk, Principal Asst. Collr.'s Office,
Minakshisundaram Pillai, T.	1891	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Tahsildar, Bhavani. [Chicacole.
Minakshisundarasiva, A.	1882	San.	L. & E.	3	Headmaster, Sanskrit H. S., Guntur.
Miranda, Salvador	1891	Tam.	II.A.	2	Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tinnevely.
Mir Ghouse	1885	Ur.	P. Sc.	3	Ag. Taluq Sheristadar, Kollegal.
Mir Hamza Husain	1890	Pers.	I.	3	
Mir Naline Ali Khan	1888	Ur.	IV.	3	
Moses, Samuel	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Tahsildar, Attur Taluq, Salem.
Moss, James	1867	Lat.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Prof. of History, Presidency College.
Mrityunjaya Aiyar, Angarai	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Assistant, Central College, Bangalore.
980 Mudaliyandan Chettiyar, Rottela.	1892	Tel.	V.	2	Law Student.
Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	1888	Pers.	IV.	2	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
Muhammad Arzam	1880	Ur.	M. & N. P.	3	First Assistant, Madras-i-azam.
Muhammad Hussain, Madras	1889	Ur.	II.A.	3	Asst. Acct., Off. of the Inspr.-Genl. of Regn
Muhammad Inayet Husain Mehkri	1887	Pers.	IV.	3	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
Muhammad Ismail	1891	Tam.	II.B.	2	Law Student.
Muhammad Munir	1889	Pers.	IV.	3	Clerk, L. F. Dept., Govt. Office.
Muhammad Yakub	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Eng. Hd. Clerk, Collector's Office, Salem.
Muktichidambara Mudaliyar, A.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Tirushuli
Makunda Rau, Manjeshwar	1880	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Sub-Registrar, Hosdurg.
990 Munkunda Bau, Tonse	1892	Kan.	III.C.	2	Law Student.
Mundappa, Mangalore	1877	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Vide B. L. list.
Maniswamayya, T. M.	1886	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	3rd Clerk, Head Asst. Collr.'s Office, Kadapa.
Murugesu Mudaliyar, Chittur	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Hd. Clerk, Munsif's Court, Sholinghur.

Murugesan, C.	1863	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Treasury Deputy Collector, Tinnevely.
Murugesu Pillai, V.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Eng. Hd. Acct., Collr.'s Office, S. Arcot.
Mutayya Mudali, Bandipalayam	1889	Tam.	IV.	3	Accountant, Board of Rev., Settlement, &c.
Muttu, Desikan	1883	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Ver. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
Mutukrishna Nayudu, C.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	
Mutukumar Muppanar, T. M.	1874	Tam.	L. & E.	1	Lecturer, St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Mutukumaraswami, Wutukadu.	1890	San.	II. B.	2	Zemindar of Chunampet.
Mutukumaraswami Mudaliyar, C.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Mutukumaraswami Mudaliyar, V.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Mutukumaraswami Pillai, T.	1878	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar, Cottayam.
Mutukumaraswami Pillai, U. A.	1889	Tam.	II. A.	3	8th Gumasta, Karur Taluq.
Muttunayakam Pillai, Michael A.	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Vide B. L. list.
Mutiuswami, N. Mani	1878	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Headmaster, Native High School, Madura.
Mutiuswami Aiyar, Chidambaram	1892	Tam.	IV.	2	
Mutiuswami Aiyar, M. P.	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Vide B. L. list.
Mutiuswami Aiyar, P. N.	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	Additional Tamil Translator, High Court.
Mutiuswami Aiyar, S.	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Assistant, Pasumalai College.
Mutiuswami Aiyar, T. S.	1883	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Tiruvadanai.
Mutiuswami Aiyar, V.	1878	Tam.	L. & E.	3	3rd Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, S. Arcot.
Mutiuswami Aiyar, Venkatarama.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Mutiuswami Aiyar, Viravanallur P.	1892	Tam.	V.	3	Ver. Acct., Collector's Office, Chittur.
Mutiuswami Aiyar, V. S.	1890	Tam.	I.	2	
Mutiuswami Nayudu, N.	1888	Tam.	V.	3	
Mylar Rau, Konanur	1888	Kan.	I.	3	Vide B. L. list.
Nadhamuni Chettiyyar, Sundur	1881	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Law Student.
Nagababushanani, Purnam	1890	San.	V.	1	Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.
Nagamayya, V.	1870	Mal.	L. & Ps.	3	Assistant, Native College, Madura.
Naganatham, P. N.	1887	San.	II. B.	3	Vide B. L. list.
Naganatha Sastriyar, P. V.	1887	San.	II. A.	2	



Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Nagappan Nayyar, Kothenath	1888	Mal.	II. A.	3	Law Student.
Nagaraja Rau, A.	1889	San.	IV.	3	Probationary Sub-Registrar, Tanjore.
Nagaratnam Pillai, T.	1891	Kan.	I.	2	
Nagasundaram Aiyar, R.	1889	Tam.	III. C.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Nagaswami, S.	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag Deputy Tahsildar, Tirupatur, Madura.
Nagaswami Aiyar, Muttanna	1892	San.	II. A.	2	
Nagaswami Aiyar, M. E.	1890	Tam.	IV.	3	
Nagesa Rau, Pandit	1883	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Nagesvara Aiyar, M. R.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. C. E. list.
Nagesvara Aiyar, Ramaswami	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Madura.
Nagesvara Rau, Kruttiventi	1892	San.	V.	2	
Nagesvara Rau, Subba Rau	1884	Mal.	L. & E.	3	
Nagoji Rau, Cunnathamakur	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.
Nagur Miran, P. N.	1891	Tam.	III. C.	2	Ag. Sub-Insp., Board of Rev., Sep. Rev.
Nallamuttu Nadar, Samuel	1889	Tam.	II. A.	3	Acct., Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue,
Nallaswami Pillai, Trichy J. M.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Namasivayam Pillai, Jaffna Kasia	1892	Tam.	IV.	2	
1040 Numbermal Chettiyyar, T.	1879	San.	L. & E.	3	Merchant & Contractor, Madras. [Madras
Numbermal Chettiyyar, Vemura	1883	Tel.	L. & E.	3	2nd Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
Nambi Aiyangar, T. S.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	3	2nd Clerk, Dist. Munsiff's Court, Sivaganga.
Nammayya Chettiyyar, C. N.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Nanjappa, Kamiranda	1885	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	do.
Nanjundappa, Anumpalle	1881	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
Nanjunda Rau, Mysore Chavan.	1886	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> M. B. and C. M. list.

Nanjundayya, Belavadi	1887	Kan.	II.A.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. and B. L. lists.
Nanjundayya, H. V.	1880	Kan.	L. & E.	...	2	Law Student.
Narahari Rau, Mukkoti	1892	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Assistant, Central College, Bangalore.
1050 Narana Aiyangar, M. T.	1888	Kan.	I.	...	1	Clerk, Special Dy. Collr.'s Office, Salem.
Narasa Aiyar, Sankaridrug	1889	Tam.	II.A.	...	2	
Narasappayya, Mysore	1888	Kan.	IV.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narasimha Aiyangar, A.	1887	San.	IV.	...	2	
Narasimha Aiyangar, G.	1889	Lat.	IV.	...	2	
Narasimha Aiyangar, M. L.	1879	Kan.	L. & E.	...	3	
Narasimha Aiyangar, M. R.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
Narasimha Aiyangar, M. T.	1892	San.	I.	...	3	
Narasimha Aiyangar, Nuggihalli.	1887	San.	II.A.	...	3	
Narasimha Aiyangar, N. T.	1886	Kan.	P.Sc.	...	3	
1060 Narasimha Aiyangar, N. V.	1889	Kan.	II.A.	...	1	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narasimha Aiyangar, V. V.	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Dy. Tahsildar, Perundurai.
Narasimha Aiyar, B. P.	1883	Kan.	L. & E.	...	3	Sub-Registrar, Hospet. [Dist.
Narasimha Aiyar, Dindigul S.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Sub-Registrar, Thattaiyangarpet, Salem
Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada R.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S.	1875	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	do.
Narasimhachariyar, D. V.	1889	Tam.	V.	...	3	Clerk, Tq. Board's Office, Arni, N. Arcot.
Narasimhachariyar, Gomatam G.	1892	San.	I.	...	2	Law Student.
Narasimhachariyar, K. S.	1889	Tam.	I.	...	3	Ag. Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, Coimbatore.
Narasimhachariyar, Melpakkam.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
1070 Narasimhachariyar, M. A.	1888	Tam.	II.A.	...	3	
Narasimhachariyar, N. C.	1889	Tam.	V.	...	3	
Narasimachariyar, Perungavur.	1888	Tam.	II.A.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narasimhachariyar, P. T.	1888	Tel.	IV.	...	1	Assistant, High School, Hassan.
Narasimhachariyar, R. A.	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narasimhachariyar, T. A.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Narasimhachariyar, Vankipuram	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	3rd Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Northern Division.
Narasimhacharulu, C.	1888	Tel.	II.A.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narasimhacharulu, T. M.	1892	Tam.	II.A.	2	
Narasimham, Kadambari	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Dy. Collr., Kistna.
1080 Narasimham, T. S.	1891	Tam.	IV.	3	
Narasimham, Vadlamanuati	1892	Tel.	IV.	2	
Narasimha Rau, Kopalle	1890	Tel.	IV.	3	Sub-Inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Narasimhaswami, Bachu	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narasimheswara Sarma, Bayya.	1886	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
Narasinga Aiyangar, S. S.	1887	San.	V.	3	Ag. Revenue Insp., Udayarpalayam Taluq.
Narasinga Rau, basaraju Varaha	1890	San.	IV.	2	
Narasinga Rau, D. M.	1891	Kan.	II.A.	2	Law Student.
Narasinga Rau, G.	1874	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	First Grade Pleader, Penukouda.
Narasinga Rau, Hattikodur	1892	Kan.	III.C.	2	
Narasinga Rau, Hindupur	1884	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Ag. Ver. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Kadapa.
Narasinga Rau, Narayan	1883	Kan.	L. & E.	3	
Narasinga Rau, Rubgundai	1884	San.	L. & E.	2	Law Student.
Narasinga Rau, Savur	1892	Kan.	IV.	1	do.
Narasinga Rau, Singitam	1890	Tel.	II.A.	3	Examiner, Copyist's Central Office, Nellore.
Narasinga Rau, Ubhayada	1888	Kan.	IV.	3	
Narasinga Rau, Ullal	1884	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	4th Clerk, Dist. Court, S. Canara.
Narasinga Rau, Vavilicolanu	1892	Tel.	II.A.	2	
Narasinga Rau, Velliyur Nott	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Ag. 2nd Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Chittur.
Narasayana Aiyangar, K.	1892	Tam.	V.	2	

1100	Narayana Aiyangar, Kallukunte.	1885	Kan.	P.Sc.	...	2	Assistant, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	Narayana Aiyangar, Mandayam A.	1892	San.	I.	...	2	Law Student.
	Narayana Aiyangar, Nachamuni.	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Vide B. L. list.
	Narayana Aiyar, Alladi	1889	Tel.	IV.	...	3	4th Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Nellore.
	Narayana Aiyar, C. S.	1892	San.	V.	...	2	
	Narayana Aiyar, Giddu	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Ag. Tahsildar of Badvel.
	Narayana Aiyar, Kasi Aiyar	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	Clerk, Registrar's Office, Calicut.
	Narayana Aiyar, Kolangod R.	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	Sub-Registrar, Mannarghat.
	Narayana Aiyar, L. S.	1889	Mal.	I.	...	2	
	Narayana Aiyar, Padmanabha	1891	San.	II.B.	...	2	
1110	Narayana Aiyar, Paramagudi	1879	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	2	Vide B. L. list.
	Narayana Aiyar, Pudur	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Clerk, Maramattu Dept., Trivandrum.
	Narayana Aiyar, S.	1889	Mal.	IV.	...	1	Law Student.
	Narayana Aiyar, Trichur S.	1891	Mal.	IV.	...	2	
	Narayana Aiyar, Virabhadra	1892	Mal.	II.B.	...	2	Vide B. L. list.
	Narayana Aiyar, V. Samu	1889	Mal.	IV.	...	3	
	Narayana Bhandarkar, M.	1885	San.	L. & E.	...	2	Vide M. A. and B. L. lists.
	Narayanachariyar, Pattangi	1879	San.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Assistant, Maharaja's H. S., Trivandrum.
	Narayana Kurukal, K.	1886	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	Vide B. L. list.
	Narayana Kurup, T. C.	1884	Mal.	P. Sc.	...	2	do.
1120	Narayana Marar, Kottilil	1879	Mal.	M. & N. P.	...	3	do.
	Narayana Menon, Kantanaadta	1886	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	Tahsildar and Special First Class Mag.,
	Narayana Menon, Karakkadtu	1876	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	Manager, Police Supdt.'s Office, Cochin.
	Narayana Menon, Kundur	1884	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	District Munsiff, Cochin.
	Narayana Menon, Nallanat	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	Ag. Translator, Dist. Court, Trivandrum.
	Narayana Menon, P. C.	1886	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
	Narayana Menon, P. S.	1887	San.	IV.	...	2	
	Narayana Menon, Vellat	1892	San.	II.A.	...	2	
	Narayanamurti, Durbha	1892	Tel.	II.B.	...	2	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Narayanan, Muliyl	1888	Mal.	III.C.	2	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
1130 Narayanan, Vayalur Gopala	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Ayilyat.	1887	Mal.	IV.	2	do.
Narayanan Nayar, Tazhattavittil.	1890	Mal.	IV.	3	
Narayana Pandala, Krishnan	1892	Mal.	IV.	2	Assistant, Cent. Ver. Sch., Trivandrum.
Narayana Pillai, Krishna Pillai.	1890	Mal.	IV.	2	Kariakar of H. H. Elaya Raja's Palace, [Trivandrum.
Narayana Pillai, Madhavan C.	1883	San.	L. & E.	2	
Narayana Pillai, M. Raman	1892	Mal.	IV.	2	
Narayana Pillai, N.	1890	Mal.	IV.	3	
Narayana Rau, A.	1888	Tam.	II.B.	3	Asst. Inspector, Salt & Abkari Revenue.
Narayana Rau, Coimbatore G.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
1140 Narayana Rau, C. V. L.	1886	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Law Student.
Narayana Rau, Dasu	1890	San.	IV.	3	
Narayana Rau, Doddaballapur K.	1892	Kan.	II.A.	3	
Narayana Rau, Gargesvari	1892	Kan.	II.A.	3	
Narayana Rau, Hattangadi	1884	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	Assistant, A. V. High School, Triplicane.
Narayana Rau, Hattangadi	1890	Kan.	III.C.	1	} M. A. Student.
	1891	Kan.	III.D.	2	
Narayana Rau, Kalle	1881	San.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narayana Rau, Karnad	1887	Kan.	II.B.	3	do.
Narayana Rau, T.	1869	Tam.	L. & Ps.	3	Head Acct., Board of Revenue, Land Revenue.
Narayananan Nayudu, P.	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	2	English Hd. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Anantapur.
1150 Narayana Reddi, Jubur	1891	Tel.	II.A.	2	Ag. Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Anantapur.
Narayana Sastriyar, K.	1885	San.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.

Narayana Sastriyar, M.	1889	San.	I.	...	2	5th Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office, [Madras.
Narayanawami, A.	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narayanawami, Arcot	1891	Tel.	IV.	...	3	
Narayanawami, B. S.	1891	San.	I.	...	3	
Narayanawami, Muttukrishna	1888	San.	II. B.	...	2	[poly.
Narayanawami, R.	1887	Tam.	V.	...	3	L. F. Accountant, Collr.'s Office, Trichino.
Narayanawami, S.	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Assistant, Pudukota College.
Narayanawami, Subrahmanya	1889	Tam.	II. A.	...	2	
Narayanawami, S. O.	1890	Tam.	I.	...	3	
Narayanawami, V.	1886	San.	L. & E.	...	2	Head Gumasta, Pollachi Taluq.
Narayanawami, V. A.	1881	San.	L. & E.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narayanawami Aiyar, A.	1892	San.	I.	...	2	
Narayanawami Aiyar, A. K.	1889	Tam.	V.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narayanawami Aiyar, B. C.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	5th Clerk, District Court, Salem.
Narayanawami Aiyar, G.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Tahsildar, Coimbatore.
Narayanawami Aiyar, K.	1887	San.	IV.	...	2	6th Clerk, District Court, Cuddalore.
Narayanawami Aiyar, L. A.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Sub-Registrar, Vartirayiruppu.
Narayanawami Aiyar, M. C.	1888	Tam.	IV.	...	3	
Narayanawami Aiyar, M. S.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narayanawami Aiyar, M. S. (Subrahmanya)	1891	San.	V.	...	3	
Narayanawami Aiyar, Malur	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narayanawami Aiyar, M. S.	1892	San.	V.	...	2	
Narayanawami Aiyar, R.	1891	San.	I.	...	3	
Narayanawami Aiyar, S.	1874	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Asst. Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
Narayanawami Aiyar, S.	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Headmaster, Pudukota College.
Narayanawami Aiyar, S.	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narayanawami Aiyar, S. A.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	
Narayanawami Aiyar, V.	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Ag. 2nd Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Nellore.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
1180 Narayanaswami Aiyar, V. S. ...	1886	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Sub-Insp., Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, V. V. ...	1889	Tam.	V.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narayanaswami Chettiayar, M. ...	1888	Tam.	IV.	2	Referencer, Board of Rev., Settlement, &c.
Narayanaswami Chettiayar, S. ...	1872	Tel.	L. & Ps.	2	Dewan of Venkatagiri.
Narayanaswami Jatavallabhar, V. ...	1890	Tam.	IV.	3	Taluq Gumasta, Chingleput District.
Narayanaswami Nayudu, E. ...	1891	Kan.	II.A.	3	
Narayanaswami Pillai, M. V. ...	1882	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Hd. Sheristadar, Chingleput.
Narayanaswami Raju, T. V. ...	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Asst., Church of Scot. Miss. Coll., Madras.
Narayanaswami Sastriyar, P. K. ...	1890	San.	V.	3	
Narayanayya, Biradavolu ...	1889	Tel.	II.A.	2	Ag. 10th Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Nellore.
1190 Natarajan, Arunachala Aiyar ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Clerk, Board of Revenue.
Natarajan, Kamakshi ...	1889	San.	V.	2	
Nataraja Pillai, K. ...	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Tiruturaiundi, Tanjore Dt.
Nataraja Sastri, Bahusrutam S. ...	1890	San.	IV.	2	Law Student.
Natesa Aiyar, A. R. ...	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Assistant, Pudukota College.
Natesa Aiyar, K. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & F.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Natesa Aiyar, K. V. ...	1892	San.	I.	1	
Natesa Aiyar, N. S. ...	1891	San.	II.A.	2	
Natesa Aiyar, Panchanada ...	1892	Tam.	IV.	3	
Natesa Aiyar, P. R. ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1200 Natesa Aiyar, R. ...	1885	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Special Fund Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.
Natesa Aiyar, S. ...	1891	San.	V.	2	
Natesa Aiyar, Sendangudi S. ...	1891	San.	V.	2	
Natesa Aiyar, Tranquebar ...	1890	San.	IV.	3	

1210	Natesa Dikshitar, Manakkal A.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	2	4th Class Inspector of Police, Bellary.
	Natesa Mudaliyar, Mavandur	1892	Tam.	II. A.	3	
	Natesan, K.	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Ramnad Estate Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.
	Natesa Sastriyar, N.	1890	San.	I.	3	4th Clerk, Sub-Court, Ootacamund.
	Natesa Sastriyar, T. S.	1892	Tam.	IV.	2	
	Navaladi Ramayya, S. V.	1892	Tam.	II. A.	3	Law Student.
	Navamani, David	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	do.
	Neliyappa Pillai, M. V.	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	[batore Dt.
	Neliyappa Pillai, T. N.	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	3	1st Class Rev. Insp., Kollegal Taluq, Coim-
	Newbigging, Robert Pope	1876	Lat.	L. & E.	3	Tahsildar of Ottaipidaram Taluq.
	Nilakanta Aiyar, T. A.	1879	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Surgeon.
	Nilakantan, Sadras	1885	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	Assistant to Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
	Nilakanta Pillai, Krishna Pillai.	1889	Mal.	II. B.	3	Assistant, St. Thomé Seminary.
	Nityananda Mudaliyar, V.	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Vide B. C. E. list.
	Noircourt, Edgar de	1874	Lat.	L. & E.	3	Professor, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	Pacheco, Thomas	1879	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Asst. Insp., Salt and Abkari Rev. [cham.
1220	Padmanabha Aiyar, A. K.	1872	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Hd. Clerk, Dist. Munsiff's Court, Srivaikun-
	Padmanabha Aiyar, J.	1892	Mal.	II. B.	3	
	Padmanabha Aiyar, Krishna	1889	Mal.	II. B.	3	Attaché, Division Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
	Padmanabha Aiyar, S.	1883	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Assistant, Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.	1875	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	Vide M. A. list.
	Padmanabha Aiyar, V.	1877	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Taluq Sheristadar of Nanguneri.
	Padmanabha Aiyar, Vanchi	1890	Mal.	IV.	3	
	Padmanabha Aiyar, V. S.	1886	San.	L. & E.	3	Asst., Kanara High School, Mangalore.
	Padmanabha Baliga, Bantval	1886	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Vide B. L. list.
	Padmanabhachar, Coimbatore M.	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum. [drum.
1230	Padmanabhachariyar, R.	1883	San.	L. & E.	2	Clerk, Acct. Dept., Huzur Cutcherry, Trivan-
	Padmanabha Kurukkal, C.	1884	Mal.	L. & E.	2	
	Padmanabha Menon, Krishnat.	1879	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	Vide B. L. list.



Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Padmanabham, Nalam	1891	Tel.	IV.	3	Assistant, High School, Trivandrum.
Padmanabha Pillai, Krishnan	1885	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	
Padmanabha Pillai, P.	1885	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	
Padmanabhan Tambi, K.	1886	San.	P. Sc. ...	3	Headmaster, Fem. Norm. Schl., Trivandrum.
Padmanabhulu Nayudu, Koka	1884	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Head Clerk, Head Asst. Collector's Office, [Naudyal.
Palaniswami Pillai, Tennur S.	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Palpanabha Pillai, K.	1864	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	Retired Zillah Judge, Trivandrum.
Palpu Pillai, Mahdavan Pillai M.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Deputy Tahsildar, Coonattad, Malabar Dt.
Palpu Pillai, Raman Pillai	1890	Mal.	IV.	3	Criminal Gumasta, Dist. Court, Alleppy.
Palpu Pillai, Thavu Pillai	1887	Mal.	IV.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Palaniyandi Mudaliyar, S	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	First Grade Pleader, Tinnevely.
Panakala Rau, P.	1882	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Pittapur Raja's College, Cocanada.
Panchanada Aiyar, A. V.	1870	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Prof. of Math., St. Mary's College, Madras.
Panchapagesa Aiyar, G. V.	1891	Tam.	II.A.	2	[Trichinopoly.
Panchapagesa Aiyar, S.	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	3rd Clerk, Head Assistant Collr.'s Office,
Panchapagesa Aiyar, Tiruvaiyar.	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
Panchapagesa Aiyar, Trichy	1891	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
Panchapagesa Aiyar, T. S. K.	1880	Tam.	IV.	2	
Panchapagesan, A. V.	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. C. E. list.
Panchapagesan, S. A.	1892	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
Panchapagesan, T.	1882	Tam.	II.A.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Panchapagesan, T. S.	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	2nd Clerk, Division Office, Tanjore.
Panchapagesa Sastriyar, A.	1890	Tam.	V.	2	Gumasta, Dy. Tahsildar's Office, Manaparai.
Panchapagesa Sastriyar, B.	1887	San.	II.A.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.

1260	Panduranga Mudaliyar, Singiri.	1884	San.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Panduranga Raju, J.	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Paramasivan, A. Mahadeva	1889	Tam.	V.	2	
	Paramasivan, N.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Asst., St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore.
	Paramasivan, T.	1883	San.	P. Sc.	1	Advocate, Chief Court, Mysore.
	Paramesvara, Utchil	1891	Lat.	V.	3	
	Paramesvara Aiyar, K.	1889	Tam.	II.A.	2	Hd. Surveyor, Rev. Survey, No. III. Party.
	Paramesvara Aiyar, P. R.	1889	Tam.	IV.	3	Acct., Collector's Office, Salem. [Court.
	Paramesvaran Pillai, G.	1889	Mal.	V.	2	Additional Malayalam Translator, High
	Paramu Pillai, Kesava Pillai	1891	Mal.	II.B.	2	
	Paranjotiya Pillai, S.	1883	Lat.	L. & E.	3	
	Paranjoti, Samuel	1887	Gr.	IV.	2	Assistant, Caldwell College, Tuticorin.
	Parasurama Aiyar, N. A.	1884	Mal.	P. Sc.	3	Assistant, Victoria College, Palghat.
1270	Parasuraman, A. S.	1888	San.	I.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list. [Lresses, Madras.
	Parsons, Jessie	1891	Lat.	V.	2	Asst., Presidency Training School for Mis-
	Parsons, Phebe Florence	1891	Lat.	V.	3	do.
	Parthasarathi, M. K.	1888	Tel.	IV.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list. [Chittur.
	Parthasarathi, S.	1859	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Birth and Death Regn. Clerk, Collr.'s Office,
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, C.	1890	Tel.	IV.	3	
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, C. R.	1892	San.	V.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M. A.	1888	Tam.	II.B.	1	<i>Vide</i> M. A. and M. L. lists.
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M. O.	1877	San.	P. Sc.	3	[Central Circle.
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, P. S.	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Schools,
1280	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, S.	1889	Tam.	II.A.	2	Assistant, Madras Christian College.
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, W. R.	1878	Tam.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Parthasarathi Chettiyar, C.	1884	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
	Parthasarathi Chettiyar, Vemurn	1883	Tel.	P. Sc.	1	
	Parthasarathi Mudaliar, Kakalur.	1888	Tam.	IV.	2	
	Parthasarathi Nayudu, John B.C.	1890	Tam.	IV.	3	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Passanha, Vincent Adolphe	1885	Lat.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Pasupati Aiyar, S. S.	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	Assistant, S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	1	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Pattabhiraman, D. R.	1891	San.	II.A.	3	
Pattabhiraman, Singanallur A.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Pattabhirama Pillai, Tiruppakuli	1891	Tam.	I.	3	[Party.
Pattabhirama Rau, Nemali	1882	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Supervisor, Revenue Settlement, No. V.
Paul, Alimuttill George	1888	Mal.	III.C.	3	Asst., Ch. of Scot. Miss. Coll., Madras.
Paul, Pilo	1883	San.	L. & E.	2	4th Clerk, Dist. Court, North Malabar.
Pedroza, Francis Hoskins	1870	Tel.	L. & Ps.	2	Surgeon, Indian Medical Department.
Perayya Sastriyar, Jayanti	1879	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Amalapur, Godavari Dt.
Pereira, Mathew	1889	Mal.	II.B.	2	
Peris, Anthony Marcel	1889	Lat.	II.A.	2	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
Periyamayakam, Orusu	1891	Tam.	I.	3	
Periyamayakam Pillai, David	1887	Tam.	V.	2	
Periyaswami Mudaliyar, A.	1870	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	Registrar, Tanjore.
Perumal Pillai, Ananda P.	1872	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	Assistant to Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.
Peter, John Samuel	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Peter, Robert James	1892	Tam.	I.	3	
Phaniyappayya, Koni	1889	Kan.	IV.	3	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
Philip, Paradtu Varkki	1892	Mal.	I.	3	
Philipsz, J. W. S.	1887	Mal.	II.B.	2	
Pichu Aiyar, Muttuswami	1889	Mal.	II.B.	3	9th Ver.Clk., Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
Pichumani Aiyar, A. D.	1889	Tam.	II.B.	3	Asst., Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar.

1310	Pinto, Camillo Damian Joseph	1887	San.	V.	2	Ag. 4th Ver. Clerk, Collector's Office, Saidapet.
1886	Pinto, Joaquim Mariano	1886	San.	L. & E.	3	
1892	Pinto, Maurice Salvador	1892	Lat.	II. A.	2	
1890	Piravippermal Pillai, T. S.	1890	Tam.	IV.	3	Clerk, Board of Revenue.
1886	Ponnayya Nadar, Yesadiyan P.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
1886	Ponnuswami, A. S.	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	2	2nd Clerk. Sub-Collector's Office, Salem.
1891	Ponnuswami, G. Samuel	1891	Tam.	IV.	3	
1890	Ponnuswami Aiyangar, V. R.	1890	Tam.	V.	3	Law Student.
1889	Ponnuswami Pillai, Sivagurunatha	1889	Tam.	II. A.	2	Sub-Registrar, Sulurpet. [Ernakulam.
1869	Poonen, T. C.	1869	Mal.	L. & Ps.	3	Barrister-at-law, Civil and Sessions Judge,
1877	Pope, Arnold Trevelyan	1877	Lat.	M. & N. P.	3	Master, Oratory School, Birmingham
1889	Prakasa Rau, Kuchibhotla	1889	Tel.	IV.	2	Assistant, Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
1878	Pranarthilara Aiyar, C.	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Asst. Inspector of Schools, 4th Division.
1889	Pranarthihara Aiyar, V. R.	1889	Tam.	I.	2	Vide B. C. E. list.
1890	Punitavelu, Mangadu	1890	Tam.	V.	2	
1878	Punnen, Terratanathu Eapen	1878	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Asst. Surgeon, Travancore Service.
1888	Purnalingam Pillai, M. S.	1888	Tam.	IV.	2	Tutor to the Minor Zemindar, Ettiyapuram.
1886	Purnapragna Ran, Singitam	1886	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Vide M. A. list.
1872	Purnayya, P. N.	1872	Kan.	L. & Ps.	3	Dy. Commissioner, Hassan District. [Div.
1886	Purushottama Nayudu, Nellore.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Insp. of Post Offices, Alwarthirunagari Sub-
1887	Purushottama Rau, Madhavapatti.	1887	Tel.	IV.	2	Translator, Dist. Court, Nellore.
1882	Purushottama Rau, Madhavapatti.	1882	Lat.	L. & E.	2	Ag. Dy. Tahsildar of Gingee, S. Arcot.
1885	Pushpanatha Pillai, Arogya	1885	Kan.	L. & E.	3	Translator, Chief Court, Mysore.
1885	Puttanna, M. S.	1885	Kan.	L. & E.	2	Vide B. L. list
1890	Puttanna, Ramasamudram	1890	Kan.	II. A.	2	
1892	Puttuswami Chetti, Anikar	1892	San.	I.	1	First Assistant. Padukota College.
1881	Radhakrishnan, A.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	First Grade Pleader, Tanjore.
1876	Raghava Aiyangar, R.	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
1891	Raghava Aiyar, Pallavaram	1891	Tam.	V.	3	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Raghava Aiyar, P. B.	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Assistant, Noble College, Masulipatam.
1340 Raghava Aiyar, Todla	1892	Tam.	V. ...	1	
Raghavachar, Devanahalli.	1892	San.	I. ...	2	
Raghavachariyar, Comandur	1888	Tam.	II.B. ...	3	
Raghavachariyar, Ekkadu	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Examiner, Board of Revenue, Settlement, &c.
Raghavachariyar, Gomata	1884	San.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Vayalpad, Kadapa District.
Raghavachariyar, K.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	Assistant. Coimbatore College.
Raghavachariyar, Naumangalam	1891	Tam.	V. ...	2	
Raghavachariyar, Perattur	1890	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
Raghavachariyar, Pundi S.	1892	Tel.	II.A. ...	3	
Raghavachariyar, T.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P. ...	3	Vide B. C. E. list. [Madras.
1350 Raghavachariyar, Viravilli	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	5th Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
Raghavacharulu, Vanbakkam	1871	Tam.	L. & Ps. ...	3	Assistant, L. F. Dept., Government Office.
Raghavan Nambiyar, B. K.	1887	Mal.	IV. ...	2	Vide B. L. list.
Raghava Rau, Gade	1883	Tel.	L. & E. ...	2	do.
Raghavayya, B. C.	1884	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	2	do.
Raghavayya, Giddu	1873	Tel.	L. & Ps. ...	3	Registrar, Vizagapatam.
Raghavendra Rau, B.	1881	Kan.	M. & N. P. ...	2	Assistant, Govt. Coll., Mangalore. [galore.
Raghavendra Rau, C. C.	1889	San.	II.A. ...	3	Headmaster, Municipal Eng. Schl., Ban-
Raghavendra Rau, Doddi	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ...	2	Vide B. L. list.
Raghavendra Rau, Hindupur	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P. ...	2	do.
Raghavendra Rau, Kanchi	1881	Tam.	L. & Ps. ...	2	Tahsildar, Namakal, Salem Dt.
Raghavendra Rau, N.	1879	Kan.	L. & Ps. ...	3	
Raghavendra Rau, Purna	1887	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	Vide B. L. list.

1863	Raghavendra Rau, R.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Travancore Service.
1891	Raghavendra Rau, Sama	Tam.	IV.	3	English Acct., Collr.'s Office, S. Arcot.
1877	Raghavendra Rau, Ullal	Kan.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Asst. Insp. of Schools, Kaseergode
1884	Ragunandan, S.	San.	L. & E.	3	Vide B. L. list. [Range.
1885	Ragunatha Aiyangar, C. R.	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Insp., Salt and Abkari Revenue.
1876	Ragunatha Aiyangar, R.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Nanguneri, Tinnevely Dt.
1875	Ragunatha Aiyar, Sujir	Kan.	L. & E.	2	Vide B. L. list.
1884	Ranganatha Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Hd. Insp., Ver. Schls., Kottayam Range.
1889	Ragunathachariyar, G. S.	San.	II.A.	2	Vide L. T. list.
1886	Ragunathachariyar, K. R.	Ur.	P. Sc.	2	do.
1872	Ragunathachariyar, N.	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	Assistant Inspector of Schools, 9th Div.
1888	Ragunathan, Vajhula	Tel.	IV.	3	Vide B. L. list. [Madras.
1883	Ragunatha Pillai, T. R.	Tam.	L. & E.	3	4th Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
1886	Ragunatha Rau, Bantval	San.	P. Sc.	3	
1888	Ragunatha Rau, Kalvanapur	Kan.	I.	3	
1887	Ragunatha Rau, P. K.	Tam.	II.B.	2	Vide B. L. list.
1864	Ragunatha Rau, R.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.
1878	Ragunatha Rau, Ramanathapur	Kan.	L. & E.	3	Assistant. Central College, Bangalore.
1889	Raghutamachari, Balegadde S.	San.	II.A.	3	
1892	Raja Atisavam, T. T.	Lat.	II.A.	3	
1882	Rajabadar Mudaliyar, Arcot	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Perundurai. [Saidapet.
1886	Rajabadar Mudaliyar, Arcot	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Ag. Eng. Hd. Clerk, Collector's Office,
1892	Rajabadar Pillai, Pondicherry	Tel.	IV.	2	Law Student.
1892	Rajagopala Aiyangar, C.	San.	II.A.	2	do.
1892	Rajagopala Aiyangar, S. Sesha.	Tam.	II.A.	2	
1880	Rajagopala Aiyangar, T.	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Vide M. A. list. [Coll.
1890	Rajagopala Aiyar, P.	San.	II.A.	2	Ag. Asst. to the Prof. of Physics, Presidency
1886	Rajagopala Aiyar, T. N.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Vide B. L. list.
1891	Rajagopalachariyar, Mudumbai.	Tam.	V.	3	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Rajagopalachariyar, P.	1876	San.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rajagopalachariyar, Perungavur.	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	1	<i>Vide</i> M. A. and B. L. lists.
Rajagopalachariyar, S.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Head Asst. Collr.'s Office, S. Arcot.
Rajagopalachariyar, Sevilimedu.	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rajagopalachariyar, T.	1885	San.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Rajagopalachariyar, V.	1868	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rajagopala Chetti, A. R.	1889	Tam.	II. A. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Peraiyur, Madura Dt.
Rajagopalan, A.	1886	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rajagopalan, K.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	do. [Arcot.
Rajagopalan, R.	1884	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Ag. Hd. Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, S.
Rajagopalan, V.	1889	San.	II. A. ...	2	
Rajagopala Nayudu, V. P.	1892	San.	IV. ...	3	
Rajagopala Pillai, C.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rajagopala Rau, Chirasagara	1889	San.	II. B. ...	1	Ag. L. F. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Nellore.
Rajagopala Rau, Gade	1892	San.	II. B. ...	2	
Rajagopala Sarma, K. P.	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	[Currency Office, Madras.
Rajakannu Mudaliyar, Sadras	1887	Tam.	II. A. ...	3	Dist. Municipal Auditor, L. F. Dept., Paper
Rajam, Bathgunda R.	1890	Tam.	V. ...	2	
Rajangam Aiyar, L.	1876	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	Manager, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
Rajanna, Bodapati	1882	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
Raja Raja Varma Koil Tampu- ran, R.	1889	San.	II. B. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Raja Raja Varma Raja, M.	1891	San.	IV. ...	2	
Rajaram, Aiyaswami Aiyar	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Assistant, Native College, Madura.

Rajaram Rau, K.	1888	Mal.	IV.	3	Ag. Hd. Clerk, Police Supdt.'s Office, Ernakulam. [Iam.
Rajaram Rau, S.	1877	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Vide B. L. list.
Rajaram Rau, T.	1866	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, Travancore.
Rajaram Rau, Tandalan	1890	San.	II. A.	3	
Rajaram Rau, V. N.	1886	Mal.	P. Sc.	3	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
1420 Rajaratna Mudaliyar, M.	1887	Tel.	IV.	2	Acct., Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.
Rajaratnam Chettiyar, Pudur	1891	Tam.	II. A.	3	Ag. Dy. Collector of Tirukkottair.
Rajaratnam Mudaliyar, P.	1880	Tam.	L. & E.	2	
Rajaratnam, Mailapur	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	2	
Rajaratna Nayakar, C	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
Rajah Sahib, Belgauum	1886	Pers.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Siruguppa, Bellary Dt.
Rajeswara Mudaliyar, S.	1884	San.	L. & E.	3	Guardian of H. H. the Rajah of Pudukota.
Raju Sastriyar, C.	1874	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Huzur Sheristadar, South Arcot.
Rama Aiyangar, K.	1870	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Dy. Collr. & Forest Settlement Officer.
1430 Rama Aiyangar, T.	1892	Tam.	II. A.	1	Ag. Gumasta, Srivilliputtur Taluk.
Rama Aiyar, A.	1879	San.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Shermadevi, Tinnevely Dt.
Rama Aiyar, B. K.	1886	San.	L. & E.	2	
Rama Aiyar, G. S.	1890	San.	P. Sc.	2	Vide B. L. list.
Rama Aiyar, Kalpati Krishna	1892	Mal.	I.	2	
Rama Aiyar, Mathur Sivarana.	1891	Mal.	IV.	3	
Rama Aiyar, P. V.	1887	Mal.	V.	3	Proby. Assistant, Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Rama Aiyar, S.	1869	Mal.	II. A.	3	Inam Dy. Collr., Cuddapah Dist.
Rama Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar.	1889	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
Rama Aiyar, T.	1883	Mal.	II. B.	2	Assistant, Town H. S., Kumbakonam.
1440 Ramachandra Aiyar, Tirupatnr	1889	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Assistant, High School, Kolar, Mysore.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Candadai	1882	Tam.	II. A.	2	Vide B. L. list.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Chitti	1880	San.	L. & E.	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, Anantapur.
Ramachandra Aiyar, C. S.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Translator, Sub-Court, Nilgiris.
			P. Sc.	3	



Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Ramachandra Aiyar, G.	1891	Tam.	II. A.	3	
Ramachandra Aiyar, K.	1892	San.	IV.	2	
Ramachandra Aiyar, K.	1892	San.	V.	2	
Ramachandra Aiyar, L. S.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Mahalinga.	1889	San.	II. B.	2	
Ramachandra Aiyar, Narayana.	1889	San.	II. B.	2	Ag. Clerk, High Court, Trivandrum.
Ramachandra Aiyar, P.	1881	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Namakal.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Pichu	1892	Tam.	II. A.	2	
Ramachandra Aiyar, R.	1892	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
Ramachandra Aiyar, S.	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Tharmaraja	1876	Mal.	L. & E.	2	
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N.	1884	San.	M. & N. P.	3	
Ramachandra Aiyar, Trikur R.	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Deputy Collector, Saidapet.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. S.	1882	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramachandra Mudaliyar, C. G.	1892	Tam.	IV.	2	
Ramachandran, G.	1880	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Manapparai, Trichinopoly Dt.
Ramachandran, S.	1892	San.	IV.	2	Law Student.
Ramachandran, T. N.	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
Ramachandran, V.	1889	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	
Ramachandra Rau, C. V.	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	Clerk, High Court.
Ramachandra Rau, K.	1878	San.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramachandra Rau, Mocharla	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Headmaster, Pottamarai H. S., Kumbako- [nam.
Ramachandra Rau, Mysore K.	1890	Tel.	V.	2	
Ramachandra Rau, Pungalay	1877	Mal.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramachandra Rau, Pungalay	1877	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Chief Interpreter, High Court, Original Side.

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Ramachandra Rau, P. R.	1888	San.	II.A.	...	3	Assistant, Pudukota College.
Ramachandra Rau, Pudukota V.	1891	Tam.	V.	...	2	Law Student.
Ramachandra Rau, Raghunatha.	1889	Mal.	I.	...	1	Probationary Asst. Collector, Trichinopoly.
Ramachandra Rau, T.	1869	Tel.	M. & N. P.	...	1	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramachandra Rau, Trichinopoly.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	do.
Ramachandra Rau, T. C.	1886	San.	L. & E.	...	3	Proby. Sub-Registrar, Trichinopoly.
Ramachandra Rau, Tanjore N	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Translator, Collector's Office, Salem.
Ramachandra Rau, T. R.	1889	Tam.	II.A.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramachandra Rau, V.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	do.
Ramachandra Rau, V.	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Accountant, P. W. Dept., Trichinopoly.
Ramachandra Rau, Y.	1878	San.	M. & N. P.	...	3	do.
Ramachandra Rayar, A.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramachandra Sastriyar, S. T.	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Assistant, Pudukota College.
Ramachandra Sastriyar, V. P.	1884	San.	M. & N. P.	...	3	[nopoly.
Ramachandrayya, M.	1883	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Ag. Political Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Trichi-
Ramachandrayya, Prabala	1885	San.	P. Sc.	...	2	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Kistna.
Ramachan Nedungadi, A. K.	1891	Mal.	V.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramadas, Bachu Venkata	1883	Tel.	L. & E.	...	2	4th Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
Ramadas Aiyar, Sankagiri	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Clerk, Collector's Office, Calicut.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, A. H.	1888	Mal.	II.A.	...	3	Principal's Assistant, Ernakulam College.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Chittur A.	1888	Mal.	II.B.	...	1	
Ramakrishna Aiyar, K. V.	1891	Mal.	I.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R.	1871	Tam.	L. & Ps.	...	2	Tahsildar & Magistrate, Shenkotta. [tore.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, P.	1878	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	Ag. 9th Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Coimba-
Ramakrishna Aiyar, P. K.	1891	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Headmaster, Sir C. J. Readmoney's English
Ramakrishna Aiyar, S.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	School, Gandevi. [Tinnevely.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, S. R.	1874	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> . Eng. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office,
Ramakrishna Aiyar, T. A.	1878	Mal.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Ag. District Munsiff, Tellicherry.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Vycome A..	1889	Mal.	II.B.	3	
Ramakrishna Pillai, Thottakadu.	1876	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Bench Clerk, High Court.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, D.	1892	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	Sub-Registrar, Kollegal, Coimbatore Dt.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Panambur	1883	San.	M. & N. P.	3	do. Karkul, South Canara
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Vishnubhotla.	1891	Tel.	IV.	2	
Rama Kurup, N.	1876	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Hd. Malayalam Pandit, Trivandrum College.
Ramalinga Aiyar, Agaram	1882	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Ramalinga Aiyar, C. P.	1887	Mal.	IV.	2	Assistant, Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Ramalinga Aiyar, S.	1875	Tam.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramalingam Aiyar, A. V.	1887	Tam.	I.	1	<i>Vide</i> B. C. E. list.
Ramalinga Chettyar, M. M.	1874	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Head Clerk, L. F. Dept., Govt. Office. [poly.
Ramalingam, V.	1887	San.	IV.	2	Abkari Accountant, Collr.'s Office, Trichino.
Ramalingam Pillai, M.	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Headmaster, St. Francis Xavier's High Schl.,
Ramalinga Sastryar, V.	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Inspcr., Salt and Abk. Rev. [Palamcotta.
Ramalinga Sastryar, V.	1881	San.	L. & E.	3	
Ramamritam, T. A.	1890	Tam.	I.	2	Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Saidapet.
Ramamurti, Anasapurapu	1885	San.	L. & E.	3	
Ramamurti, Nabhi	1879	San.	L. & E.	3	District Munsiff, Aska, Ganjam District.
Ramamurti Pantulu, Vepa	1876	Tel.	L. & E.	2	First Grade Pleader, Vizagapatam.
Raman, Narayanan	1884	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	
Raman, Panangatan	1878	Mal.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramanatha Aiyar, K.	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Dist. Munsiff, Cannanore.
Ramanatha Aiyar, Mosur	1892	San.	IV.	3	[District.
Ramanatha Aiyar, Muttuswami.	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	2nd Clk., Munsiff's Court, Tiruvalur, Tanjore

1520	Ramanatha Aiyar, Trinomalai ...	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	First Grade Pleader, Cuddalore.
	Ramanathan, K. B.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
	Ramanathan, M. R.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Assistant, Town H. S., Kumbakonam.
	Ramanathan, Trivayar R.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
	Ramanatha Rau, Tirupattur B.	1891	Tam.	V.	3	Acct., Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Raman Menon, Karimpatta	1892	Mal.	IV.	1	
	Raman Menon, Kizhakkapat P.	1886	Mal.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Raman Menon, Manavazhi	1889	Mal.	III.C.	2	
	Raman Menon, P. P.	1885	Mal.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Raman Menon, Vallikat	1885	Mal.	L. & E.	3	do.
	Raman Menon, V. K.	1880	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Tahsildar, Chittore, Cochin.
1530	Ramanna, Bangalore	1886	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	
	Ramanna, Bindiganavale	1889	San.	IV.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Ramanna, Hosagrahar	1884	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	
	Ramanna, Vempati	1892	Tel.	IV.	3	
	Raman Nayar, Arimpra	1889	Mal.	V.	3	Acct. Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.
	Raman Nayar, Vatavat	1888	Mal.	II.B.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Raman Pillai, C. V.	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Indexer & Pubr., High Court, Trivandrum.
	Raman Pillai, Nanu Pillai	1885	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Hd. Insp. of Ver.Schls., Mavalikarai Range.
	Raman Tambi, K.	1885	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Assistant, Female Nor. Schl., Trivandrum.
1540	Raman Tampi, Paramesvaran	1891	Mal.	V.	2	
	Ramanuja Aiyangar, S.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list. [Madras.
	Ramanuja Aiyangar, S.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	4th Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
	Ramanujachariyar, C. Nadadur.	1891	San.	V.	3	Ag. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, North Arcot.
	Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi	1879	San.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. and B. L. lists.
	Ramanujachariyar, K.	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Assistant, Pachaiyappa's College.
	Ramanujachariyar, Palayanur.	1888	Tam.	I.	1	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Ramanujachariyar, S. G.	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Asst. Inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue.
	Ramanujachariyar, Tirukoilur	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	4th Clerk, District Court, Cuddalore.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Ramanujam, N.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Assistant, Pottamarai H. S., Kumbakonam.
1550 Ramanujam, V.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Sub-Inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Ramanujam Chetti, Samardhi	1889	Tel.	V.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Ramanujam Pillai, Vayalur	1889	Tam.	V.	2	Additional Tamil Translator, High Court.
Ramanujan, K.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Registrar, Revenue Secretariat.
Ramanuja Pillai, Thottakkadu	1891	Tel.	V.	3	Ver. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Saidapet.
Ramanujaswami, Nyayapati	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Raman Unni Nayar, E. M.	1888	Mal.	III.C.	3	
Rama Pisharodi, Mungat	1892	Mal.	V.	3	
Rama Rau, Hundi	1878	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Taluq Sheristadar, Narsapur. [Revenue.
Rama Rau, Kilpadi	1880	San.	P. Sc.	3	Head Acct., Board of Revenue, Separate
1560 Rama Rau, Kasargode Patnasetti	1884	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	Third Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
Rama Rau, Kaliya S.	1872	Kan.	L. & Ps.	2	Asst. Inspector, Salt and Abkari Dept.
Rama Rau, M.	1870	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	
Rama Rau, Mysore G.	1889	Kan.	II.A.	2	
Rama Rau, Nagalamadaka	1891	Tel.	II.A.	3	District Court Wakil, Bellary.
Rama Rau, P.	1870	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Tallakulam. [Madras.
Rama Rau, Panamalai S.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	2	2nd Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
Rama Rau, Tombut	1876	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rama Rau, Tumalapalli	1861	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	General Charge Dy. Collr., Cuddapah Dt.
Rama Rau, Tumparti	1871	Kan.	M. & N. P.	3	
Rama Rau, Yedatur	1891	Kan.	II.A.	3	Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collector's Office, Calicut.
1570 Ramar Nambiyar, Kandayil	1887	Mal.	IV.	2	
Ramasesha Aiyar, Ettapur S.	1887	Tam.	IV.	3	

Ramasesha Aiyar, P. S.	1892	San.	I.	...	2	Student, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
Ramaseshaya, C.	1870	Tam.	L. & Ps.	...	2	Ag. Dy. Collector, Bellary.
Ramasubha Aiyar, H.	1876	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	Munsiff, Padmanabhapuram, Travancore.
Ramasubha Aiyar, Madura S.	1873	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list. [tore.
Ramasubha Aiyar, V. V.	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Hd. Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Coimbatore.
Ramasubha Sastriyar, R.	1882	San.	I.	...	3	Taluq Sheristadar, Gobbi. [Mysore.
Ramaswamayya, Bellur	1888	Kan.	II.A.	...	2	Head Writer, Educational Secy.'s Office,
Ramaswamayya, Malavalli	1890	Kan.	V.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramaswamayya, Yanamandram	1886	Tel.	P. Sc.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Ramaswami, K.	1892	San.	I.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Ramaswami, Kombur	1879	Kan.	L. & E.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Ramaswami, N.	1892	San.	III.C.	...	2	
Ramaswami, Nishtala	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Amildar, Chintamani Taluq, Mysore.
Ramaswami, P.	1870	Tel.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Clerk, District Court, N. Arcot.
Ramaswami, P.	1872	Kan.	L. & Ps.	...	3	3rd Accountant, Forest Office, Chempauk.
Ramaswami, Rayaproli	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	
Ramaswami, Sundara Sastriyar.	1881	San.	L. & E.	...	3	
Ramaswami, T. Subrahmanya	1892	Tam.	III.C.	...	2	
Ramaswami, T. V.	1892	San.	I.	...	3	
Ramaswami, Veppattur	1890	Tam.	IV.	...	3	
Ramaswami, Vutta	1891	Tam.	IV.	...	3	[Central Circle.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, G. S.	1890	Kan.	II.A.	...	3	Ag. Clerk, Forest Conservator's Office,
Ramaswami Aiyangar, K. Seshu.	1890	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Asst., Hindu College, Tinnevely.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, M.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, M. K.	1892	Tam.	II.A.	...	2	
Ramaswami Aiyangar, R.	1889	San.	II.A.	...	2	Temporary Dy. Surveyor, Rev. Survey, No.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, S.	1880	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list. [II. Party.
Ramaswami Aiyar, A.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Tamil Translator, High Court.
Ramaswami Aiyar, B.	1883	Kan.	P. Sc.	...	2	Offg. Conservator of Forests, Mysore.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Ramaswami Aiyar, B. C.	1891	Tam.	V.	3	Ag. Asst Inspector, Salt & Abkari Revenue.
Ramaswami Aiyar, B. R.	1888	San.	III.C.	2	Head Quarter Dy. Collector, Nellore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Candadai	1870	Tam.	L & Ps.	3	Clerk, Bd. of Rev., Separate Revenue.
Ramaswami Aiyar, D.	1890	Tam.	V.	3	Vide B. L. list.
Ramaswami Aiyar, E. S.	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., Wesleyan Miss. Coll., Negapatam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, G. S.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Perambalur, Trichinopoly Dt.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K.	1865	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Vide B. L. list.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K.	1884	San.	L. & E.	2	
1610 Ramaswami Aiyar Kuppaswami	1891	San.	II.A.	3	Clerk, District Court, Salem.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Kallivayal M.	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Acct., Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K. V.	1888	Mal.	II.A.	3	Pleader, District Court, Trivandrum.
Ramaswami Aiyar, L. K.	1887	Mal.	IV.	2	Vide B. L. list.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	1872	Kan.	L. & Ps.	2	Law Student.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	1892	Tam.	V.	3	Sub-Registrar, Kumbakonam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, N.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Vide B. L. list.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Nangapalli	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Narayana	1887	Tam.	II.A.	3	do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, N. K.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Asst. Prof. of Logic, Trivandrum College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P.	1884	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Head Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, Calicut.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. C.	1876	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Vakil, Zilla Court, Alleppey.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. S.	1883	Mal.	L. & E.	3	
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. S.	1890	Tam.	V.	3	
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. T.	1888	Tam.	IV.	1	Asst. Inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Negapatam.

1881	Ramaswami Aiyar, S.	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Alwartirunagari, Tinnevely [District.
1891	Ramaswami Aiyar, S.	San.	IV.	3	
1891	Ramaswami Aiyar, Srinivasa	San.	V.	2	
1887	Ramaswami Aiyar, Subha Aiyar.	Tam.	II.A.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1881	Ramaswami Aiyar, Swami Aiyar.	Tam.	L. & E.	3	do.
1882	Ramaswami Aiyar, T. N.	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Inspcr., S. & Abk. Rev. [Tinnevely Dt.
1891	Ramaswami Aiyar, T. S.	San.	IV.	3	Ag. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Northern Div.
1882	Ramaswami Aiyar, V.	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Wandiwash, North Arcot.
1889	Ramaswami Aiyar, V.	Tam.	V.	3	
1890	Ramaswami Aiyar, V.	Tam.	I.	1	M. A. Student.
1881	Ramaswami Chetiyar, Bathayi.	Kan.	L. & E.	3	
1887	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, S. A.	Tam.	IV.	2	2nd Ver. Clerk, Collector's Office, Salem.
1859	Ramaswami Nayudu, B.	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	District Munsiff, Vellore.
1882	Ramaswami Pillai, A. S.	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Sub-Registrar, Ottapidaram, Tinnevely Dt.
1871	Ramaswami Raju, P. V.	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Barrister-at-law. [Party.
1888	Ramaswami Sastriyar, A.	San.	IV.	3	Temp. Head Surveyor, Rev. Survey, No. II.
1886	Ramaswami Sastriyar, Dampuri.	San.	L. & E.	2	5th Class Clk., Paper Currency Offi., Madras.
1884	Ramaswami Sastriyar, S.	San.	L. & E.	2	Vakil, High Court, Trivandrum.
1892	Rama Varma Tampau, M.	Mal.	IV.	2	
1891	Ramayya, Bolar	San.	III.C.	3	
1890	Ramayya, Chittamur	Tel.	II.A.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1882	Ramayya, Jayanti	Tel.	L. & E.	2	do.
1887	Ramayya, Nishtala	Tel.	II.A.	2	
1887	Ramayya, Swayampakula	Tel.	IV.	2	L. F. Auditor, Collector's Office, Nellore.
1889	Ramayya, T. N.	Tam.	I.	3	Ver. Clerk, Collector's Office, N. Arcot.
1887	Ramayya, Vindlacheruvu	Tel.	I.	2	
1879	Ramayya, Wuppulur	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Secy. to the Dewan of Cochin.
1876	Ramayya Punja, Attaver	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1892	Rambhatji, Kaserode	San.	V.	3	



Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Ramesam, Vepa	1892	Tel.	I.	1	Sub-Registrar, Tirurangadi, Malabar.
Ramunni Menon, Chelnat	1876	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Head Clerk, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
Ranga Aiyangar, T. S.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rangachariyar, Chakravarti	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	3	do.
Rangachariyar, Comandur	1880	San.	L. & E.	3	do.
Rangachariyar, D. S.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Head Clerk, L. F. Board's Office, Tanjore.
Rangachariyar, K.	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Ag. Acct., Collector's Office, Anantapur.
Rangachariyar, Kadambi	1891	Tam.	III. B.	3	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
Rangachariyar, Kanjivakkam	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Rangachariyar, Kondangi	1891	San.	V.	2	Dy. Commr. of Revenue Sett., II. Party.
Rangachariyar, Malur	1881	San.	P. Sc.	2	Sub-Registrar, Sholavandan, Madura Dt.
Rangachariyar, M. A.	1888	Tam.	I.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rangachariyar, S.	1865	Tel.	L. & Ps.	3	District Munsiff, Trichinopoly.
Rangachariyar, S.	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rangachariyar, Tiruvenkata	1886	San.	L. & E.	2	District Munsiff, Trichinopoly.
Rangachariyar, T. M.	1872	Tel.	L. & Ps.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rangachariyar, T. T.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	4th Class Audit Inspector of Police, North Arcot.
Rangachariyar, Vanamamalai	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rangachariyar, Vanbakkam	1877	Tam.	L. & E.	2	do.
Rangachariyar, Vanbakkam	1884	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	
Rangachariyar, Vanbakkam K.	1891	San.	I.	3	
Rangachariyar, Vanbakkam V.	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	3	
Ranganatha Aiyar, Poonamallee.	1890	Tam.	V.	2	
Ranganatha Aiyar, Rama Aiyar.	1882	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Tahsildar, Mavalikarai, Travancore.

1680	Ranganatha Aiyar, S.	1888	Tam.	II.B.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Ranganatham, Salem	1887	Tam.	I.	...	2	do.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, C. G.	1891	Tam.	IV.	...	3	2nd Clerk, B. and D. Regn. Dept., Saidapet.
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi.	1865	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	1	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
	Ranganatham Nayudu, C.	1882	Tel.	P. Sc.	...	3	Acct., Board of Revenue, Settlement, &c.
	Ranganatha Rau, K.	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Mirasidar, Kumbakonam. [Mysore.]
	Ranganatha Rau, M.	1888	San.	II.A.	...	2	Dy. Munshi, Military Secretary's Office,
	Ranganatha Rau, P. V.	1886	San.	M. & N. P.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Ranganatha Rau, R.	1892	San.	IV.	...	3	
	Rangappa, Hatikudur	1890	Kan.	P. Sc.	...	3	<i>Vide</i> M. B. & C. M. list.
	Rangaramanujam, T.	1883	San.	L. & E.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1690	Rangaramanujachariyar, V. T.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	2nd Clerk, Genl. Duty Dy. Collr.'s Office, S. [Arcot.]
	Ranga Rau, Mysore	1888	Kan.	III.C.	...	2	
	Ranga Rau, N.	1872	Mal.	L. & Ps.	...	3	Priv. Secy. to the First Prince of Travancore.
	Ranga Rau, Raghunatha Rau	1882	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Ranga Rau, Subbarayar	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Sub-Registrar, Virudupatti, Tinnevely Dt.
	Ranga Rau, Tummalapalli	1886	Tel.	L. & E.	...	3	2nd Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Nellore.
	Ranga Rau, Vuppalam	1876	Tel.	M. & N. P.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Rangaswami, A.	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	do.
	Rangaswami, K. R.	1890	San.	V.	...	2	
	Rangaswami, P.	1888	Tam.	V.	...	2	Ver. Clerk, Collector's Office, Madura.
1700	Rangaswami, T.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	1	Testor, Sea Custom House, Madras.
	Rangaswami, Trichy Rana	1887	Tam.	V.	...	3	Sub-Registrar, Kallakurchi, S. Arcot.
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, K.	1887	San.	II.A.	...	3	6th Clerk, Dist. Munsiff's Court, Tiruvadi.
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, N. S.	1892	Tel.	IV.	...	3	
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, P. V.	1892	Tel.	I.	...	3	
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, S.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Record-keeper, Bd. of Revenue, Land Rev.
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, Sosile	1889	Kan.	II.A.	...	2	
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, S. R.	1887	Tam.	V.	...	3	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, S. V. ...	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Headmaster, St. Thomé Seminary.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, T. R. ...	1890	San.	IV. ...	2	
1710 Rangaswami Aiyangar, V. ...	1891	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Viravilli ...	1892	San.	I. ...	3	
Rangaswami Aiyar, A. ...	1888	Tam.	II.A. ...	2	
Rangaswami Aiyar, C. V. ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Hd. Compositor, District Press, Salem.
Rangaswami Aiyar, Nemmal ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Translator, Dt. Court, Chingleput.
Rangaswami Aiyar, S. ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Lecturer, St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Rangaswami Aiyar, S. T. ...	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rangaswami Aiyar, V. ...	1883	Tam.	P. Sc. ...	3	
Rangaswami Mudaliyar, Arcot ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Clerk, Irrigation Dept., Government Office.
Rangayya, Angulyabharanam ...	1882	Tel.	IV. ...	2	[Coll.]
1720 Rangayya Chettiyar, S. ...	1869	Tel.	M. & N. P. ...	2	Asst. Prof. & Ver. Supdt., Madras Christ.
Ranoji Rao, Bombani Santuram ...	1891	Kan.	II.A. ...	3	
Ratnam, Tirumushi ...	1890	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
Ratnam Aiyar, T. R. ...	1887	San.	I. ...	3	Clerk, Examiner's Office, P. W. D.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, A. ...	1891	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	Eng. Clerk, Collector's Office, S. Arcot.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, P. ...	1892	Tam.	II.A. ...	2	
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M. ...	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P. ...	3	Registrar, Tellicherry.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M. S. ...	1889	Tam.	I. ...	2	Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, S. Arcot.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N. ...	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. C. E. list.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P. ...	1870	Tam.	M. & N. P. ...	2	First Grade Pleader, Negapatam.
1730 Ratnasabhapati Pillai, T. ...	1885	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Clerk, Office of the Examiner of Railway
Ratnaswami, S. ...	1891	San.	V. ...	2	Clerk, Dewan Peishkar's Office. [Accounts.]

Ratnaswami Aiyar, Mayavaram.	1875	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Dy. Peishkar of Salt Revenue, Travancore.
Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, A.	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Assistant Editor, <i>Madras Times</i> .
Ratnavelachariyar, Mount	1881	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Asst. Conservator of Forests, Haidarabad.
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, A.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Asst., Ch. of Scot. Mission College, Madras.
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C.	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
Ravi Varma Raja, M.	1891	San.	IV.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rayiru Nambiyar, Vayakkara	1883	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Clerk, Office of the Acct.-General, Bombay.
Rebello, Francis Anthony Cyril.	1882	Kan.	L. & E.	2	
Rego, Esebius Francis	1883	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	
Rego, Joseph Boniface Salvador	1879	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Asst. Inspector, Salt & Abkari Revenue.
Rice, Thomas Cornelius	1880	Mal.	L. & E.	2	First Assistant, High School, Mercara.
Richmond, Thomas	1880	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	First Grade Pleader, Tellicherry.
Rozario, John Leonard	1869	Lat.	L. & Ps.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ryru Nambiyar, Ayillyath	1891	Mal.	IV.	3	Medical Student.
Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Madras	1889	Tam.	II.A.	3	Ag. 3rd Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Chin- [gleput.
Sachitananda Sastriyar, S.	1889	Tam.	IV.	2	Spl. Fund Clerk, Collector's Office, N. Arcot.
Sadasivan, T.	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Sadasiva Rau, T.	1884	San.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
Saldanha, Jerome Antony	1891	Lat.	V.	2	
Saldanha, Joachim	1890	Lat.	V.	3	Prof. of History, St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Saldanha, Joseph Manual	1891	Lat.	V.	2	[Mysore.
Sama Aiyangar, Kollegal	1888	Kan.	II.A.	3	Head Clerk, Office of the Asst. Conservator,
Samanna, Gollapalli	1886	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Inspector of Police, Hassan.
Samanna, Srirangapatam	1892	San.	II.A.	2	
Sanganna Aiyar, N. S.	1890	Tam.	IV.	3	
Sama Rau, Mysore	1880	Kan.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Sama Rau, Narasipuram	1883	Kan.	L. & E.	2	Sub-Registrar, Madakasira, Anantapur Dt.
Sambamurti, Appa Dikshtar	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1760 Sambamurti, S.	1892	San.	II.A.	3	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Sambamurti Aiyar, Swaminatha.	1888	Tam.	II.A.	3	8th Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Trichinopoly.
Sambamurti Rau, T.	1891	San.	V.	2	Law Student.
Sambanda Mudaliyar, M. A.	1889	Tam.	II.B.	2	2nd Gunastah, Pollachi Taluq.
Sambanda Mudaliyar, M.	1892	Tam.	V.	2	
Sambanda Mudaliyar, Trichy.	1892	Tam.	III.C.	2	
Sambasiva Aiyar, A. V.	1888	Tam.	I.	3	Clerk, Uttumalai Estate, Tinnevely Dist.
Sambasiva Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Assistant, Cuddalore College.
Sambasiva Aiyar, N.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Sambasivan, Aringundram	1889	Tel.	III.C.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Sambasivan, K. S.	1887	San.	II.A.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Sambasivan, V. S.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Dy. Tahsildar, Kodavasal, Tanjore Dt.
Sambasiva Sastriyar, C.	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Ag. Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Tiruvallur Dn.
Sambaswami Aiyar, Millatore	1876	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Karur, Coimbatore District.
Samu Aiyangar, Madapuji R.	1876	Tam.	L. & E.	2	District Court Vakil, Cuddalore.
Samuel, Israel	1892	Gr.	IV.	3	
Samuel, Joseph Devapriyam	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Asst., Ch. of Scot. Mission College, Madras.
Samuel, Satyanathan	1892	Tam.	IV.	3	
Samuel Gnanamuttu Nadar, D.	1892	Tam.	IV.	3	
Samuel Nadar, Moses Paul	1888	Tam.	IV.	2	
Samuel Pillai, A. N.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	1st Grade Revenue Inspector, Tanjore.
Sandanaswami Pillai	1891	Lat.	II.A.	3	
Sanjivi Chettyar, Kunnatur	1892	Kan.	II.A.	2	
Sankara Aiyar, A.	1861	Tam.	M. & N. P.	1	Dewan Peishkar & Dist. Magistrate, Trichur.
Sankara Aiyar, Krishna Sastri...	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Satankulam, Tinnevely Dt.

1790	Sankara Aiyar, M. S.	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Headmaster, Zemindari H. S., Shiraganga.
	Sankara Aiyar, Puvalur	1882	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Assistant, Black Town High School.
	Sankara Aiyar, S.	1877	San.	P. Sc.	3	1st Asst., Pittapur Raja's Coll., Cocanada.
	Sankara Aiyar, Subha Aiyar	1889	Tam.	II. A.	2	
	Sankarakumar Pillai, S.	1882	Mal.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Sankaralingam Pillai, K. P.	1891	Mal.	II. B.	3	Acting Clerk, High Court, Trivandrum.
	Sankaralingam Pillai, Trichy.	1892	Tel.	V.	2	
	Sankaralingam Pillai, T. S.	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	1st Grade Rev. Insp., Sattur Taluq.
	Sankara Menon, Ambat	1889	Mal.	IV.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Sankara Menon, Karipatte	1884	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	do.
	Sankara Menon, K. P.	1878	Mal.	L. & E.	3	do.
	Sankara Menon, Manikatta	1886	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Assistant, Ernakulam College.
	Sankara Menon, V. K.	1884	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Dist. Registrar, Tallapilli, Cochin.
	Sankaram, V.	1880	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, High Court.
	Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Krishna.	1890	San.	II. B.	2	Division Rayasam, Quilon.
1800	Sankaranarayana Aiyar, R. A.	1881	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	Tahsildar, Tallapilli, Cochin.
	Sankaranarayanan, Palur	1879	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
	Sankaranarayana Rau, Bijur	1889	Kan.	II. B.	1	Hd. Clerk, Yellapore, Bombay Presidency.
	Sankaranarayana Sastri, V.	1887	San.	IV.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Sankaran Nayar, Chetur	1877	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
	Sankaran Nayar, U.	1875	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Assistant, Hindu Theological H. S., Madras.
	Sankaran Pillai, Padmanabha	1889	Mal.	II. B.	2	
	Sankara Pillai, Sandalam	1880	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Tahsildar, Coonattad.
	Sankara Rau, Tandalam	1879	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst. Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
	Sankaraya, Brahmasamudra	1883	Kan.	L. & E.	3	Hd. Munshi, Genl. Asst. Commissioner's Off., [Kadur.
1810	Sankunni Menon, Panikkavittil.	1882	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Huzur Sheristadar, Cochin.
	Sankunni Menon, K. P.	1888	Mal.	V.	3	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
	Sankunni Menon, T. C.	1871	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Dy. Tahsildar, Quilandy, Malabar.
	Sankunni Nayar, Pallipurath	1889	Mal.	V.	2	Clerk, Collector's Office, Calicut.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Sankunni Wariyar, N.	1873	Mal.	L. & Ps. ...	3	Bench Clerk, High Court.
Sanku Wariyar, K.	1886	Mal.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Magistrate & Registrar, [Cochin, Nemara,
Santanam, R.	1888	San.	V. ...	3	Asst. Prof., St. Joseph's Coll., Trichy.
Santanama Aiyangar, A.	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	[&c.
Santappan, M.	1892	Lat.	II.A. ...	3	First Asst., Board of Revenue Settlement,
Santiago, J.	1882	Lat.	L. & E. ...	3	Librarian, Presidency College.
Sarabhalingam Nayudu, I.	1874	Tel.	M. & N. P. ...	1	Sub-Registrar, Conjeeveram.
Saravanamuttu Pillai, T. T.	1890	Tam.	IV. ...	2	Sub-Registrar, Valangiman, Tanjore Dt.
Sargunar, Samuel	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Sargunar Nadar, Devasahayam.	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	2nd Acct., Office of the Insp.-Genl. of Regn.
Sarvottama, Karnad	1892	San.	IV. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Sarvottama Rau, N.	1867	Mal.	M. & N. P. ...	2	Hd. Clerk, Dt. Board Office, Madura.
Sarvottama Rau, Canechi	1876	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	[Accounts.
Satakopa Aiyangar, M. R.	1890	Tam.	V. ...	3	Circuit Clerk with the Inspector of L. F.
Satakopa Aiyangar, R.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P. ...	2	Clerk, Office of the D. P. J., Madras.
Satakopa Aiyangar, R.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P. ...	2	Asst. Inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Satakopa Aiyangar, R.	1892	Tam.	II.A. ...	1	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
Satakopa Aiyangar, Vangal T.	1892	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Satakopachariyar, C. R.	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	
Satakopachariyar, T. M.	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
Satakopachariyar, V.	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P. ...	3	
Satakopacharulu, Bellary	1883	Tel.	P. Sc. ...	3	
Satakopan, K.	1887	San.	IV. ...	3	
Satakopa Nayudu, P. N.	1884	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	

1882	Satya Nesan, Porudiudaiyan	Tam.	L. & E.	2	2nd Class Magistrate, Eraniel, Travancore.
1869	Satyavakesvara Aiyar, V.	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Tahsildar and Magistrate, Paravur, Travancore.
1840	Saundaram Aiyangar, S.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Special Dy. Collector, N. Arcot. [core.
1889	Savarimuthu Pillai, William	Tam.	I.	3	Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tinnevely.
1892	Savarimuthu Udaiyar, Ignatius	Tam.	II. A.	2	2nd Lecturer, Rajahmundry College.
1872	Scott, Thomas Ridsdale	Lat.	L. & Ps.	2	
1890	Sekhara Menon, Ravunyarat	Mal.	IV.	2	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
1889	Sekhara Menon, Vellapalli	Mal.	IV.	2	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue.
1884	Selvadurai Pillai, N.	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	
1890	Selvapillaiyya, Annadanandiavar	San.	II. B.	1	
1891	Sequeira, Joseph Salvador	Kan.	V.	3	
1892	Sesha Aiyangar, N.	San.	V.	2	
1888	Sesha Aiyangar, Padmanabha	Mal.	IV.	3	Vide B. L. list. [Calicut.
1885	Sesha Aiyar, C. L.	Mal.	IV.	2	2nd Clerk, Additional Dist. Munsiff's Court,
1890	Sesha Aiyar, Ennungur V.	Tam.	V.	3	4th Clerk, Genl. Dy. Collr.'s Office, Ariyalur.
1886	Sesha Aiyar, K. G.	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Vide B. L. list.
1888	Sesha Aiyar, Pennathur	Tam.	V.	2	do.
1884	Sesha Aiyar, P. S.	Mal.	L. & E.	2	do.
1869	Sesha Aiyar, Sadhu	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	1st Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
1881	Sesha Aiyar, T.	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Eng. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Trichinopoly.
1886	Sesha Aiyar, T. Chellam Aiyar	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Ag. 5th Eng. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tinnevely.
1872	Sesha Aiyar, Velandai	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	Hd. Clerk, Sub. Collr.'s Office, Kistna Dist.
1882	Seshachalapathi, Kuppa	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	Sub-Registrar, Jaggyapet, Kistna District.
1882	Seshachala Rau, Turlapati	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	Clerk, Office of the D. P. I., Madras.
1891	Seshachariyar, Pundi M.	Tam.	IV.	3	Vide B. L. list.
1883	Seshachariyar, V. C.	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Wallajapet.
1875	Seshachariyar, V. V.	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Rev. Survey, No. IV. Party.
1885	Seshacharulu, Dharmavaram	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	Sub-Registrar, Ambur, N. Arcot.
1884	Seshadri, K.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	



Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Seshadri Aiyangar, Nelatur	1890	Tel.	V.	3	Dewan of Mysore.
Seshadri Aiyar, K.	1866	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Abkari Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
Seshadriyachariyar, Cadambi	1894	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Manager, Office of the Commr. for U. C. S.
1870 Seshadriyachariyar, V. T.	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	[Exams., Madras.]
Seshagiri Aiyar, T. V.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Vide B. I. list.
Seshagiri Rau, Duriseti	1884	San.	L. & E.	2	do.
Seshagiri Rau, Nilakantapuram.	1892	Tam.	I. A.	3	Assr. Inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Seshagiri Rau, Nyapati	1892	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Acting Treasury Deputy Collector, Bellary.
Seshagiri Rau, Pandit	1878	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Vide M. A. List.
Seshagiri Sastryar, M.	1871	San.	L. & Ps.	2	
Sesh Sastryar, Satyamangalam.	1889	San.	I. A.	2	
Seshayya, Tanikella	1892	Tel.	IV.	3	
Seshayya, Tinnaneri S.	1892	San.	III. B.	2	
1880 Seshu Aiyar, Kodandarama	1889	Tam.	I. A.	1	
Seshu Aiyar, P. Venkatesvara.	1892	Mal.	I.	1	
Setukavalar, Robert Newton	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	Teacher, Ceylon.
Seturama Aiyar, N.	1889	Tam.	V.	3	[Madras.]
Seturaman, R.	1886	San.	L. & E.	2	5th Class Clerk, Paper Currency Office,
Seturama Rau, T. M.	1876	Tam.	L. & E.	2	First Grade Pleader, Tanjore.
Setu Rau, Mysore	1892	Kan.	I. A.	2	
Setu Rau, Tiruvattur Bhujanga.	1889	Tam.	I. A.	1	Proby. Sub-Registrar, Bellary.
Shanmukham Pillai, Trichy	1892	Tam.	V.	2	
Shanmukhasundaram Pillai, P.	1883	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Clerk. Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.
1890 Sheppard, Robert Stuart	1874	Mal.	L. & E.	1	

Shutie, Alfred Cyrus	1875	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Headmaster, S.P.G. High School, Ramnad.
Shutie, Spencer Arbutnot	1874	Tam.	L. & E.	1	Law Student.
Singarachariyar, M. Dhathi	1889	San.	H. B.	3	Clerk, High Court. [pality.
Singarachariyar, P. K.	1889	Tam.	V.	3	Hd. Clerk, Genl. Dept., Madras Municipality.
Singara Mudaliyar, T.	1883	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Ag. Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schools, Vridhachalam Range.
Singaravelu, Manjakuppam	1875	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
Singaravelu Mudaliyar, A.	1884	Kan.	L. & E.	3	Tutor, Madras Christian College. [nopoly.
Singaravelu Mudaliyar, Ekkadu.	1883	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	2nd Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Trichy.
Singaravelu Mudaliyar, P.	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Asst. Abkari Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Kistna.
Singaravelu Pillai, A. P.	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Sitapatayya, Pidatala	1887	Tel.	IV.	3	Hd. Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Ootacamund.
Sitapati Rau, Kasturi	1890	San.	IV.	3	Law Student.
Sitaran, A.	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Translator, High Court, Trivandrum.
Sitaran Aiyar, Krishna	1889	Tam.	J.	2	Ag. Mag. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Coimbatore.
Sitaran Aiyar, P. S.	1890	San.	III C.	1	Vide B. L. list.
Sitaran Aiyar, S.	1885	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Assistant, Hindu College, Tinnevely.
Sitaran Aiyar, S. V.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Translator, Collector's Office, Nellore.
Sitaran, Coimbatore S.	1887	San.	IV.	2	Pleader, Tiruvadi, Tanjore District.
Sitaran, P.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	1	Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kadar, Mysore.
Sitaran, Enmaneni	1882	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Vide B. L. list.
Sitaran Astriyar, S.	1888	San.	IV.	3	Sub-Registrar, Tirupuvanam, Madura Dt.
Sitaramayya, Pappu	1892	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	Sub-Registrar, Nellikuppam, S. Arcot Dt.
Sitaramayya, Yadaturai	1885	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Dy. Tahsildar, Vallam, Tanjore District.
Sitayya Nayudu, Goka	1884	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	
Sivachidambara Rau, Kattamuri	1891	Tel.	IV.	2	
Sivagnanam, Manikka	1882	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	
Sivagnana Mudaliyar, N.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	
Sivagnana Mudaliyar, Ratna	1882	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	
Sivagnana Pillai, Tinnevely N.	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	3	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
1920 Sivagurunatha Chettiyar, G. S.	1887	Tam.	IV.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Sivakolundu Mudaliyar, A.	1881	Lat.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Nagore, Tanjore District.
Sivakumara Sastriyar, T. V.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Headmr., Training School, Rajahmundry.
Sivandalingam Pillai, S.	1887	Tam.	IV.	3	Hd. Clerk, Inspr.'s Office, Salt and Abkari, [Town Circle.
Sivaprakasam Pillai, K.	1892	Tam.	II. A.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Sivarama Aiyar, K. A.	1885	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	Calculator, the Observatory, Madras.
Sivarama Aiyar, Kalpatti V.	1891	Mal.	II. A.	2	Tahsildar of Nanguneri.
Sivarama Aiyar, P.	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Law Student.
Sivarama Aiyar, P. R.	1886	Kan.	L. & E.	3	
Sivarama Aiyar, Rajanga	1891	San.	V.	3	
Sivarama Aiyar, Tirupathur S.	1891	Tam.	V.	3	
Sivaramakrishnamma, O.	1872	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	District Munsiff, Berhampore, Ganjam Dt.
Sivaramakrishna Sarma, C. S.	1884	San.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Sivaramakrishna Sastriyar, T. A.	1880	San.	M. & N. P.	3	First Grade Pleader, Kumbakonam.
Siva Rau, A.	1877	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Kuttalam, Tanjore District.
Siva Rau, Arur	1888	Kan.	IV.	2	
Siva Rau, Kabad	1892	Kan.	IV.	1	
Siva Rau, Sujir	1888	San.	IV.	3	
Sivasankara Pandiah, R.	1875	Tel.	M. & N. P.	1	Principal, Hindu Theological H. S., Madras.
Sivasubrahmanyan, S.	1889	Tam.	IV.	3	
Sivasubrahmanya Pillai, M.	1876	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Vakil, High Court, Trivandrum.
Sivaswami Aiyar, P. S.	1882	San.	L. & E.	1	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Soma Rau, Gambhiram	1891	Tam.	IV.	3	[Nellore and Bellary.
Somasundaram, C.	1870	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Dy. Collr. and Forest Settlement Officer.

1890	Somasundaram, V.	Tam.	V.	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1885	Somasundaram Pillai, N. A. V.	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Sheristadar, Dist. Court, Vizagapatam.
1880	Somayajulu, Nishtala	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1878	Sridhara Rau, Trichinopoly	San.	L. & E.	3	
1887	Srikanta Aiyar, Dharmapuri V.	Tam.	II.B.	2	
1889	Srikantesa Ganda, M. L.	Tam.	II.A.	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1890	Srikantesvara Aiyar, Calapatti	Kan.	M. & N. P.	3	9th Eng. Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
1888	Srinivasa Aiyangar, A.	San.	I.	2	
1881	Srinivasa Aiyangar, B. C.	Kan.	II.A.	2	Dy. Tahsildar, Harur, Salem District.
1883	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Haravu R.	San.	L. & E.	3	[Bangalore.
1888	Srinivasa Aiyangar, K.	San.	II.A.	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1892	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Kadattur	Tam.	II.A.	3	Sub-Dy. Insp. of Schools, Cantonment,
1887	Srinivasa Aiyangar, K. R.	San.	V.	1	
1889	Srinivasa Aiyangar, K. V.	San.	I.	2	Asst., St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
1879	Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. A.	Kan.	L. & E.	2	Assistant, Wesleyan Miss. H. S., Mysore.
1877	Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. B.	San.	L. & E.	2	Headmr., High Schl., Kolar, Mysore Province.
1884	Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. V.	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Assistant, High School, Tumkur, Mysore Pro-
1882	Srinivasa Aiyangar, P. T.	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide M. A. list.</i>
1869	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	District Court Vakil, Negapatam.
1884	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
1885	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Ag. 3rd Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, S.
1890	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. (Raghava)	Tam.	I.	1	[Arcot.
1891	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. (Rama)	San.	II.A.	2	
1891	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Ramanuja	Tam.	IV.	3	<i>Vide B. C. E. list.</i>
1883	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. A.	San.	M. & N. P.	2	
1892	Srinivasa Aiyangar, S.	Kan.	I.	3	Pleader, District Court, Salem.
1885	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Salem	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	
1891	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sesa	Tam.	II.A.	3	
1887	Srinivasa Aiyangar, S. S.	San.	IV.	2	High Court Vakil, Bombay.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Assistant. Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T.	1883	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C.	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Accountant, D. P. W., Tripati Division.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. S.	1889	San.	II. A.	2	
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V.	1890	Tam.	II. A.	3	6th Clerk. Sub-Court, Negapatam.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. (Viraswami)	1892	Tam.	V.	2	
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. T.	1891	Tam.	I.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. C. E. list.
Srinivasa Aiyar, A.	1880	San.	L. & E.	3	3rd Class Inspector of Police, Tanjore.
Srinivasa Aiyar, A.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Srinivasa Aiyar, C.	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	District Court Vakil, Tanjore.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Chellam	1889	San.	II. A.	3	
Srinivasa Aiyar, G.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Satur, Tinnevelly Dt.
Srinivasa Aiyar, K. V.	1892	San.	IV.	3	
Srinivasa Aiyar, M.	1888	San.	I.	2	Acct., Collector's Office, Tinnevelly.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Tenkasi, Tinnevelly Dt.
Srinivasa Aiyar, P.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
Srinivasa Aiyar, R.	1889	San.	II. A.	1	Ag. Prof. of Physics, Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Srinivasa Aiyar, R.	1892	San.	I.	2	
Srinivasa Aiyar, R. V.	1870	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	First Assistant, Revenue Secretariat.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S.	1882	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	Assistant, High School, Kottar.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Swami	1889	Tam.	V.	3	
Srinivasa Aiyar, S. T.	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Tahsildar, Tirupatur, Salem Dt.
Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V.	1892	San.	I.	3	

1889	Srinivasa Aiyar, Yedappadi V....	Tam.	V.	3	Estate Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Trichy.
1884	Srinivasachariyar, A. K.	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Asst., St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
1882	Srinivasachariyar, Cadambi	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
1872	Srinivasachariyar, C. V.	Tam.	L. & Ps.	2	District Court Vakil, Chittur, N. Arcot.
1887	Srinivasachariyar, Gomatam	San.	IV.	2	
1889	Srinivasachariyar, Gomatam	Tel.	I.	2	
1882	Srinivasachariyar, M.	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Tahsildar, Vellore. [Madras.
1885	Srinivasachariyar, M. C.	San.	P. Sc.	3	Proby. Asst., Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
1888	Srinivasachariyar, Potteri	Tam.	IV.	2	Statistical Clk., Collr.'s Off., Saidapet, Madras.
1892	Srinivasachariyar, P. T.	Tel.	I.	1	
1885	Srinivasachariyar, R.	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Hd. Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Sidhout.
1887	Srinivasachariyar, S. C.	Tam.	II. A.	3	Ag. Ver. Hd. Acct. Collr.'s Off., Anantapur.
1892	Srinivasachariyar, Srirangam V.	Tam.	V.	3	[N. Arcot.
1885	Srinivasachariyar, T. M.	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Hd. Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Ranipet.
1888	Srinivasachariyar, T. P.	Tam.	IV.	3	Statistical Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Saidapet.
1880	Srinivasachariyar, Vaduvur	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Tirayur, Trichinopoly Dt.
1886	Srinivasachariyar, Valavaram	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	2nd Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, Chingleput.
1865	Srinivasachariyar, Vanakkam.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam.
1876	Srinivasachariyar, Vanakkam	Tam.	L. & E.	2	
1890	Srinivasachariyar, Vankipuram.	Tam.	V.	2	Clerk, District Board Office, N. Arcot.
1892	Srinivasachariyar, Vankipuram.	Tam.	V.	2	
1891	Srinivasachariyar, Panappakkam.	Tel.	IV.	2	Asst. Inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue.
1889	Srinivasagopalachariyar, V. S.	San.	V.	2	Military Hd Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Saidapet.
1879	Srinivasakam, John Thomas	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Vide B. L. list.
1885	Srinivasakam Pillai, J. J.	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Medical Student, Edinburgh
1877	Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel	Tam.	M. & N. P.	1	Vide M. L. list.
1891	Srinivasan, Anna Aiyar	San.	IV.	2	
1888	Srinivasan, C. K.	Tam.	II. A.	2	Vide B. L. list.
1890	Srinivasan, Erode Sessa	Tam.	V.	2	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Srinivasan, I.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Assistant, Brennen Coll., Tellicherry.
Srinivasan, Kalapatapu	1880	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	Eng. Hd Clerk. Collr.'s Office, Kistna.
Srinivasan, Negapatam K.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Srinivasan, N. P.	1892	San.	V.	3	
Srinivasan, N. S.	1888	San.	IV.	2	
Srinivasan, R.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar. Udumalpet, Coimbatore Dt.
Srinivasan, R. C.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Mutukolatur, Madura Dt.
Srinivasan, Tiruvengadattu	1892	San.	II.A.	2	
Srinivasan, T. R.	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag.Sub-Asst. Inspr. of Schools, Salem Range.
Srinivasan, Valangiman S.	1888	San.	II.A.	2	Examiner, Dist. Munsiff's Court, Srivaikun- [tham.
Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, A.	1891	Tam.	II.A.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, K.	1889	San.	I.	2	Assistant, F. C. M. High Schl., Chingleput.
Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, P. D.	1887	San.	I.	2	Inspector-General of Registration.
Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, S.	1867	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Panruti, N. Arcot.
Srinivasaraghavachariyar, B.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Srinivasaraghavachariyar, C. E.	1883	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Assistant, Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagaram.
Srinivasaraghavan, P.	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	First Grade Pleader, Bellary.
Srinivasa Rau, C. K.	1887	Tam.	IV.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Srinivasa Rau, Erode S.	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Pleader, District Court, Salem.
Srinivasa Rau, G.	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Teacher, H. S., Kundapur.
Srinivasa Rau, Karkul	1890	Kan.	IV.	2	
Srinivasa Rau, Kudaru	1889	Kan.	II.A.	3	
Srinivasa Rau, Maddagiri	1881	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	Assistant, Shimoga College.
Srinivasa Rau, Malur	1884	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.

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2050	Srinivasa Rau, Mangu	1885	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur	1878	Kan.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Srinivasa Rau, N. G.	1891	Mal.	II. B.	3	
	Srinivasa Rau, Pharashi	1879	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Assistant. Inspector of Schools, 2nd Divn.
	Srinivasa Rau, Sirivalla	1891	Tel.	V.	2	
	Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram	1876	San.	L. & E.	3	Assistant. Central College, Bangalore.
	Srinivasa Rau, Udipi Diggavi	1887	Kan.	IV.	3	
	Srinivasa Rau, V.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	3	1st Grade Rev. Inspector, Kumbakonam.
	Srinivasa Rau, Yedathorai	1876	Kan.	M. & N. P.	3	Executive Engineer, Kolar, Mysore Province.
	Srinivasa Sastryar, K. V.	1891	San.	IV.	3	School Master, Gulbarga.
2060	Srinivasulu Chettiyar, Gadela	1880	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Tahsildar of Madaksira, Anantapur Dt.
	Srinivasulu Nayudu, P.	1889	Tam.	I.	3	Ag. 2nd Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, Trichy.
	Sriraghava Rau, Lingam	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Pleader, District Court, Ganjam.
	Srirama Aiyangar, P. A.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Inspr., Salt and Abkari Revenue.
	Sriramulu, Adavi	1876	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
	Sriramulu, R	1885	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Srirangachariyar, M. E.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	2	do.
	Stephen, Puthenvittil Anandam.	1889	Mal.	IV.	3	
	Stephen, Savarimuttu	1886	Mal.	L. & E.	3	
	Stephen, Yesadiyan	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
2070	Subha Aiyar, M. V.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Vernacular Clerk. Collr.'s Office, Madura.
	Subha Aiyar, Negapatam R.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
*	Subha Aiyar, P.	1869	Tam.	L. & E.	3	District Court Vakil, Trichinopoly.
	Subha Aiyar, Periyakulam S.	1882	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	
	Subha Aiyar, V.	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Dy. Collector, Melur, Madura Dist.
	Subha Aiyar, V.	1887	Tam.	II. B.	3	Assistant, Town H. S., Trivandrum.
	Subhaji Venkata Rau, A.	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Registrar, S. Canara.
	Subhanarasu, Vudiyagiri	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	L. F. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Salem.
	Subhanna, Balepur	1889	Kan.	II. A.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.



Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Subharama Aiyar, C. P.	1887	Mal.	IV.	2	Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, Coimbatore.
Subharama Aiyar, K.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	vide B. L. list.
Subharama Aiyar, L. A.	1889	Mal.	IV.	2	Tutor, Madras Christian College.
Subharama Aiyar, N. V.	1889	Mal.	IV.	1	Dy. Tahsildar, Omalur, Salem Dt.
Subharama Aiyar, V.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
Subharaman, Paramagudi V.	1892	San.	IV.	3	
Subharaman, S. N.	1892	San.	IV.	2	
Subharaman, Venkatesvara	1891	Tam.	II.A.	3	Clerk, Munsiff's Court, Nellore.
Subharamayya, Vedagiri	1889	Tel.	IV.	3	Assistant, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Subha Ran, Agrahar	1885	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	vide B. L. list.
Subha Rau, Annambal	1872	Kan.	L. & Ps.	2	Hd. Quarter Insp. of Police, Madura.
Subha Rau, Arni	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Asst. to the Prof. of History, Presidency
Subha Rau, Arvapalli	1880	Tam.	L. & E.	3	[Coll., Madras.
Subha Rau, Bapu	1891	Kan.	V.	3	
Subha Rau, Bantwal	1892	Kan.	II.B.	1	
Subha Rau, Belavadi	1888	Kan.	II.A.	3	
Subha Rau, Chikkaballapur	1884	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	Asst., Maharani's Girls' School, Mysore.
Subha Rau, Chittaldurg	1884	Kan.	P. Sc.	2	Medical Student.
Srinivasa Rau, Cowkur	1892	Tel.	V.	3	
Subha Rau, Harihara	1891	Mal.	V.	2	
Subha Rau, Karodi	1891	Kan.	II.A.	3	
Subha Rau, Keyur	1888	Kan.	II.B.	2	
Subha Rau, Khajana	1892	Tam.	V.	3	
Subha Rau, Madurai Rama	1890	Tam.	V.	2	Taluq Gumasta, Karur, Coimbatore Dt.

Subha Kan, Nagar	1884	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Revenue Probationer, Mysore.
Subha Rau, Nyapathi	1876	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Subha Rau, Pangal	1888	Kan.	II.B.	3	
Subha Rau, Pingale	1892	Tam.	I.	3	
Subha Rau, Tirumakudlu	1882	Kan.	L. & E.	3	
Subha Rau, Tiruvallam	1875	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Eng. Head Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Kadapa.
Subha Rau, Valisvara Aiyar	1879	Kan.	L. & E.	2	Sub-Registrar, Kumarapalayam, Salem Dt.
2110 Subharan Nayudu, Makarla V	1878	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Subharaya, Sulibeli	1883	Kan.	L. & E.	3	Assistant, High School, Chikkamagalur.
Subharaya Aiyar, Erode R.	1870	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. C. E. list.
Subharaya Aiyar, Mamundi V.	1892	San.	II.A.	2	
Subharaya Aiyar, P.	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Subharaya Aiyar, Venkatachala.	1889	Tam.	V.	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, Salem.
Subharayalaya, Thara	1885	San.	P. Sc.	3	4th Class Clk., Paper Currency Office, Madras.
Subharayan, C.	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Tenkarai, Tinnevely Dt.
Subharayan, N.	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Asst., Town High School, Kumbakonam.
Subharayan, S. R.	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst. Commr., Office of the Insp.-General of Police, Mysore.
2120 Subharayan, Mailapur	1889	Tam.	II.A.	3	Ag. Asst. Clerk, Office of the Insp.-Genl.
Subharayudu, Tangirala	1877	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Registrar, Ganjam. [of Registration.
Subharayulu, Pundi	1875	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Razipur, Salem District.
Subharayulu Nayudu, T. B.	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Melur, Madura District.
Subharayulu Reddiyar, A.	1875	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Subha Venkaji Tagat, Tanjore	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Assistant, Rajahmundry College.
Subhayya, D.	1873	Kan.	L. & Ps.	3	Dy. Inspector of Schools, Mysore.
Subhayya Mudali, P.	1892	San.	II.A.	1	
Subhuswami Aiyar, G.	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	
Subrahmanya, Ambale	1890	San.	I.	2	
2130 Subrahmanya Aiyar, A.	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. P.	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Superintendent of Education, Cochin.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. R.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. V.	1887	Tam.	II.A.	3	Acct., Collr.'s Office, N. Arcot. [tore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Bhavani V.	1889	Tam.	II.A.	2	Ag. L. F. Audit Clk., Collr.'s Office, Coimbatore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, B. R.	1887	Tam.	IV.	3	Acct., Board of Revenue, Land Revenue.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, B. R.	1887	Tam.	IV.	3	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. A.	1887	Tam.	V.	2	Inspr. of Police, Tinnevely.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. K.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Rev. Insp. Nangavaram, Kulitali Tq.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. N.	1885	San.	L. & E.	3	Temporary Dy. Surveyor, Rev. Survey, No. V. [Party.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Chittoor S.	1888	Mal.	IV.	2	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Chittoor S.	1889	Mal.	II.B.	2	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. S.	1892	Tam.	IV.	2	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. V.	1886	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Ag Assistant, Ernaculam College, Cochin.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, G.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Editor, "Hindu" and "Sudhasamitran."
Subrahmanya Aiyar, G.	1877	Tam.	L. & E.	2	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, G. P.	1891	Tam.	II.A.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, G. S.	1883	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Taluk Sheristadar, Polur, N. Arcot.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, I.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Tahsildar & 3rd Class Mag., Yettumanoor.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.	1875	Mal.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	L. F. Clerk, Collector's Office, Salem.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. Kulitali	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. Krishna	1889	Mal.	I.	3	Tobacco Bankshall Supdt., Kottar, Travancore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. S.	1884	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Overseer, Census Office, Nungambakam.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. S.	1891	Tam.	II.B.	2	

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1890	Subrahmanya Aiyar, L. A.	Mal.	II.A.	...	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1887	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Lalgudi R.	Tam.	IV.	...	2	Assistant, Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
1883	Subrahmanya Aiyar, M.	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Clerk, Addl. Dt. Munsiff's Court, Tinnevely.
1878	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Mosur	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Attaché, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
1889	Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. S.	San.	V.	...	2	[District.
1889	Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. V.	Tam.	IV.	...	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1864	Subrahmanya Aiyar, N.	Tam.	L. & Ps.	...	2	First Grade Pleader, Manamadurai, Madura
1883	Subrahmanya Aiyar, N.	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	<i>Vide M. A. list.</i>
1882	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Narayana.	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	Assistant Insprr., Salt and Abkari Rev.
1876	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Clerk, Settlement Dept., Trivandrum.
1890	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P.	Mal.	IV.	...	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1881	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Palpanabha.	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1889	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. G.	Tam.	III.C.	...	3	
1883	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. K.	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	
1891	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. Krishna.	Mal.	IV.	...	3	
1882	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Pollachi K.	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Assistant, Native College, Madura. [vince.
1890	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. N.	San.	II.A.	...	2	Assistant, High School, Kolar, Mysore Pro.
1884	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. Rama.	San.	L. & E.	...	2	Head Clk., District Board Office, Tinnevely.
1887	Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. R.	Tam.	II.B.	...	3	Registrar, Tinnevely.
1869	Subrahmanya Aiyar, R.	Tel.	L. & Ps.	...	3	Clerk, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
1887	Subrahmanya Aiyar, R. S.	Tam.	IV.	...	2	Assistant, Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
1876	Subrahmanya Aiyar, S.	Tam.	L. & Ps.	...	3	
1890	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Sankara- narayana	San.	II.B.	...	3	Assistant, High School, Quilon.
1884	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Sambasiva.	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Assistant Inspector, Salt & Abkari Revenue.
1879	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Seehappa.	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
1889	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Sundara	Tam.	II.A.	...	3	Inspector of Police, Salem.
1883	Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. A.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	<i>Vide B. C. E. list.</i>
1887	Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. K.	San.	IV.	...	3	Clerk, Hd. Asst. Collr.'s Office, Nellore.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. K.	1889	Tam.	II. A.	3	Ag. 3rd Clk., Dy. Collr.'s Office, Trichinopoly.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. V.	1891	Mal.	II. A.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Tittakudi.	1880	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. C. E. list.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Turaiyappa	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. K.	1889	Tam.	I.	2	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. S.	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, V.	1868	Tel.	L. & Ps.	3	District Munsiff, Poonamallee.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Valapakkam	1888	Tam.	I.	3	Clerk, Paper Currency Office, Madras.
Subrahmanyam, A. K.	1887	Tam.	V.	3	9th Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
Subrahmanyam, Calambur	1889	San.	II. B.	3	
Subrahmanyam, Swami	1892	Tam.	IV.	3	
Subrahmanyam, V.	1890	Kan.	II. A.	3	
Subrahmanyam, Varanasi	1881	Tel.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Subrahmanyam, Velliur	1892	San.	IV.	2	
Subrahmanyam, C.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	2	
Subrahmanyam, Candadai	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Accountant, Collector's Office, Salem.
Subrahmanyam, C. A.	1892	San.	V.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Subrahmanyam, Cuddalore	1892	Tam.	II. A.	3	
Subrahmanyam, C. N.	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	3	[Range.
Subrahmanyam, C. S.	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Ag. Sub-Asst. Insp. of Schools, Madras
Subrahmanyam, K. P.	1884	San.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Subrahmanyam, M. V.	1890	Tam.	V.	3	Assistant, Pudukota College.
Subrahmanyam, P. N.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
Subrahmanyam, R.	1887	San.	IV.	3	Assistant, Native College, Madura.
				3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.

Subrahmanyam, V. R.	1887	Tam.	V.	...	3	Munsiff, Kottayam, Travancore.
Subrahmanyam Pillai, M.	1879	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	
Subrahmanyam Pillai, Pudupet C.	1891	San.	III. C.	...	2	Proby. Sub-Registrar, Madura.
2210 Subrahmanyam Pillai, R. S.	1890	Tam.	III. C.	...	3	
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, K.	1892	San.	II. A.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, K. R.	1889	San.	IV.	...	3	Assistant, Ernakulam College, Cochin.
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, P. R.	1881	San.	M. & N. P.	...	2	
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, R.	1892	San.	I.	...	1	
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, S.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Professor, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, S.	1891	Tam.	V.	...	2	
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, T. A.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	First Grade Rev. Insp., Chidambaram Tq.
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, T. S.	1882	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	2	Assistant, S. P. College, Trichinopoly.
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Y.	1883	Tel.	L. & E.	...	2	Ag. Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office, N. Arcot.
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, K. M.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Sub-Registrar, Puttur, N. Arcot.
2220 Sudarsanachariyar, K. M.	1888	Ur.	IV.	...	3	Head Clerk., Presy. Post Office, Madras.
Sufder Hussain	...	...	...	...	2	
Sundara Aiyar, M. S.	1886	San.	P. Sc.	...	1	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Sundara Aiyar, P. R.	1884	Mal.	L. & E.	...	1	do.
Sundaram, A.	1885	San.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Estâte 3rd Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
Sundaram, C.	1890	San.	IV.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Sundaram, C. V.	1869	Lat.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Ag. Reader of Copies, Sub-Court, Negapatam.
Sundaram, N.	1890	Tam.	I.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Sundaram, S.	1877	San.	M. & N. P.	...	2	
Sundaram, Swami Aiyar	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Municipal Manager, Trichinopoly.
2230 Sundaram, T.	1867	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Chief Judge, Chief Court, Pudukota.
Sundaram, V.	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	
Sundaram Aiyar, G.	1887	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Clerk, Sub-Court, Tanjore.
Sundaram Aiyar, Manjeri R.	1892	Mal.	IV.	...	3	
Sundaram Aiyar, N.	1880	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Mirasidar, Madura.
Sundaram Aiyar, Panayur	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Sundaram Aiyar, P. S.	1890	Tam.	I.	3	
Sundaram Aiyar, R.	1888	Tam.	II. B.	3	
Sundaram Aiyar, R.	1890	Tam.	I.	3	
Sundaram Aiyar, S. Madura	1878	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Sundaram Aiyar, S. P.	1878	San.	L. & E.	3	
Sundaram Aiyar, T.	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
Sundaram Aiyar, Tiruvarur S.	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	
Sundaram Aiyar, V.	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
Sundaramayya, Susurul	1892	San.	V.	3	5th Clerk, District Court, Tanjore.
Sundaram Mudaliyar, P.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Headmaster, Tamil Normal School, Kottar.
Sundaram Pillai, P.	1876	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Sundaram Sastryar, C. S.	1887	San.	II. A.	2	Assistant, L. M. High School, Salem.
Sundararaja Aiyangar, K. T.	1891	San.	II. B.	2	<i>Vide M. A. list</i>
Sundararaja Aiyar, Sattanjeri	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Assistant, Hindu College, Tinnevely.
Sundararajam Aiyangar, K.	1889	Tel.	IV.	3	Clk., Off. of the Regr., University of Madras.
Sundararajan, Madura M.	1887	Tam.	V.	3	4th Class Clerk, Paper Currency Off., Madras.
Sundararajan, N. V.	1892	Tam.	I.	1	Probationary Sub-Registrar, Karnul.
Sundararama Aiyar, Kadambi	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
Sundararama Aiyar, V.	1872	Tam.	L. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide M. A. list.</i>
Sundara Rau, T.	1874	Mal.	L. & P. s.	3	Registrar, Kistna.
Sundara Sastryar, B. C.	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Special Dy. Collector, Chittoor, N. Arcot.
Sundaravaradachariyar, P. S.	1884	Tel.	L. & E.	2	Sub-Registrar, Erode, Coimbatore District.
Sundarayya, Giddu	1887	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Kurinjipadi, S. Arcot.
Sundarayya, Vasantapuram	1892	San.	IV.	3	Acct., Board of Revenue, Settlement, &c.
	1892	San.	II. A.	2	

2260	Sundaresa Aiyar, M. R.	1890	Tam.	I.	...	3	
...	Sundaresa Aiyar, R.	1886	San.	L. & E.	...	2	Tahsildar, Salem Taluq.
...	Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R.	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Dy.-Tahsildar of Chengam.
...	Sundaresan, T. Ganapati	1876	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	
...	Sundaresa Sastriyar, P. G.	1884	San.	P. Sc.	...	3	
...	Surayya, N.	1865	Tel.	P. Sc.	...	3	Vide B. L. list.
...	Suryanarayana, Balajapalli	1885	San.	L. & E.	...	2	
...	Suryanarayana, Gunturi	1892	Tel.	IV.	...	3	
...	Suryanarayana, Mantha	1887	Tel.	IV.	...	2	2nd Clerk, Dist. Court, Vizagapatam.
...	Suryanarayana Rau, Akella	1881	Tel.	L. & E.	...	3	First Grade Pleader, Vizagapatam.
2270	Suryanarayana Rau, B.	1884	Kan.	P. Sc.	...	2	
...	Suryanarayana Rau, Basavaraju.	1891	Tel.	II.A.	...	3	Clerk, Sub-Collr.'s Office, Kistna Dist.
...	Suryanarayana Rau, M. V.	1885	Tel.	P. Sc.	...	3	Asst. Inspector, Salt & Abkari Revenue.
...	Suryanarayana Rau, P. V.	1889	Tel.	II.A.	...	2	Ag. Asst. Ver. Record-keeper, Collr.'s Office,
...	Suryanarayana Rau, Valluri	1885	Tel.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Vide B. L. and L. T. lists. [Vizagapatam.
...	Suryanarayana, Enjeti	1891	Tel.	II.A.	...	2	
...	Suryaprakasaraui, Tayi	1886	Tel.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Ag. Ver. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Cocanada.
...	Susai, M. B.	1880	Lat.	L. & E.	...	2	Vide M. A. list. [Konam Range.
...	Swami Aiyangar, C. S.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Ag. Sub-Asst. Inspector of Schls., Kumba-
2280	Swami Aiyar, Chethur	1892	Tam.	V.	...	2	
...	Swami Aiyar, N.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Assistant Lecturer, Kumbakonam College.
...	Swami Aiyar, N.	1874	Tel.	L. & E.	...	3	
...	Swami Aiyar, Tanjore	1877	San.	L. & E.	...	3	Vide M. A. and B. L. lists.
...	Swamikkan, L. D.	1883	Lat.	M. & N. P.	...	1	Clerk, Paper Currency Office, Madras.
...	Swaminatha Aiyar, Appadurai	1889	San.	II.B.	...	3	
...	Swaminatha Aiyar, C. V.	1892	Tam.	II.A.	...	3	
...	Swaminatha Aiyar, G.	1868	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Registrar, South Arcot.
...	Swaminatha Aiyar, I.	1867	Tam.	IV.	...	3	
...	Swaminatha Aiyar, K.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.



Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Swaminatha Aiyar, K. R.	1883	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.
Swaminatha Aiyar, M. R.	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Assistant, Native H. S., Kumbakonam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Nandivada G.	1892	San.	V.	2	Head Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
Swaminatha Aiyar, R.	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. 4th Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
Swaminatha Aiyar, K.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Eng. Head Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tinnevely.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Treasury Dy. Collector, North Arcot.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	1878	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. C. E. list.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Subharama.	1892	Mal.	II.A.	1	Assistant, London Miss. H. S., Madras.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S. A.	1883	Tam.	M. & N. P.	1	Assistant, Pudukota College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. A.	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Vakil, Ariyalur, Trichinopoly District.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. K.	1883	Mal.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Hd. Assistant Collector, S. Arcot.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Dy. Tahsildar, Tiruvidadamarudur, Tanjore Dt.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Tiruvarur M.	1880	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Sub-Registrar, Harur, Salem District.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. S.	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Tiruvadi S.	1886	San.	L. & E. ...	2	do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. V.	1892	Tam.	I.	2	Headmaster, Pachaiyappa's H. S., Chidambaram.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V.	1879	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Sub-Registrar, Tinnevely.
Swaminatha Bavaji Pant	1871	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
Swaminatha Dikshitar, S.	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
Swaminatha Jatavallabhar, V.	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	
Swaminatha Mudaliyar, C.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
Swaminatha Mudaliyar, C.	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
Swaminatha Sarma, Pudukota R.	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
Swaminathan, C. S.	1892	San.	II.B.	2	
Swaminathan, Mannargudi R.	1889	Tam.	IV.	3	Clk., Offi. of the Postmaster-Genl., Madras.

1881	Swaminathan, K. Srinivasa	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Acct., Board of Rev., Land Revenue.
1892	Swaminathan, R. (Ramaswami).	San.	II. A.	2	
1883	Swaminathan, S.	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Law Student.
1882	Swaminathan, S. A.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1887	Swaminatha Pillai, D.	San.	II. A.	2	Sub-Registrar, Vauur, South Arcot.
1876	Swaminatha Sastryar, S.	San.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1889	Swaminathayya, Arcot	Tel.	V.	2	
1891	Syamasundara Rau, Jiddu	San.	I.	2	
1890	Syed Ahmed Badshaw	Pers.	IV.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1886	Syed Nizamud-din	Pers.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Assistant Insptr., Salt and Abkari Rev.
1884	Taiyyunni Menon, A. P.	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Assistant, Presidency College.
1880	Tambu Pillai, C. Hensman	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	
1892	Tambiswami, A.	Lat.	V.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
1858	Tamotharam Pillai, Chittur W.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	do.
1886	Tangavelu Chettiya, Maippadi.	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Acct., Board of Revenue, Separate Rev.
1889	Tangavelu Mudaliyar, P.	Tam.	IV.	3	Headmaster, Madrasa-i-aizza, Haidarabad.
1876	Tate, George	Lat.	IV.	3	Clerk, Office of the Examiner of P. W. Accts.
1885	Taylor, Ernest Luke	Lat.	P. Sc.	2	Headmr., Central Ver. Schl., Trivandrum.
1873	Taylor, J. Theophilus	Lat.	L. & Ps.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
1886	Thanu Aiyar, Vaidynatha	Mal.	L. & E.	3	Clerk, L. F. Dept., Chief Secretariat.
1877	Tanu Pillai, P.	Mal.	L. & Ps.	3	Acct., Board of Revenue, Land Revenue.
1879	Tharyan, Parampil Tharyan	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	
1884	Thatham Aiyangar, R. S.	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	
1890	Thomas, Ambrose Vedanayakam.	San.	I.	2	
1889	Thomas, Chakko	Mal.	II. B.	3	
1882	Thomas, Karukavil Chandapilla.	Mal.	P. Sc.	3	Sub-Registrar, Panyankara, Malabar Dt.
1876	Thompson, Robert Alexander	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Dy. Sheriff, Madras.
1862	Tillainayakam, M.	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Deputy Collector, Madura.
1883	Timmakrishna Rau, Hurli	Kan.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.

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Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Timmaraju, Digavilli	1890	Tel.	IV.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Tiruchittambalam Pillai, T.	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	Assistant, High School, Hassan.
Tirumalachariyar, M.	1862	Tam.	L. & E.	2	
Tirumalachariyar, M. K.	1881	San.	M. & N. P.	3	
Tirumalachariyar, P.	1892	Kan.	V.	2	
Tirumalachariyar, S.	1876	San.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Tirumalai Aiyangar, N.	1887	Tam.	II. B.	2	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
Tirumalai Aiyangar, S.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	L.F. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Trichinopoly.
2350 Tirumalaikolundu Pillai, S. A.	1889	Tam.	II. A.	2	Headmaster, Town High School, Erode.
Tirumalai Pillai, M.	1880	Tam.	L. & E.	2	English Head Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.
Tirumalaiswami Chettiayar, S.	1888	Tam.	III. C.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Tirumala Rau, D. Bokkasan	1888	Kan.	IV.	2	Additional Kanarese Translator, High Court.
Tirumala Rau, Killanki	1891	Tel.	II. A.	3	Ag. Clk., Spl. Dy.-Collr.'s Office, N. Arcot.
Tirunaranachariyar, M. A.	1872	San.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Tirunarayana Aiyangar, R.	1892	San.	II. B.	2	
Tiruvenkatachariyar, C.	1862	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Tiruvenkatachariyar, C.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Ver. Clerk, Collector's Office, Kistna.
Tiruvenkatachariyar, C. R.	1886	San.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Tiruvenkatachariyar, P. Chetlur	1892	Tam.	IV.	3	Asst., F. C. M. Hh. Schl., Conjeeveram.
Tiruvenkatachariyar, W.	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Asst., Wes. Miss. Schl., St. Thomas' Mount.
Tiruvenkatattan, S.	1891	San.	IV.	3	
Tiruvenkatattu Aiyangar, S.	1888	Tam.	IV.	3	Clerk, Presidency Magistrate's Court.
Tocher, Richard Thornton	1892	Mal.	III. C.	2	
Tyagaraaja Aiyar, Swami Sastri.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.

2370	Tyagaraja Aiyar, V. R.	1891	Tam.	L.	1	Rev. Insp., Tirupatur, Salem Dt.
	Tyagarajan, R.	1886	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
	Tyagarajan, T. S.	1888	Tam.	I. A.	3	Merchant and Municipal Commr., Madras.
	Tyagarayan, P.	1876	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Papavinasam, Tanjore Dt.
	Udayam Aiyar, P. R.	1885	Mal.	P. Sc.	3	
	Udaya Varma Raja, M.	1891	San.	IV.	3	4th Class Inspector of Police, Nellore.
	Umanahesvara Rau, Davaluri	1886	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Acting Registrar, Karnul.
	Unni Erati, M.	1872	Mal.	L. & P. S.	3	4th Ver. Clerk, Collector's Office, Nellore.
	Vadiraajachar, S. N.	1890	Tam.	IV.	3	Referencer, Board of Revenue, Land Rev.
	Vadivelu Mudaliyar, S.	1872	Tam.	L. & P. S.	2	
	Vaidisvara Aiyar, P. R.	1892	Tam.	V.	3	<i>Vide</i> M. A. and M. B. & C. M. lists.
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. R.	1877	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Headmaster, Municipal High Schl., Kadapa.
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. S.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, K.	1892	Tam.	V.	3	Hd. Clerk. Genl. Dy. Collr.'s Office, Ariyalur.
2380	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, P. S.	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R.	1878	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	[Masulipatam.
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Sambasiva	1888	Tam.	I.	3	Hd. Clerk, Salt & Abk. Asst. Commr.'s Office,
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Tarmaraja	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. R.	1890	Tam.	I.	3	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V.	1882	San.	M. & N. P.	2	Acct., Board of Rev., Sep. Rev.
	Vaidyanathan, A. N.	1890	Tam.	L.	3	Headmaster, Chatram School, Oratanad,
	Vaidyanathan, Cuppuswami	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	[Tanjore Dt.
	Vaidyanathan, G. S.	1891	San.	IV.	3	Assistant, Breunen College, Tellicherry.
	Vaidyanathan, Kalpatti A.	1883	Mal.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
2390	Vaidyanathan, M. K.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. A. list.
	Vaidyanathan, N.	1872	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Clerk, D. P. W. Secretariat.
	Vaidyanathan, P.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. C. E. list.
	Vaidyanathan, R.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Acct., Board of Rev., Sep. Rev.
	Vaidyanathan, S.	1891	San.	V.	2	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Vaidyanatha Sastriyar, M. R. ...	1881	San.	L. & E. ...	2	Assistant, Kumbakonam College.
Vaidyanathaswami, K. ...	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P. ...	3	Headmaster, St. Xavier's H. S., Tuticorin.
Vaidyaraman, G. A. ...	1888	Tam.	V. ...	2	Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.
Vaikuntam Aiyar, S. E. ...	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. C. E. list.
Valliyannanda Mudaliyar, A. ...	1875	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Vamana Baliga, Bantwal S. ...	1890	Kan.	III.C. ...	1	
Vamana Rau, Hundi ...	1889	Kan.	III.C. ...	2	
Vamana Rau, T. S. ...	1881	San.	M. & N. P. ...	2	2nd Ver. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
Vanchi Aiyar, P. Gopala ...	1890	Mal.	IV. ...	2	Assistant, Govt. College, Mangalore.
Vapuchi Maraikayar Wutmansa, S. M. ...	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Varada Aiyangar, Mandayam B. ...	1890	San.	II.A. ...	3	Dy. Munshi, Police Office, Chittaldrug.
Varada Aiyangar, V. ...	1889	Tam.	II.B. ...	2	Laboratory Asst., Maharaja's Coll., Trivan.
Varadachariyar, Nadadur ...	1890	Tam.	V. ...	2	[drum.
Varadachariyar, R. ...	1869	Tam.	M. & N. P. ...	2	Inspector of Police, Karnul.
Varadachariyar, R. ...	1887	Tam.	I. ...	3	12th Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
Varadachariyar, W. Alagam ...	1890	San.	IV. ...	3	
Varadaraja Aiyangar, M. Bhiman. ...	1888	San.	II.A. ...	3	Assistant, A.V. High School, Triplicane.
Varadaraja Sarma, L. V. ...	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Varadarajulu Chetti, Sundur ...	1888	Tel.	II.A. ...	3	do.
Varadarajulu Nayudu, T. ...	1882	Tel.	L. & E. ...	2	do.
Varada Ramanujam, M. R. ...	1882	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Manager, Palayavanam Estate.
Varada Rau, Tummalapalli ...	1881	Tel.	M. & N. P. ...	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Varamuniswamayya, S. ...	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	3rd Eng. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Karnul.

Vargese, G. T.	1877	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Calicut.
Varugisa, C. M.	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	...	3	Huzur Attaché, Trivandrum.
2420 Vas, Albert Victor John	1892	Lat.	I.	...	3	
Vasudeva Aiyar, Aiya	1891	San.	V.	...	2	
Vasudevan, Srinivasa Raghava.	1892	San.	II.A.	...	2	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list. [Haidarabad (Deccan).
Vasudeva Rau, Arkal	1889	San.	II.A.	...	3	Pr. Secy. to Rajah Murli Maohar Bahadur.
Vasudeva Rau, Ranga	1884	Mal.	P. Sc.	...	3	Acting Tahsildar of Hindupur.
Vasudeva Rau, Subanthore	1882	Tel.	L. & E.	...	3	Hd. Clerk, Inam Dy. Collr.'s Office, Kadapa.
Vasudeva Rau, Tirupatur	1888	Tam.	IV.	...	2	Assistant, Rajahmundry College.
Vasudeva Sastriyar, Vavilala	1878	Tel.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Assistant, Ch. of Scot. Mis. Coll., Madras.
Vedachala Aiyar, Kishnagar	1888	Tam.	II.A.	...	3	Ag. Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tinnevelly.
Vedachalam Aiyar, Anakavur	1886	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	3	Headmr., Ch. of Scot. Mis. Schl., Arkonam.
2430 Vedakkam, Sargunam	1887	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Law Student. [Madras.
Vedamurti Mudaliyar, S.	1889	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Divinity Student, S. P. G. Theol. College,
Vedamuttu Nadar, J. D.	1889	Tam.	V.	...	3	Assistant, Ch. of Scot. Mis. Coll., Madras.
Vedayanakam, John Emmanuel.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Clerk, D. P. W. Secretariat.
Vedantachariyar, Carur	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Indexer, Office of the Insp.-Genl. of Regis-
Velayudham, P.	1883	Mal.	L. & E.	...	2	tration, Madras.
Velu Mudaliyar, Sadras	1884	Tel.	IV.	...	3	Assistant, Fem. Normal Schl., Trivandrum.
Velu Tampi, Krishnan	1889	Mal.	I.	...	2	First Asst., Municipal H. S., Karnul.
Vembu Aiyar, D.	1891	Tam.	I.	...	2	Assistant, Luth. Central Schl., Tranquebar.
Vembu Sastriyar, S.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	
2440 Venka Aiyar, Valaiyathur	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	...	2	
Venkanna, Ajjampur	1892	Kan.	I.	...	2	
Venkappayya, Pradham	1892	Kan.	II.A.	...	3	
Venkatachala Aiyar, M. G.	1880	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	Assistant, Church Mis. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Venkatachala Aiyar, Nochur R.	1891	San.	IV.	...	3	
Venkatachala Aiyar, P. N.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	
Venkatachala Aiyar, T. J.	1881	Mal.	M. & N. P.	...	2	Assistant, Victoria College, Palghat.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Venkatachala Aiyar, V. R.	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst., St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Venkatachala Mudaliyar, B.	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Venkatachala Mudaliyar, P.	1883	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Assistant, Madras Christian College.
Venkatachalam, Arantsa	1889	Tel.	I.	3	Acting Jeypore Estate Clerk, Vizagapatam.
Venkatachalam, Chitrapu	1886	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Venkatachalam, Vedam	1884	Sau.	L. & E.	2	
Venkatachalam Aiyar, R.	1890	Tam.	I.	2	
Venkatachalayya, Devalla	1888	Tel.	IV.	3	6th Eng. Clerk, Collector's Office, Nellore.
Venkatachalayya, Y.	1884	Tel.	L. & E.	2	2nd Class Clk., Paper Currency Off., Madras.
Venkatachariyar, Bhavani	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Special Magistrate, Salem Taluq.
Venkatachariyar, Conjeeveram P.	1891	Tel.	V.	2	
Venkatachariyar, M. Buchi	1891	Tam.	IV.	3	Law Student.
Venkatachariyar, M. K.	1890	Tam.	I.	3	Acct., Collr.'s Office, Salem.
Venkatachariyar, Srinivasa	1892	Sau.	II. A.	2	
Venkataadasappa, Salagame	1891	Kan.	II. A.	2	
Venkatajaggarau, Chendika	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Assistant Collector, Kistna.
Venkatakrishna Aiyar, V.	1884	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Clerk, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
Venkatakrishna Rau, Nyapati	1889	Tel.	IV.	2	Clerk, Chief Secretariat.
Venkatakrishnaran Nayudu, C.	1889	Tel.	IV.	3	
Venkatakrishnayya, Davuluri	1890	Tel.	I.	3	
Venkatakrishnayya Nayudu, P.	1889	Tel.	II. B.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Venkatalingam, Koralla	1884	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	First Grade Pleader, Vizagapatam.
Venkatanarasu, Dasaraju	1886	Tel.	IV.	2	Eng. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Karnul.
Venkatanarayana Pillai, V.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	

Venkatanarappa, M.	1885	Kan.	L. & E.	...	3	Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests, Shimoga.
Venkatanarayanan, C.	1887	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Sub-Inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Venkataperumal Chetti, E. N.	1890	Tam.	II.A.	...	2	Ag. 4th Eng. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Anantapur.
Venkatappayya, Konda	1889	Tel.	IV.	...	2	Translator, Collector's Office, Godavari.
Venkatappayya, Puranam	1877	Tel.	M. & N. P.	...	2	
Venkatarghava Aiyar, Lalapet.	1889	Tam.	IV.	...	2	
Venkata Raju, T. Venkatarama..	1892	Mal.	II.B.	...	3	Ag. English Acct., Collr.'s Office, Anantapur.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, D. K.	1889	San.	V.	...	2	First Grade Pleader, Sattur.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, S. R.	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	
Venkatarama Aiyar, B.	1890	San.	I.	...	3	Advocate, Mysore Chief Court, Bangalore.
Venkatarama Aiyar, D.	1881	Kan.	L. & E.	...	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N.	1877	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Ag. 6th Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tinnevely.
Venkatarama Aiyar, K.	1887	San.	IV.	...	2	
Venkatarama Aiyar, K.	1890	Tam.	I.	...	2	<i>Vide B. C. E. list.</i>
Venkatarama Aiyar, Lalgudi D.	1889	Tam.	I.	...	3	Headmaster, Native High School, Erode.
Venkatarama Aiyar, M.	1880	San.	L. & E.	...	2	
Venkatarama Aiyar, M.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	
Venkatarama Aiyar, M.	1889	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Hd. Clerk, Dist. Forest Office, Bellary.
Venkatarama Aiyar, M. R.	1889	Tam.	II.A.	...	3	
Venkatarama Aiyar, M. R.	1892	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Assistant, Municipal H. S., Bellary.
Venkatarama Aiyar, N.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	Headmaster, Hindu High School, Palam-
Venkatarama Aiyar, P. S.	1887	Tam.	IV.	...	3	First Asst., H. S., Chadderghat. [cottah.
Venkatarama Aiyar, P. S.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	...	2	Assistant, Sanskrit High School, Guntur.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S.	1889	Tam.	IV.	...	3	Head Clerk, Dist. Board Office, Coimbatore.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. R.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla	1872	Tam.	L. & P.s.	...	3	Sub-Registrar, Radhapuram, Tinnevely Dt.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Tinnevely..	1882	Tam.	L. & E.	...	3	
Venkatarama Aiyar, T. A.	1884	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	3	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
Venkatarama Aiyar, T. V.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	...	2	

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Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
2500 Venkatarama Aiyar, V.	1883	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst. Record-keeper, Dist. Court, Madura.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R.	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. S.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Venkatarama Chettiyar, G.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Sub-Registrar, Krishnagiri, Salem Dt.
Venkataramadas, Siram	1882	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
VenkataramalingesvaraSarma, P.	1889	Tel.	IV.	3	
Venkataraman, C. S.	1889	San.	V.	2	Revenue Inspcr., Namakal Tq., Salem.
Venkataraman, M.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
Venkataraman, Negapatam S.	1892	San.	IV.	2	
Venkataraman, O. N.	1891	Tam.	II.A.	3	
2510 Venkataraman, R.	1873	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Eng. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
Venkataraman, R. V.	1888	San.	I.	2	Sub-Inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Venkataraman, S. A.	1888	Tam.	II.A.	3	
Venkataraman, S. M.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	
Venkataraman, T. S.	1887	Tam.	IV.	3	
Venkataraman, V. R.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Abkari Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Annur	1887	Tam.	IV.	3	Law Student.
Venkataramana Aiyar, C. C.	1885	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Esvara	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	1	do.
Venkataramana Aiyar, K. P.	1883	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Venkataramana Aiyar, R. V.	1891	Tam.	V.	2	
2520 Venkataramana Aiyar, S. S.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Venkataramana Aiyar, S. S.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	English Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.
Venkataramana Aiyar, T. K.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
Venkataramanachar, Surapur	1889	Kan.	I.	3	

Venkataramanappa, Bellavi	1892	Kan.	I. A.	1	Law Student.
Venkataramana Rau, Nemali	1888	Tel.	III. C.	3	Ver. Head Clerk, Collr.'s Off., Trichinopoly.
Venkataramana Sarma, B. S.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	2	
Venkataramana Sranti, Samaga.	1892	San.	L.	2	
Venkataramanayya, Pulapaka	1892	Tel.	I. A.	3	Vide B. C. E. list.
Venkataramanayya, Sonti	1876	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmr., Venkatagiri Raja's H. S., Nellore.
Venkataramanujaran, C.	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	2	
Venkataramanuja Rau, Indurti.	1885	Tel.	L. & E.	3	
Venkatarama Sarma, E.	1885	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Vide B. L. list.
Venkatarama Sastriyar, M. M.	1890	San.	V.	3	
Venkatarama Sastriyar, M. R.	1881	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	
Venkatarama Sastriyar, S.	1876	San.	M. & N. P.	2	
Venkataramayya, Devandahalli.	1891	Kan.	V.	2	
Venkataramayya, Giddu	1875	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	
Venkataramayya, Pappu	1877	Tel.	I.	3	Assistant, Govt. H. S., Chudderghat.
Venkataramayya, R.	1870	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmaster, High School, Tumkur.
Venkataramayya, Tali	1889	Kan.	I. A.	2	Clerk, Office of the Excise Commr., Mysore.
Venkataramayya, W. L.	1880	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	Vide B. L. list.
Venkataramayya Chettiyar, M.	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	2	do.
Venkatarangachariyar, Malur	1889	Kan.	I. A.	2	Assistant, High School, Chickamagalur.
Venkataramangam, Gummudur	1886	Tel.	L. & E.	2	Vide M. A. list.
Venkataramangam, Turlapati	1885	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	
Venkatarangayya, Ongole	1890	San.	IV.	3	Law Student.
Venkataratnam, Malladi	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	2	Assistant, Rajahmundry College.
Venkataratnam, Muthuri	1887	San.	I. A.	2	Vide B. L. list.
Venkataratnam, R.	1885	Ur.	P. Sc.	3	Vide M. A. list.
Venkataratnam Nayudu, M.	1878	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	First Grade Pleader, Godavari.
Venkata Rau, Bijur	1883	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	
Venkata Rau, Bulusu	1887	Tel.	IV.	2	Vide B. L. list.

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Venkata Rau, Chokkanahalli	1889	Kan.	II.A.	2	Sub-Registrar, Srirangam, Trichinopoly Dt.
Venkata Rau, G.	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	3	Sub-Registrar, Kasaragode, S. Canara Dt.
Venkata Rau, Gollarkari	1876	Kan.	M. & N. P.	3	[Nellore Dt.
Venkata Rau, Nijagal	1887	San.	II.A.	3	Hd. Clerk, Dist. Munsiff's Court, Ongole,
Venkata Rau, Ravinutula	1885	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Tahsildar, Erode, Coimbatore District.
Venkata Rau, S. S.	1880	Tam.	L. & E.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Venkata Rau, Uttankarai	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Assistant, Vijayanagaram College.
Venkata Rau, Vellore	1881	San.	L. & E.	3	Ag. Tahsildar, Peddapur.
Venkata Rau, Yarramalli	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	
Venkata Reddi, Mangu	1889	Tel.	IV	2	
Venkata Reddi, Puvvada	1891	Tel.	II.A.	3	
Venkatasiva Avadhani, V.	1881	Tel.	M. & N. P.	2	First Grade Pleader, Rajahmundry.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, C.	1879	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Sub-Registrar, Nannilam, Tanjore Dt.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Erode	1881	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Dy. Tahsildar, Paramathi, Salem District.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, K. G.	1890	Tam.	I.	2	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Madur	1873	Tel.	L. & Ps.	3	
Venkatasubha Aiyar, S.	1882	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Dy. Tahsildar, Puttur, North Arcot.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, S. Seshappa.	1889	Tam.	IV.	2	
Venkatasubha Aiyar, T.	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, V.	1889	Tam.	IV.	3	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue.
Venkatasubharamayya, C.	1887	Tel.	IV.	2	Clerk, High Court, Madras.
Venkatasubha Rau, Devarasu	1886	San.	L. & E.	3	2nd English Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Kistna.
Venkatasubha Rau, Pulavarti	1888	Tel.	IV.	3	4th Class School Insp. of Police, Godavari.
Venkatasubha Rau, Racharla	1885	Tel.	L. & E.	2	

2580	Venkatasubha Rau, Rentala	1880	Tel.	P. Sc.	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
	Venkatasubha Rau, Singaraju	1892	Tel.	IV.	2	
	Venkatasubbhaya, Appana	1889	Tel.	I.	3	6th Ver. Clerk, Collector's Office, Kistna.
	Venkatasubbhaya, Panyam	1888	Tel.	II.A.	3	English Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Karnul.
	Venkatasubbhaya, V.	1879	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Registrar, Ambur, North Arcot.
	Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar, K.	1888	Tam.	II.B.	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i> [poly.]
	Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar, P.S.	1888	San.	V.	3	Ag. 5th Ver. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Trichino-
	Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar, S.	1889	Tam.	II.B.	3	Probationary Sub-Registrar, Coimbatore.
	Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar, S.K.	1886	Tam.	L. & E.	3	
	Venkataswami Aiyar, K. K.	1882	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	Assistant, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	Venkataswami Nayudu, C.	1892	Tel.	IV.	3	
	Venkataswami Nayudu, T. R.	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	1	Mathematical Asst., Central Coll., Bangalore.
2590	Venkataswami Pillai, B.	1880	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Ag. Tahsildar, Vriddhachalam, S. Arcot.
	Venkataravada Aiyangar, S.	1873	San.	L. & Ps.	3	<i>Vide M. L. list.</i>
	Venkatesa Aiyangar, N.	1887	Kan.	II.A.	2	Assistant, Central College, Bangalore.
	Venkatesa Aiyar, S.	1879	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Second Grade Pleader, Nellore.
	Venkatesan, G.	1885	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Inspector, Salt & Abkari Revenue.
	Venkatesan, R.	1870	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	<i>Vide B. L. list.</i>
	Venkatesan, S.	1885	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Assistant, High Schl., Kundapur.
	Venkatesa Prabhu, Manjeshwar.	1890	Kan.	II.B.	3	Assistant, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	Venkatesayya, Ambale	1888	Kan.	II.A.	2	4th Class Inspector of Police, Coimbatore.
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, G. N.	1888	Mal.	III.C.	2	do., Chingleput.
2600	Venkatesvara Aiyar, H.	1890	Tam.	V.	3	<i>Vide L. T. list.</i>
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, K.	1888	Mal.	IV.	3	Third Class Magistrate, Parachalai.
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, R.	1882	San.	L. & E.	3	Sub-Inspector, Salt & Abkari Revenue.
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, S.	1881	Mal.	L. & E.	2	Sub-Registrar, Wandur.
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, T. K.	1883	Mal.	M. & N. P.	3	Supdt. of Copyists, District Court, Calicut.
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, T. V.	1884	Mal.	P. Sc.	2	Hd. Clerk, Settlement Dept., Trivandrum.
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, V.	1881	San.	L. & E.	3	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, V. R.	1891	Mal.	III.C. ...	2	[Madura.
Venkatesvaran, D. K.	1888	San.	II.B. ...	2	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> . Eng. Acct., Collr.'s Office,
Venkobachar, Padmanabhi	1879	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	Ag. Eng. Recd.-keeper, Collr.'s Off., Bellary.
Venkobachar, Ratni	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ...	2	Magisterial Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Bellary.
2610 Venkobachar, S.	1877	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Headmaster, Native College, Madura
Veukoba Rau, Bhalekar T. L.	1885	San.	M. & N. P.	3	Asst. Lecturer, St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Venkoba Rau, Curukuudi	1879	Tel.	L. & E. ...	3	Ag. Translator, Collr.'s Office, Bellary.
Venkoba Rau, Doddi	1877	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Venkoba Rau, K.	1888	San.	II.A. ...	3	Ag. 1st Class Rev. Insp., Pollachi Taluq.
Venkoba Rau, Kolar	1884	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Venkoba Rau, Narayana Rau	1879	Tam.	L. & E. ...	3	Asst., Government College, Mangalore.
Venkoba Rau, R.	1877	Tam.	L. & E. ...	2	Bench Clerk, High Court.
Venkoba Rau, R.	1883	San.	L. & E. ...	2	Salt and Abkari Superintendent, Pudukota.
Venkoba Rau, S.	1887	Tam.	IV. ...	3	4th Ver. Acct., Collr.'s Office, Tanjore.
Venkoba Rau, Tanjore	1891	Kan.	II.A. ...	2	
Venku Aiyar, N. I.	1883	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	
Venkuswami Aiyar, B. R.	1889	Tam.	II.A. ...	3	
Venugopala Aiyangar, K.	1889	Kan.	II.A. ...	3	
Venugopala Aiyar, A.	1888	Tam.	IV. ...	2	
Venugopalachariyar, C. V.	1892	Tam.	II.B. ...	2	Clerk, Dy. Collr.'s Office, N. Arcot.
Venugopala Chettiyar, Vengal	1886	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Assistant Collector, Kistna District.
Verghese, Maman	1891	Mal.	III.C. ...	3	
Verghese, Thomas	1888	Mal.	II.A. ...	3	Clerk, L. F. Dept., Government Office.
Viera, Alfred John	1880	Mal.	L. & E. ...	2	Asst. to the Secy., Dewan's Off., Trivandrum.

2630	Vijayaraghavachariyar, C.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	First Grade Pleader, Salem.
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, C. M.	1888	Kan.	II. A.	1	Assistant, Shimoga College.
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, C. R.	1890	San.	IV.	2	Clerk, Chief Secretariat. [Census Office.
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, K.	1879	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Ver. Hd. Clerk, Kistna, & Dy. Supdt., Madras
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, P. B.	1888	Tam.	II. A.	2	
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, S.	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	3	Assistant, Madras Christian College.
	Virabhadra Mudaliyar, T.	1878	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Vide B. L. list.
	Virabhadrayya, K. N.	1885	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Assistant, High School, Chittaldrug.
	Viraraghava Aiyangar, R.	1887	Tam.	IV.	2	Vide B. L. list.
	Viraraghavachariyar, M.	1877	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Managing Proprietor, "Hindu Offi.," Madras.
2640	Viraraghavachariyar, S. T.	1889	San.	II. B.	2	Vide B. L. list.
	Viraraghava Chettiyar, M.	1874	Tel.	L. & E.	3	Pleader, District Court, Chittoor.
	Viraswami Aiyangar, R. K.	1880	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	Sub-Registrar, Tirukattupalli, Tanjore Dt.
	Viraswami Aiyangar, S.	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	
	Viraswami Aiyar, A. S.	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Clerk, District Court, Madura.
	Viraswami Aiyar, D. K.	1875	Tam.	L. & E.	3	Vide B. L. list.
	Viraswami Pillai, S.	1884	Tam.	P. Sc.	2	
	Viraswami Pillai, T. N.	1892	Tam.	I.	3	Sub-Inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, K. P.	1889	Tam.	I.	3	Vide B. L. list.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, L. R.	1873	Tam.	L. & Ps.	3	Assistant, High School, Trichoor.
2650	Visvanatha Aiyar, M.	1887	Mal.	I.	3	District Munsiff, Conjeeveram.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, N. V.	1875	Tam.	M. & N. P.	3	Assistant, L. M. High School, Kadapa.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, P. S.	1887	Tam.	II. A.	3	Assistant, Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, S.	1884	Mal.	P. Sc.	3	Sub-Registrar, Srivilliputtur, Tinnevely Dt.
	Visvanatha Aiyar, V.	1876	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	
	Visvanathan, Calamur Viravilli.	1892	San.	II. A.	3	
	Visvanathan, K. V.	1890	San.	V.	2	Sub-Registrar, Swamimalai, Tanjore Dt.
	Visvanathan, Mailai	1887	Tam.	I.	2	
		1892	Tam.	III. C.	2	

Name.	Year.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Class.	Occupation.
2660 Visvanathan, M. S.	1892	Tam.	IV.	3	Law Student.
Visvanathan, Vasudeva	1892	San.	V.	2	Ag. Reader of Copyists, Sub-Court, Nega- [patam.
Visvanatha Sastriyar, E.	1889	San.	V.	3	
Visvanathayya, Udayavar	1891	Kan.	IV.	3	
Visvesvarayya, M.	1881	Kan.	M. & N. P.	2	D. P. W., Bombay Presidency.
Vittal Rau, Tellicherry	1885	Kan.	P. Sc.	3	Ver. Clerk, Collector's Office, S. Canara.
Vyasa Rau, Sengamedu S.	1892	Tam.	II. A.	3	
Wilkinson, Honor J. Darling	1883	Lat.	P. Sc.	2	S. P. G. School, Rangoon.
Williams, Joshua	1883	Tel.	P. Sc.	3	Ag. Tahsildar of Dharmavaram.
Williams, L. C.	1874	Tam.	M. & N. P.	2	Ag. Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.
Wilson, K. Jacob	1887	Mal.	IV.	1	Assistant, Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Wiltshire, David	1887	Tel.	II. A.	3	Assistant, Hindu College, Vizagepatam.
Winckler, Edwin	1873	Lat.	M. & N. P.	2	Principal, Hindu College, Tinnevely.
Xavier, John Anthony	1885	Lat.	P. Sc.	2	Assistant, Luth. Miss. College, Guntur.
Yagarama Vajapeyar, R. K.	1885	San.	L. & E.	2	Hd. Writer, Revenue Sett., No. II. Party.
Yajulu, Bhagavatula	1880	Tel.	M. & N. P.	3	
Yesadiyan, David	1891	Tam.	IV.	3	Headmaster, Harris High School, Royapet.
Zaccheus, Alfred Daniel	1881	Tam.	P. Sc.	3	Hd. Master, Mahabub Coll., Secunderabad.
Zaccheus, Joel	1884	Tam.	L. & E.	2	Headmaster, B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Zachariah, M. G.	1885	Mal.	P. Sc.	3	Assistant, Harris High School, Royapet.
Zynulabidin, Tanjore	1883	Ur.	P. Sc.	3	

## MASTERS OF ARTS.

Name.	Year.	Branch.	Passes	Occupation.
Ahmed Hussain	1890	IV.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Aiyaswami, Pammal	1890	II.A.	3	
Anantarama Aiyar, K.	1892	VI.	3	
Arogyaswami Pillai, T. V.	1886	M. P. & Soc. ...	3	Assistant, Pachaiyappa's College.
Billard, Francis	1888	VI.	3	Asst. Professor, St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly.
Chester, Benjamin Henry	1881	B.	3	Deputy Collector, Madras.
Chinnaswami Mudaliar, A.	1879	L.	2	Accountant, Chief Secretariat.
Desikachariyar, Nadadur Vedanta.	1888	VI.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Flanagan, Charles Craig	1870	H. & M. Sc. ...	3	Ag. Headmaster, Mangalore College.
10 Gnanamuttu, Samuel	1876	H. & M. Sc. ...	2	Professor, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly
Kannayya, Kodur Venkata	1892	IV.	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Kenrick, William H. Gordon	1885	L.	2	
Kesava Pillai, V. I.	1882	M. P. & Soc. ...	3	Tahsildar & Magistrate, Agatisvaram, Travancore.
Kodanda Ramayya, Giddu	1879	M. P. & Soc. ...	2	Dy. Collector, Salem.
Kotilingam, John	1887	V.	3	Principal, Wardlaw College, Bellary.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, V.	1874	H. & M. Sc. ...	3	District Munsiff, Sholinghur, N. Arcot.
La Bouchardiere, M. F.	1887	VI.	3	Professor of English, Trivandrum College.
Madhavarayudu, Vanga	1883	M. & N. P. ...	3	Asst., Maharaja's College, Vijayanagar.
Martyn, Joseph	1885	B.	3	Headmaster, Stanes' Day Schl., Coimbatore.
20 Nanjundaya, H. V.	1885	M. P. & Soc. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Narayanachariar, Pattangi	1881	L.	2	do.
Padmanabha Iyer, S. N.	1877	M. P. & Soc. ...	2	Civil and Sessions Judge, Nagercoil.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M. O	1884	M. P. & Soc. ...	3	<i>Vide</i> M. L. list.



Name.	Year.	Branch.	Class.	Occupation.
Passanba, Vincent Adolphe	1886	B.	3	Surgeon, H. H. The Nizam's Service.
Purnapragna Rau, Singitam	1891	V.	3	Ag. Ver. Record-keeper, Collr.'s Off., Bellary.
Rajagopala Aiyangar, T.	1886	M. P. & Soc.	3	Sub-Asst. Insp. of Schls., Negapatam Range.
Rajagopalachariyar, P.	1882	M. P. & Soc.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Rajagopalachariyar, T.	1891	I.	2	Headmaster, W. M. College, Madras.
Raja Raja Varma Koil Tampuran.	1891	VI.	2	
Ramalinga Aiyar, Agaram	1885	P. Sc.	2	3rd Asst. Lecturer, Rajahmundry College.
Ramanathan K. B.	1890	VI.	3	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi	1881	V.	2	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.
Ramanujam Chetti, S.	1891	L.	3	Law Student.
Ramaswami, Kombur	1882	M. P. & Soc.	3	Asst. Superintendent, Rev. Survey, Mysore.
Ramaswami Sarma, Nistala	1885	B.	3	Asst., Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram.
Rangachariyar, Malur	1885	P. Sc.	2	Ag. Prof., Phy. & Chemistry, Trivandrum Col.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi	1870	M. & N. P.	2	Prof. of Math., Pres. Coll., & Tam. Tran. to Govt.
Sama Rau, Mysore	1885	M. P. & Soc.	3	Assistant, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Sambasivan, A.	1892	III. B.	3	
40 Sankaranarayana Chettiyyar, P.	1882	M. & N. P.	1	Senior Tutor, Palace School, Tripunitora.
Satakopacharulu, Bellary	1886	B.	3	
Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.	1875	L.	3	2nd Senior Assistant, Pres. College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, P. T.	1888	VI.	3	Principal, Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
Srinivasa Rau, Malur	1886	B.	3	Headmaster, Municipal H. S., Karnul.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, N.	1886	B.	2	<i>Vide</i> M. B. and C. M. list.
Sundaram Pillai, P.	1880	M. P. & Soc.	2	Prof. of Philosophy, Trivandrum College.
Sundaraman, K.	1881	M. P. & Soc.	3	Tutor to the Second Prince of Travancore.
Susai Pillai, M. B.	1882	L.	3	Headmaster, St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore.
Swamikannu, L. D.	1885	L.	1	<i>Vide</i> B. L. list.

50 Thanu Pillai, Padmanabha	1880	M. P. & Soc. ...	2	Hnzr Deputy Peishkar, Trivandrum.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T.	1892	VI.	2	Clerk, Board of Rev., Separate Rev.
Vaidyanathan, N.	1881	VI.	2	Assistant Inspector of Schools, 5th Dn. [ties.
Vaidyanatha Sastriyar, A. R.	1886	B.	3	Vide M. B. and C. M. list.
Venkatarangam, Gummudur	1888	IV.	3	Secy. to the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Chari-
Venkataratnam, R.	1891	VI.	3	Tutor, Pachaiyappa's College.
Venkayya, Valaiyattur	1889	V.	3	Assistant to the Govt. Epigraphist.

## BACHELORS OF LAWS.

Name.	Year.	Class.	Occupation.
Abhirama Aiyar, Valavanur, B.A.	1888	3	First Grade Pleader, Masulipatam.
Achyuta Menon, Kizhappat C., B.A.	1887	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Adinarayanayya, Pandipeddi, B.A.	1886	3	Ag. District Munsiff, Rajahmundry.
Ahmed Hussain, B.A.	1889	3	
Aiyaswami, Panmal, M.A.	1892	3	Apprentice-at-law.
Ambrose, Andrew Thompson, B.A.	1879	3	High Court Vakil, Madras
Ananda Rau, Raghunath	1892	3	
Anantachariyar, Panappakam	1869	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Anantacharulu, P. C., B.A.	1874	3	Public Prosecutor and Govt. Pleader, Bellary.
10 Anantanarayana Aiyar, K. N., B.A.	1889	3	
Anantanarayana Aiyar, S.A., B.A.	1879	2	High Court Vakil, Negapatam.
Anantanarayanan, Srinivasa, B.A.	1869	3	First Grade Pleader, Madura.
Anantan Nayar, Tekkanmar Vittel, B.A.	1882	2	District Munsiff, Shernad, Malabar.
Anantarama Aiyar, A. N., B.A.	1884	2	District Munsiff, Calicut.

Name.	Year.	Class	Occupation.
Anantarama Aiyar, A. R., B.A.	1888	3	Asst. Inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue.
Anantarama Aiyar, Rasipuram, B.A.	1888	3	First Grade Pleader, Salem.
Anantarama Aiyar, Tarur Aiyar	1892	2	
Anantasadasiva Aiyar, V., B.A.	1889	3	
Anantasubrahmanya Aiyar, S.	1867	3	High Court Vakil.
20 Annaswami Aiyar, A., B.A.,	1880	3	District Munsiff, Panur, Malabar District.
Annaswami Aiyar, Pattukottai, B.A.	1883	3	Judge, Chief Court, Pudukota.
Annaswami Aiyar, R., B.A.	1888	3	
Appadurai Aiyar, Krishna, B.A.	1889	3	Vakil, High Court, Trivandrum.
Appadurai Aiyar, M., B.A.	1876	3	High Court Vakil, and Govt. Pleader, Tinnevely.
Appaswami Aiyar, Ganapati Subha, B.A.	1889	3	Clerk, Revenue Board, Land Revenue.
Appu Nedungadi, T. M., B.A.	1888	3	First Grade Pleader, Calicut.
Arunachala Aiyar, Adiyur Ramasesha	1892	2	
Babu Rau, U.	1869	2	District Munsiff, Udipi, S. Canara.
Balaji Rau, P., B.A.	1868	3	Yogi.
30 Balaji Rau, R.	1869	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S., B.A.	1886	2	do. Coimbatore.
Balarama Rau, Canchi, B.A.	1890	3	Clerk, Revenue Board, Settlement, &c.
Basavaradhya, Bichanahalli, B.A.	1889	3	Ag. District Munsiff, Chikkaballapur.
Bhashyachariyar, V., B.A.	1885	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Bashyan Aiyangar, Vanbakkam, B.A.	1869	1	do. & Member of the Legis. Council, Madras.
Chandrasekharam, Kumbakonam	1892	2	
Chandrasekharayya, Krishnappa, B.A.	1889	3	
Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A.	1863	3	Retired from Travancore Service, Jaffna.
Chellaya Pillai, C., B.A.	1879	2	High Court Vakil, Kadapa.
40 Chelva Aiyangar, Nuggihalli, B.A.	1883	3	do. Rajahmundry.

Chengalva Varadaya, V., B.A.	1887	3	Pleader, District Court, Tinnevely.
Cheriyar, Punnoos, B.A.	1891	2	Advocate, Bangalore.
Chinnaswami Aiyar, V., B.A.	1895	3	District Munsiff, Udumalpet.
D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus A., B.A.	1890	3	
Desikachariyar, K., B.A.	1884	2	
Desikachariyar, Nadadur V., M.A.	1892	3	
Desikachariyar, Tirumalai, B.A.	1891	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Desikachariyar, V. C., B.A.	1886	3	do. Tinnevely.
Devadas, Muttaya David, B.A.	1891	3	Sub-Registrar, Mudabidre, S. Canara.
Devappa Punja, Attavar, B.A.	1886	3	Auditor, Board of Revenue (Sep. Rev.).
Deva Rau, Mudabidri, B.A.	1891	3	First Grade Pleader, S. Canara.
D'Souza, John Francis, B.A.	1891	2	District Munsiff, Sivaganga, Madura District.
Daraiswami Aiyangar, S., B.A.	1875	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Daraiswami Mudaliyar, Pondicherry, B.A.	1890	3	Munsiff, Alleppy, Travancore.
Eapen, Joseph, B.A.	1883	3	High Court Vakil, Vellore.
Etirajulu Mudaliyar, T., B.A.	1885	3	District Munsiff of Kanigiri, Nellore District.
Etirajulu Nayudu, Rautu, B.A.	1885	3	Vakil, Mysore.
Evers, Josiah	1870	3	Ver. Record-keeper, Collector's Office, S. Canara.
Fernandes, Victor Manuel, B.A.	1881	3	<i>Vide</i> M. L. list.
Fernandez, Joseph Custodius, B.A.	1886	3	Barrister-at-Law, Madura.
Fisher, R.	1862	2	
Ganapati Aiyar, Kattuputtur S., B.A.	1888	3	Advocate, High Court, Bangalore.
Garudachariyar, Bindiganavale, B.A.	1886	3	High Court Vakil, Tinnevely.
Gnanayar Nadar, Jesudasan Solomon, B.A.	1888	3	do. Madras.
Gopalachariyar, Mandayam A., B.A.	1891	3	Sub-Judge, Tinnevely.
Gopalachariyar, S., B.A.	1876	2	District Munsiff, Bellary.
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore, B.A.	1877	3	Deputy Collector, Coimbatore.
Gopalan Nayar, Taravattu, B.A.	1882	3	
Gopala Rau, Casikar, B.A.	1888	3	

Name.	Year.	Class.	Occupation.
70 Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A. ....	1876	3	Munsiff and Magistrate, Mercara.
Gopalaswami Aiyangar, Sessa Aiyangar, B.A. ....	1889	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Govinda Menon, K. Pokkavil, B.A. ....	1886	3	do.
Govinda Nambiyar, Bemplassherri, B.A. ....	1891	2	do.
Govinda Pillai, A., B.A. ....	1873	3	Ag. Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
Govindaraghava Aiyar, Lalapet A., B.A. ....	1889	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Grant, Willie ....	1868	2	Barrister-at-Law and Crown Prosecutor, Madras.
Gurumurti, P., B.A. ....	1874	3	District Munsiff, Cuddalore.
Guruswami Chettiyar, Salla, B.A. ....	1888	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Hannumanta Rau, Cadapanattam ....	1892	2	Apprentice-at-law.
80 Harihara Aiyar, N., B.A. ....	1889	3	
Jagannatha Aiyar, Gopala, B.A. ....	1890	3	
Jagarau, Maridas Pillai, B.A. ....	1870	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Jambulinga Mudaliyar, Carunguli, B.A. ....	1880	3	vide M. L. list.
Jayarama Aiyar, Tattaiyar Easvara, B.A. ....	1889	3	Advocate, Chief Court, Mysore.
Jayaramachandra Aiyar, L. A. ....	1892	3	
Jivaji Gopala Gondekar, T., B.A. ....	1891	2	
Joseph Satya Nadar, B.A. ....	1889	3	Headmaster, S. P. G. School, Vepery, Madras.
Kachapesvara Aiyar, A. ....	1870	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Kalyanakrishna Aiyar, T. A., B.A. ....	1886	2	
Kalyanarama Aiyar, Sabhapati, B.A. ....	1883	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K., B.A. ....	1875	2	do. Tanjore.
Kanesan, J. ....	1869	3	do. Berhampore.
Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B.A. ....	1877	3	Superintendent of Post Offices, Calicut.
Kannan Nambiyar, Manikot ....	1892	3	
Kannan Nayar, Valliyil ....	1892	2	

100	Kannayya, Codur Venkata, B.A.	1890	3	High Court Vakil, Coimbatore.
	Kasturiranga Aiyangar S., B.A.	1884	2	do. Tellicherry.
	Kelappa Kurup, Paloli Kappalli, B.A.	1884	2	do. Ernakulam.
	Kochunni Menon, V. K., B.A.	1884	3	First Grade Pleader, Ganjam.
	Kodandarama Aiyar, K. S., B.A.	1887	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
	Kodandarama Aiyar, T. P., B.A.	1887	3	First Class Clerk, High Court.
	Kodandaramanjulu Nayudu, G., B.A.	1888	3	Attaché, Dewan's Office, Trivandrum.
	Krishna Aiyangar, N., B.A.	1891	3	First Grade Pleader, Tinnevely.
	Krishna Aiyar, A. R., B.A.	1885	3	High Court Vakil, Kumbakonam.
	Krishna, Aiyar, V., B.A.	1877	2	
	Krishna Aiyar, V. Ramaswami, B.A.	1888	3	High Court Vakil, Mangalore.
	Krishna Bhat, Ullal, Chavadi, B.A.	1884	3	
	Krichna Kurup, Komat K., B.A.	1888	3	
	Krishnamachariyar, Comandur R., B.A.	1891	3	High Court Vakil, Haidarabad (Deccan).
110	Krishnamachariyar, G., B.A.	1889	3	do. Madras.
	Krishnamachariyar, Kunnatur, B.A.	1886	3	do. do.
	Krishnamachariyar, Mannargudi, B.A.	1887	3	Calicut.
	Krishna Menon, Karimpatta, B.A.	1890	3	Third Judge, Appeal Court, Cochin.
	Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett, B.A.	1876	3	Judge, Chief Court, Mysore.
	Krishnamurthi, P. N.	1870	3	First Grade Pleader, Cuddalore.
	Krishnamurthi Ran, Vriddhachalam, B.A.	1887	3	Sub-Judge, Calicut.
	Krishnan, E. K.	1869	3	
	Krishnan Nambiyar, Ninkilari	1892	3	First Grade Pleader, Salem.
	Krishna Ran, Bhavani, B.A.	1888	3	
120	Krishna Ran, Gollarkeri	1892	3	Bench Clerk, High Court.
	Krishna Ran, Madhava Gopal, B.A.	1886	2	Personal Assistant Dy. Collr., South Arcot.
	Krishna Ran, Pallo, B.A.	1890	3	Assistant Commissioner, Mysore.
	Krishna Ran, P. S., B.A.	1883	3	Munsiff, Shenkotah, Travancore.
	Krishna Ran, Tanjore Venkoba, B.A.	1882	3	

Name.	Year.	Class.	Occupation.
180 Narasimbesvara Sarma, Bayya	1892	2	
Narayana Aiyengar, Nathamuni	1892	3	
Narayana Aiyar, P. N., B.A.	1882	3	High Court Vakil, Madura.
Narayana Aiyar, V. G., B.A.	1886	3	First Grade Pleader, Elore.
Narayana Aiyar, V. Samu	1892	3	
Narayanachariyar, Pattangi, M.A.	1888	3	Sub-Registrar, Tindivanam, S. Arcot.
Narayana Kurup, Tirumangalat C., B.A.	1886	3	
Narayana Marar, Kottilil, B.A.	1885	3	Civil and Sessions Judge, Trichur.
Narayana Menon, Kantanatta, B.A.	1888	3	Vakil, High Court, Trivandrum.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Ayilyat, B.A.	1889	3	
Narayana Rau, Kalle, B.A.	1884	2	[Coll., Madras. High Court Vakil, Madras, and First Asst. Prof., Law
Narayana Rau, Karnad, B.A.	1891	3	
Narayana Sastryar, K., B.A.	1888	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Narayanawami Aiyar, A., B.A.	1876	3	do. do.
Narayanawami Aiyar, Angarai K.	1892	2	
Narayanawami Aiyar, M. S., B.A.	1884	3	High Court Vakil.
Narayanawami Aiyar, Melur M. S., B.A.	1879	2	do.
Narayanawami Aiyar, S., B.A.	1889	3	First Grade Pleader, Tinnevely.
Narayanawami Aiyar, V., B.A.	1884	3	Dist. Munsiff, Tiruvalur, Tanjore District.
Narayanawami Aiyar, Valadi V.	1892	2	
Natesa Aiyar, K., B.A.	1891	3	
Natesa Aiyar, P. R., B.A.	1884	2	High Court Vakil, Tinnevely.
Padmanabhachar, Coimbatore M., B.A.	1886	3	do. Coimbatore.
Padmanabha Menon, K. P., B.A.	1884	3	do. Ernakulam.
Palaniswami Pillai, Tenuur S., B.A.	1890	3	Accountant, Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.
Palpu Pillai, Tanu, B.A.	1892	2	

Panchapagesan, T., B.A.	1885	3	Ag. Magisterial Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Madura.
Panchapagesa Sastriyar, B., B.A.	1889	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Panduranga Mudaliyar, Singari, B.A.	1888	3	do. Cuddalore.
Parasuraman, A. S., B.A.	1891	2	
210 Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M. A., B.A.	1891	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M. O., M.A.	1879	3	<i>vide</i> M. L. list.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, S., B.A.	1862	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Parthasarathi Chettyar, C., B.A.	1890	3	do. do.
Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R., B.A.	1877	2	do. do.
Pattabhiram Rau, S.A., B.A.	1890	3	Sub-Registrar, Dharmapuri, Salem District.
Puttanna, Ramasamudram, B.A.	1887	3	
Raghavan Nambiyar, Bempalaseri K., B.A.	1891	3	High Court Vakil, Ganjam.
Raghava Rau, Gade, B.A.	1886	3	Pleader, District Court, North Arcot.
Raghavayya, B. C., B.A.	1890	3	District Munsiff, Karnul.
220 Raghavendra Rau, Doddi, B.A.	1882	3	
Raghavendra Rau, Hindupur, B.A.	1889	3	Palace Tutor, Mysore.
Raghavendra Rau, Purna, B.A.	1891	3	1st Grade Revenue Inspector, Tanjore.
Raghunandan, S., B.A.	1889	3	
Raghunathan, Vajhula	1892	3	
Raghunatha Rau, P. Krishna Rau, B.A.	1891	3	District Munsiff, Karkal, S. Canara.
Raghunathayya, Sujir, B.A.	1877	3	5th Class Clerk, Acct.-Genl.'s Office.
Rajagopala Aiyar, A., B.A.	1890	3	Ag. Ver. Hd. Clerk, Collr.'s Office, Tinnevely.
Rajagopala Aiyar, T. N., B.A.	1889	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Rajagopalachariyar, Panappakkam, B.A.	1884	2	Ag. Head Assistant Collector, Malabar.
230 Rajagopalachariyar, Perungavur, M.A.	1884	2	
Rajagopalachariyar, Srivilimedu	1892	2	
Rajagopalachariyar, V., B.A.	1873	3	Dy. Collector, Trichinopoly.
Rajagopalan, K., B.A.	1891	2	
Rajagopala Pillai, C., B.A.	1887	3	



Name.	Year.	Class.	Occupation.
Rajaram Rau, S., B.A.	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Rama Aiyar, B.K., B.A.	1889	3	do. Tinnevely.
Ramachandra Aiyar, A.	1869	3	Judge, Chief Court, Mysore.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Candadai, B.A.	1869	3	First Grade Pleader, Cuddalore.
Ramachandra Aiyar, L. S., B.A.	1886	3	High Court Vakil, Trichinopoly.
Ramachandra Aiyar, S., B.A.	1887	3	Translator, District Court, North Malabar. [Madras.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. R., B.A.	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Madras, and 3rd Asst. Prof., Law Coll., do. Tanjore.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V.	1868	2	4th Class Schl. Insp. of Police, Trichinopoly.
Ramachandran, V., B.A.	1891	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Ramachandra Rau, C. V., B.A.	1884	3	Ag. Civil and Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.
Ramachandra Rau, M. K., B.A.	1882	3	Ag. Sub-Collector, Madura.
Ramachandra Rau, P.	1867	3	High Court Vakil, Madras, and Senior Prof., Law Coll., [Madras.
Ramachandra Rau Sahib, C.	1870	3	District Munsiff, Chittoor, N. Arcot.
Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B.A.	1874	3	First Grade Pleader, Trichinopoly.
Ramachandra Rau, Trichinopoly, B.A.	1883	3	High Court Vakil, Tanjore.
Ramachandra Rau, T. R.	1892	3	Estate Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
Ramachandra Rau, Venkata, B.A.	1879	2	3rd Class Inspector of Police, Ganjam.
Ramachandra Rayar, A., B.A.	1889	3	High Court Vakil, Tinnevely.
Ramadass, Bachu Venkata, B.A.	1886	3	High Court Vakil, Tinnevely.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R., B.A.	1874	3	Civil and Sessions Judge, Alleppy.
Ramalinga Aiyar, C. S., B.A.	1879	3	High Court Vakil, Tellicherry.
Raman, Panangatan, B.A.	1886	3	do. Madras.
Raman Menon, Kizhakepat Palat, B.A.	1890	3	do. do.
Raman Menon, Porumpulavil P., B.A.	1888	3	
Raman Menon, Vallikat, B.A.	1891	3	
260 Raman Nayar, Vatarat, B.A.	1891	2	

1892	2	Ramanna, Bindiganavale	First Grade Pleader, Tinnevely.
1890	3	Ramanuja Aiyangar, S., B.A.	Principal, Maharajah's College, Vijayanagaram.
1884	2	Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi, M.A.	
1891	3	Ramanujachariyar, Palayanur, B.A.	
1868	3	Ramanujachariyar, T. S.	
1888	3	Ramanujaeswami, Nyayapati, B.A.	High Court Wakil, Madras.
1886	3	Rama Rau, K. P., B.A.	First Grade Pleader, Ganjam.
1896	2	Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B.A.	
1875	3	Ramasubha Aiyar, S., B.A.	High Court Wakil, Madras.
1892	3	Ramaswamayya, Yanamandram, B.A.	do. Madura.
1883	3	Ramaswami Aiyangar, S., B.A.	Apprentice-at-Law.
1884	3	Ramaswami Aiyar, E. S., B.A.	District Munsiff, Tiruvadi, Tanjore District.
1889	3	Ramaswami Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar, B.A.	High Court Wakil, Salem.
1874	3	Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B.A.	Sirkar Wakil, Zilla Court, Quilon.
1892	3	Ramaswami Aiyar, Nangapalli	Assistant Commissioner, Mysore.
1891	3	Ramaswami Aiyar, Narayana, B.A.	
1892	3	Ramaswami Aiyar, N. Krishna	
1890	3	Ramaswami Aiyar, Subha Aiyar, B.A.	
1884	2	Ramaswami Aiyar, Swami Aiyar, B.A.	Munsiff, Aripad, Travancore.
1886	3	Ramayya, Jayanti, B.A.	Tahsildar of Yernagudem.
1889	3	Ramayya, Nishtala, B.A.	First Grade Pleader, Vizagapatam.
1878	3	Rangachariyar, Punja, Attavar, B.A.	High Court Wakil, Mangalore.
1884	3	Rangachariyar, Chakravarti, B.A.	do. Masulipatam.
1884	3	Rangachariyar, Comandur, B.A.	do. Madras.
1882	3	Rangachariyar, D. S., B.A.	do. Madura.
1890	3	Rangachariyar, Tiruvenkata, B.A.	do. Madras.
1879	2	Rangachariyar, Tiruvellore Tattai, B.A.	District Munsiff, Paramagudi, Madura District.
1885	3	Rangachariyar, Vanbakkam, B.A.	First Grade Pleader, Tinnevely.
1888	3	Rangachariyar, Vaubakkam, B.A.	High Court Wakil, Madras.

Name.	Year.	Class.	Occupation.
290 Ranganatha Aiyar, S., B.A.	1891	2	
Ranganatham, Salem	1892	3	
Ranganatha Rau, Pudukota V., B.A.	1889	3	High Court Vakil, Pudukota.
Ranganathanujam, T., B.A.	1890	3	do. Madras.
Ranga Rau, Raghunatha Rau, B.A.	1889	3	do.
Ranga Rau, Vuppalam, B.A.	1879	2	District Munsiff, Nandyal, Kurnool District.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, A., B.A.	1874	3	Comptroller to the Mysore Government.
Rangaswami Aiyar, S. T., B.A.	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Trichinopoly.
Ratnam Naidu, M. V., B.A.	1886	2	do. Rajahmundry.
Rayiru Nambiyar, Vayakara, B.A.	1888	3	do. Madras.
Rozario, John Leonard, B.A.	1870	3	do. Tellicherry.
Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B.A.	1881	3	<i>Vide</i> M. L. list.
Sadasiva Rau, Tandalam, B.A.	1886	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Sambamurti, Appa Dikshitar, B.A.	1887	3	do.
Sambasiva Aiyar, N., B.A.	1885	3	do. Tinnevely.
Sambasivan, K. S., B.A.	1890	3	do. Calicut.
Sankarakumar Pillai, S., B.A.	1890	3	Acting Munsiff, Krishnapuram, Travancore.
Sankara Menon, Ambat	1892	3	
Sankara Menon, Karimpatte, B.A.	1886	3	
Sankara Menon, K. P., B.A.	1881	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Sankaranarayana Sastry V., B.A.	1889	3	
Sankara Nayar, Chettur, B.A.	1879	2	High Court Vakil, and Member of the Legis. Council, [Madras.
Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A.	1874	3	District Munsiff, Poonamallee.
Satakopa Aiyangar, R., B.A.	1878	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Satakopa Nayudu, P. N., B.A.	1888	3	
Sesha Aiyangar, Padmanabha	1892	3	

...	1892	3	Apprentice-in-Law.
Sesha Aiyar, K. G.	1892	3	
Sesha Aiyar, Pennattur	1888	3	
Sesha Aiyar, P. S., B.A.	1890	3	
Seshachariyar, Vanakkam C., B.A.	1885	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Seeshagiri Aiyar, T. V., B.A.	1886	3	do.
Seeshagiri Rau, Duriseti, B.A.	1892	3	
Sitaramau, C. Subharama	1886	3	
Sivagnana Mudaliyar, P. Manikka, B.A.	1891	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Sivagurunatha Chettiyyar, G. S., B.A.	1889	3	
Sivarama Aiyar, Kumarapuram A., B.A.	1892	3	
Sivaramakrishna Sarma, C. S.	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Sivaswami Aiyar, P. S., B.A.	1889	3	do.
Somasundaram Pillai, N. A. V., B.A.	1882	3	District Court Vakil, Trinnevelly.
Sridhara Rau, Trichinopoly, B.A.	1888	3	Offg. District Munsiff, Yedahalli, Mysore.
Srikantesvara Aiyar, Calapatti, B.A.	1891	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K., B.A.	1886	3	
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T., B.A.	1886	3	
Srinivasa Aiyar, Annadurai, Aiyar, B.A.	1888	3	High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly.
Srinivasakam Pillai, John Thomas, B.A.	1879	2	do.
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A.	1891	3	Vide M. L. list.
Srinivasan, C. K., B.A.	1892	3	
Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, K.	1885	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Srinivasa Ragavachariyar, C. E., B.A.	1892	3	
Srinivasa Rau, Erode S.	1880	3	Deputy Collector, Melur, Madura District.
Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur, B.A.	1890	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Sriramulu, Rangavajjala, B.A.	1882	2	do.
Srirangachariyar, M. E., B.A.	1892	3	
Subbanna, Balepur	1892	2	
Subharama Aiyar, L. Aiyadurai	1892	2	

Name.	Year.	Class.	Occupation.
Subha Ran, Annambal, B.A.	1876	2	High Court Vakil, Mangalore.
Subha Ran, Nyapati, B.A.	1879	2	do. Rajahmundry.
Subharan Nayudn, Makarla V., B.A.	1881	3	do. do.
Subharayulu Reddiyar, Agaram, B.A.	1878	3	do. Cuddalore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. A. V.	1892	3	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Candadai, B.A.	1885	3	Adtl. District Munsiff, Tinnevely.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, G. S., B.A.	1888	3	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Ialagudi R., B.A.	1890	3	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, N., B.A.	1869	2	Barrister-at-Law, Judge, Court of Small Causes, [Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P., B.A.	1885	2	Vakil, High Court, Trivandrum.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. K., B.A.	1883	3	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S.	1868	2	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S., B.A.	1885	2	do. do.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Tittakudi, B.A.	1885	2	do. Salem.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, V.	1869	2	do. do.
Subrahmanya Pillai, V.	1861	2	First Judge, Appeal Court, Cochin.
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Kalpati R.	1892	3	
Subrahmanyan, Varanasi, B.A.	1884	3	District Munsiff, Ongole, Nellore District.
Subrahmanyan, C. S., B.A.	1889	3	High Court Vakil, Bellary.
Subrahmanyan, R., B.A.	1889	3	do. Madras.
Sundara Aiyar, P. R., B.A.	1886	2	do. do.
Sundaram, A., B.A.	1889	3	
Sundaram, S., B.A.	1879	2	High Court Vakil, Tanjore.
Sundaram Aiyar, Madura S., B.A.	1888	3	
Sundaram Aiyar, T., B.A.	1888	3	
Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V., B.A.	1872	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.

Suryanarayana, Balajapalli, B.A.	1887	3	First Grade Pleader, Vizagapatam.
Suryanarayana Rau, Valluri, B.A., L.T.	1888	2	<i>Vide</i> L. T. list.
Swamikkan, Lewis Dominic, M.A.	1891	2	Treasury Dy. Collector, Karnul.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V., B.A.	1881	3	Additional District Munsiff, Trichinopoly.
Swaminatha Bavaji Pant, B.A.	1880	3	Karbar, Chinnaramanai Jaghir, Pudukota.
Swaminathan, S., B.A.	1886	3	Judge, Chief Court, Pudukota.
Swaminatha Sastryar, S., B.A.	1882	3	High Court Vakil, Tanjore.
Swaminatha Sastryar, S. A., B.A.	1886	3	First Grade Pleader, Tanjore.
Syed Nizamuddin, B.A.	1889	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Tamotharam Pillai, Chittur W., B.A.	1871	3	Retired from Pudukota Service, Madras.
Tangavelu Chettiyar, Maippedu, B.A.	1890	3	
Thompson, Reginald	1864	3	Barrister-at-Law, Tinnevely.
Timmakrishna Rau, Hurli, B.A.	1885	3	District Munsiff, Kolar, Mysore.
Tirumalachariyar, M., B.A.	1868	2	District Munsiff, Kulitalai, Trichinopoly District.
Tirumalachariyar, S., B.A.	1878	3	High Court Vakil, Trivandrum.
Tirumalacharulu, B.	1870	3	Deputy Commissioner, Chittaldrug District.
Tirumalaiswami Chettiyar, S.	1892	3	
Tirunarayana Chariyar, M. A., B.A.	1878	3	District Munsiff, Chittaldrug, Mysore.
Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A.	1867	2	Dewan of Cochin.
Tiruvenkatachariyar, C. R., B.A.	1890	3	
Tyagaraja Aiyar, S., B.A.	1890	3	
Tyagarajan, T. S.	1892	2	
Vaidyanathan, M. K., B.A.	1887	2	Assistant to the Prof. of Mathematics, Trivandrum Coll.
Valliyanda Mudaliyar, A., B.A.	1885	3	
Vapuchi Maraikayar, Wutmansa, S. M.	1892	2	
Varadaraja Sarma, L. V., B.A.	1890	3	Sub-Inspector, Salt & Abkari Revenue.
Varadarajulu Chettiyar, Sundur, B.A.	1891	3	
Varadarajulu Nayudu, Tamarapakkam, B.A.	1889	3	Acting Munsiff, Peddapur.
Varada Rau, Tummalapalli, B.A.	1883	1	Assistant Collector, Malabar.

Name.	Year.	Class.	Occupation.
400 Venkatachalam, Chitrapu, B.A. ....	1888	3	
Venkatachala Mudaliyar, Bhavani, B.A. ....	1890	3	First Grade Pleader, Coimbatore.
Venkatalingam, Koralla, B.A. ....	1889	3	High Court Vakil, Cocanada.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Mutuswami, B.A. ....	1887	3	
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A. ....	1876	3	District Munsiff, Valangiman, Tanjore District.
Venkatarama Aiyar, T. V., B.A. ....	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Nellore.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Coimbatore C., B.A. ....	1891	2	
Venkataramana Aiyar, Esvara, B.A. ....	1888	3	First Grade Pleader, Salem.
Venkataramana Aiyar, S. Subbarayar, B.A. ....	1889	3	
Venkataramadas, Siram, B.A. ....	1886	3	Dy. Collector, General Duty, Cambam.
Venkatarama Sarma, E., B.A. ....	1890	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Venkataramayya, W. L., B.A. ....	1891	3	First Grade Pleader, Nellore.
Venkataramayya Chettiyar, M., B.A. ....	1890	3	High Court Vakil, Ganjam.
Venkataramayya Chettiyar, M., B.A. ....	1884	3	High Court Vakil, Madras and Bangalore.
Venkataramayya Chettiyar, M., B.A. ....	1889	3	
Venkata Rau, Bulusu, B.A. ....	1889	3	
Venkata Rau, Uttankarai, B.A. ....	1891	2	First Grade Pleader, Salem.
Venkatashubha Aiyar, Tandalam, B.A. ....	1889	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.
Venkatashubha Rau, Rentala, B.A. ....	1884	2	do.
Venkatashubrahmanya Aiyar, K., B.A. ....	1891	2	do.
420 Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S. ....	1869	2	Vide M. L. list.
Venkatesan, R., B.A. ....	1873	2	High Court Vakil, Tanjore.
Venkoba Rau, Kolar, B.A. ....	1886	3	
Venkoba Rau, Doddji, B.A. ....	1884	2	District Munsiff, Markapur, Kurnool District.
Virabhadra Mudaliyar, T., B.A. ....	1890	3	
Viraghava Aiyangar, R., B.A. ....	1890	3	Vakil, High Court, Trivandrum.

Viraghavachariyar, S. T.	...	1892	2	Vakil, High Court, Trivandrum.
Viraswami Aiyar, D. K., B.A.	...	1890	3	First Grade Pleader, Cuddalore.
Visvanatha Aiyar, K. P., B.A.	...	1878	3	High Court Vakil, Madras.

## MASTERS OF LAWS.

Fernandez, Joseph Custodius, B.A.	...	1891	3	District Munsiff, Shiyali.
Jambulinga Mudaliyar, C., B.A.	..	1885	3	High Court Vakil, Kadapa.
Narahari Rau, T.	...	1871	3	District Judge, Nandidrug Division.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M. O., M.A.	...	1881	3	Advocate, High Court, Madras.
Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B.A.	...	1886	3	District Munsiff, Ariyalur.
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A.	...	1881	3	Pleader, District Court, Tinnevely.
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S., B.A.	...	1870	3	Retired from Mysore Service, Bangalore.

## LICENTIATES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Amirtaswami Pillai, Pondicherry D.S....	1885	2	Assistant to the District Surgeon, Rajahmundry.
Appaya, Koravanda Muthanna	1881	2	Sanitary Officer, Bangalore.
Arunukham Pillai, Venkatachalam	1890	2	
Ayachi Annal	1890	2	Assistant Surgeon, Bangalore.
Bartley, James St. Clair DeButts	1885	2	
Bellieappa, Pundanda Medaya	1890	2	
Berry, Alfred Eugene	1891	2	
Bowers, Michael	1886	2	Military Assistant Apothecary.
Carroll, Charles Robert	1885	1	Assistant Professor, Nizam's Medical College.
Chalke, Edmund Lerode	1882	2	Assistant to the District Surgeon, Bellary.
Chandrasekhara Mundaliyar, Saidapet	1887	2	Apothecary, Civil Dispensary, Tricalore, S. Arcot.
Chester, Richard William	1887	2	Civil Apothecary.
Chinnayya Pillai, Arunaalam V.	1885	2	Medical Practitioner, Ceylon.



Name.	Year.	Class.	Occupation.
Contractor, Hormusji Navroji	1880	2	Medical Practitioner, Bombay.
Dadabhoj Pestonjee Banajee	1882	2	do.
Dossabhoy Nowrojee	1886	2	Assistant Surgeon, Chittoor, N. Arcot.
De Sa, Vincent Philip	1885	2	Medical Practitioner, Goa.
DeSilva, Godfrey Francis	1887	2	Sub-Assistant Apothecary.
D'Rosario, Lucien Innocent	1887	2	Apothecary, Ootacamund.
20 Edalji Beramji Shroff	1879	2	Private Practitioner, Bombay.
Ekambaram Pillai, Tanjore	1891	2	
Ganapati, Codanda Ponnappa	1883	2	Assistant to the District Surgeon, Kadapa.
Gonsalves, Benjamin Franklin	1886	2	Assistant Surgeon.
Harris, James	1891	2	Medical Practitioner, Madras.
Harrocks, Oswald	1891	2	
Hesterlow, Alfred John	1884	2	Assistant Surgeon, Madras Service.
Hillier, Edgar Joseph	1887	2	
Hollingsworth, Robert Archibald	1888	2	Practitioner.
Kaikhusrü Jivanji Pestonji	1888	2	
30 Kannan, Charkeith Kunji	1886	2	Apothecary, Civil Dispensary, Manjeri.
Kelly, James Leonard	1886	2	Civil Apothecary.
Kelly, John Abraham	1883	2	Indian Medical Service, Burma.
Kenny, W. Thomas	1886	2	Civil Apothecary, Lying-in Hospital.
Khaja Latifuddin	1889	2	do. Madras Service.
Koman, Malikayil C.	1887	2	Civil Apothecary.
Krishna Rau, Baindur	1888	2	1st Class Hospital Assistant, Arsikere.
Krishna Rau, Hatiyengadi	1887	2	Civil Apothecary.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Pokala	1891	2	
Kunju Nedungadi, Talakkodi Madattil	1890	2	Assistant Demonstrator, Medical College, Madras.

40	Kuryan, Kayyalakattu M.	1887	2	Apothecary, Travancore Service.
...	Lafrenais, Charles Arthur	1880	1	Assistant to the District Surgeon, Calicut.
...	Lakshmanaswami, Gaddan L.	1886	2	Assistant Surgeon, Chittaldrug.
...	Mahoney, Patrick George	1887	2	Practitioner.
...	Margenout, J. G.	1880	2	Medical Practitioner, Ceylon.
...	Masilamani Mudaliyar, Arcot Muttu	1887	2	Apothecary, Periyakulam, Madura.
...	Mathias, Anthony Francis	1887	2	
...	Mhatre, Vethalrao Pandurang	1880	2	Medical Practitioner, Bombay.
...	Muhammad Usman, Nathed	1884	2	Assistant Surgeon, Royapet.
...	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Chittore	1886	2	Assistant to the District Surgeon, Kistna.
50	Nanavati, Jemnadas Premchand	1880	2	Medical Practitioner, Bombay.
...	Narayanawami Aiyar, T. V.	1885	2	Apothecary, Civil Dispensary, Paramagudi.
...	Narayanaswami Nayudu, Tattivarti	1888	2	Assistant, Medical College.
...	Noronha, Avid	1883	2	Assistant to the District Surgeon, South Canara.
...	Noronha, George Gregory	1886	2	Assistant Surgeon, Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.
...	Padmanabhan, P.	1890	2	
...	Patankar, Vitthala Visvanatha	1881	2	Assistant to the District Surgeon, Tanjore.
...	Patrao, Sebastian Martin	1883	2	do.
...	Phillips, Richard Henry	1891	2	Negapatam.
...	Raghavendra Rau, Bangalore D.	1887	2	
60	Rajagopala Mudaliyar, Vellore	1886	2	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore.
...	Rajaram Rau, Conginagar Cavale	1887	2	
...	Raman Dhanatakar	1887	2	Assistant Surgeon, Shimoga.
...	Raman Nambiyar, Kiyathil	1886	2	Civil Apothecary, General Hospital, Madras.
...	Ramanjulu Nayudu, Pasupuleti	1884	2	Hospital Assistant, Taliparamba.
...	Rama Rau, C. B.	1885	2	Assistant Surgeon, Mysore.
...	Rama Rau, Gulvadi	1887	1	Assistant, Medical College.
...	Ramaswami Nayudu, Janakara Venkata.	1891	2	do.
...	Subba Rau, Tanjore	1887	2	Junior Assistant Surgeon, Tripunittura.

Name.	Year.	Class.	Occupation.
Subharaya Mudali, Timiri	1891	2	Medical Practitioner, Bombay.
70 Talpade, Sundar Atmaram	1880	2	<i>Vide</i> M. D. list.
Thummon Sing Hazari, Moharaj	1878	2	Medical Practitioner, Trichinopoly.
Thirumudiswami Pillai, C. M.	1889	2	do. Black Town, Madras.
Vaidisvara Sastriyar, A.	1890	2	Medical Practitioner, Bhangulpore, Bengal.
Van Ingen, Alice Mauricia	1885	2	
Vasudeva Rau, Krishnagiri	1887	2	Apothecary, Travancore Service.
Venkatarama Nayudu, Subhayya	1887	2	
Venkatasubhayya, P.	1887	2	
Venkataswami Nayudu, Gangandram	1886	2	Acting Assistant Surgeon, Vellore.
Verghese, Verghese	1886	2	Apothecary, Civil Dispensary, Badagara.
80 Viranna Nayudu, Pundi	1886	2	Acting Assistant Surgeon, Berhampore.
Watson, Francis Thomas	1886	2	Civil Apothecary, Lying-in Hospital, Madras.
Wells, Florence Gertrude	1889	2	
Xavier, A. F.	1889	2	Civil Apothecary.
Yagnyanarayana, Perumgulum A.	1889	2	Medical Practitioner, Madras.

### BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY.

Ailsworth, M.	1885	2	Assistant to the District Surgeon, Nellore.
Arumukham, T. V.	1887	2	Assistant Surgeon, Mysore.
D'Abreu, Ellen Barbara	1888	2	Medical Practitioner, Madras.
Dhanakoti Raju, W. E.	1868	...	<i>Vide</i> M. D. list.

Gomez, F. D.	1885	2	Apothecary, Trichur, Cochin.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, E. S.	1887	2	Assistant Surgeon, Hassan.
Nailer, H. A. F.	1873	...	Surgeon, Indian Medical Department.
Nanjappa, Tirumalige S.	1888	2	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Chikkamagalur.
Nanjunda Rau, M. C., B.A.	1891	1	Assistant, Madras Medical College.
10 Rangappa, Hattikudur, B.A.	1885	2	Medical Practitioner, Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Wrukere	1889	2	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, St. Martha's Hospital, Banga- [lore.
Staunton, Henry Foster	1881	2	Ag. District Surgeon, Karnul.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, N., M.A.	1888	2	Assistant Surgeon and Chemical Examiner to Govt., [Trivandrum.
Vaidyanatha Sastriyar, A. R., M.A.	1884	2	Assistant Surgeon, Tumkur.

## DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E., M.B. & C.M.	1871	...	Medical Practitioner, Madras.
Rockwood, G.	1872	...	Medical Service, Ceylon.
Thummon Singh Hazari, M., L.M.S.	1884	2	Assistant to the District Surgeon, Cannanore.

## BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Adikesavalu Nayudu, Coka, B.A.	1878	3	Special Duty Deputy Collector, Bellary.
Aiyaswami Aiyar, V., B.A.	1886	3	Temporary Overseer, Ashtagram Channel Division.
Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R.	1876	3	Supervisor, D. P. W., Chingleput District.
D'Cruz, J. E. A.	1885	3	Assistant Lecturer in Surveying, Coll. of Eng., Madras.
Gopala Aiyar, Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A....	1887	2	Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., Madura.

Name.	Year.	Age.	Occupation.
Gopalachariyar, Kombur S.	1888	2	Sub-Assistant, Revenue Survey, No. V. Party.
Gopalakrishna Aiyar, S.	1880	2	Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., Karnul.
Grant, Alfred	1865	3	Deputy Examiner, Railway Accounts.
Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C.	1865	3	Ast. Engr., Tanks & Irrign., Nanjenand, S. Travancore.
10 Krishnamachariyar, S.	1877	3	Sub-Engineer, Periyar Project, Sholavandan.
Krishnan Nayar, Kinatinkare, B.A.	1884	1	
Lacey, Joseph Melville	1888	2	
Lafrenais, J. E.	1875	2	Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., Godavari.
Lakshminarayana Aiyar, S.	1887	3	
Lynn, Edwin George	1871	2	Divisional Engineer, Haidarabad (Deccan).
Mahadeva Sasriyar, C. A., B.A.	1876	2	Assistant Engineer, Belur Range, Mysore.
Nagesvara Aiyar, M. R., B.A.	1884	3	Overseer, D. P. W., Godavari.
Narayana Aiyar, R. V.	1884	2	do.
Nilakanta Sasriyar, A.	1880	3	Supervisor, D. P. W., Kistna.
20 Nityananda Mudaliyar, V., B.A.	1880	2	do. Madura.
Norris, Owen Vincent	1865	2	Officiating Executive Engineer, Mysore District.
Nowroji, Hormusji	1882	2	Assistant to the Sanitary Engineer to Government.
Panchapagesan, A. V., B.A.	1887	2	Assistant Engineer, S. I. R.
Pranatartihara Aiyar, V. R.	1892	3	Apprentice in Engineering.
Pranatartihara Sarma, Narayana Aiyar.	1887	3	Temporary Overseer, Mysore Division.
Raghavachariyar, T. T., B.A.	1876	1	Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., Tinnevely.
Rajagopala Aiyangar, N.	1880	3	Supervisor, D. P. W., Tanjore.
Rajagopalaswami, S.	1892	2	Apprentice in Engineering.
Ramalinga Aiyar, A. V., B.A.	1891	3	do.
30 Rama Ran, Arcot	1865	2	Supervisor, L. F. Board, Malabar.
Rangaswami, V.	1890	3	Assistant Engineer, State Railway, Bezwada.

...	1885	3	Assistant Inspector, Salt and Abkari Department.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, K. R.	1885	3	Executive Engineer, D. P. W., Kistna.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A.	1874	2	Supervisor, D. P. W., Nilgiris.
Saldanha, Sylvester Xavier	1881	2	
Simpson, James Thomas	1869	3	Temporary Overseer, Kadur Division.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.	1888	3	
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R. A., B.A.	1888	2	Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., Godavari.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.	1886	2	
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Vangal T.	1890	3	Controllor in Charge of Palace Establishment, Mysore.
40 Srinivasa Aiyangar, Erode R., B.A.	1871	3	Executive Engineer, D. P. W., Karnul.
Subharaya Aiyar, R. V.	1864	3	Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
Subharayachariyar, Senji	1886	3	Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., Nellore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. A., B.A.	1885	1	Supervisor, D. P. W., Kistna.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T., B.A.	1880	2	Temporary Overseer, Mysore Division.
Sundaram, R. V., B.A.	1887	2	Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., Godavari.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R., B.A.	1877	2	L. F. Engineer, Tinnevely.
Vaikuntam Aiyar, S. E., B.A.	1884	2	
Venkatarama Aiyar, C. S.	1892	3	
50 Venkatarama Aiyar, Gopala Ramaswami.	1889	2	Apprentice in Engineering.
Venkatarama Aiyar, L. D., B.A.	1892	2	
Venkatarama Aiyar, P. A.	1890	2	
Venkataramayya, Sonti, B.A.	1878	3	Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., Ganjam.

## LICENTIATES IN TEACHING.

...	1890	2	Headmaster, L. F. School, Namkal, Salem District.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, K. C. S.	1890	2	Assistant, College of Engineering, Madras.
Bhavaniswami Rau, T. T.	...		

Name.	Year.	Class.	Occupation.
Coombes, Josiah Waters	1889	2	Assistant, Madrasa-i-azam.
Gnanakkan Nadar, Abraham	1888	2	Assistant, S. P. G. High School, Ramnad.
Gnanamuttu, S.	1892	2	Headmaster, F. C. M. H. S., Chingleput.
Raghunathachariyar, G. S.	1892	2	Headmaster, Training School, Tanjore.
Raghunathachariyar, K. R.	1892	2	Asst., Salem College.
Ramanatha Aiyar, T. R.	1887	2	Assistant and Ver. Superintendent, Pachaiyappa's Coll.
Ramanathan, K. B.	1892	2	Headmaster, A. V. High School, Triplicane.
10 Ramaswami Aiyangar, M.	1890	1	Assistant, Noble College, Masulipatan.
Stephen, Yesadian	1892	2	Asst., Caldwell College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, A.	1887	2	Assistant Lecturer, Rajahmundry College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.	1892	1	Ag. 3rd Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. S.	1891	2	Law Student.
Suryanarayana Rau, Valluri	1887	2	Headmaster, Kanara H. S., Mangalore.
Vasudeva Rau, Arkal	1891	2	Ag. 4th Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R.	1889	2	Headmaster, Baptist Mission High School, Ongole.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Kangayam G.	1891	2	
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	1889	2	

*Statement corrected up to 31st March 1892.*

Degrees.	Passed examination for degree.	Graduated.	Graduates deceased.	Graduates at present on the rolls.
Bachelors of Arts	3,067*	2,841	162	2,679
Masters of Arts	73	68	12	56
Bachelors of Laws	493	486	58	428
Masters of Laws	10	10	3	7
Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery	117	88	4	84
Bachelors of Medicine and Masters in Surgery.	21†	18	4	14
Doctors of Medicine	5	5	2	3
Bachelors of Civil Engineering	65	54	1	53
Licentiates in Teaching	31	20	1	19

\* One of these died without receiving the degree.

† Two do.



## BACHELORS OF ARTS.

*I.—Statement showing the number of Bachelors of Arts at present on the rolls in the several optional languages.*

Class.	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Malayalam.	Uriya.	Total.
I ...	26	...	4	...	...	...	33	11	11	17	...	102
II ...	236	3	58	...	4	3	534	123	105	172	...	1,238
III ...	198	4	36	...	7	9	634	167	105	179	...	1,339
Total.	460	7	98	...	11	12	1,201	301	221	368	...	2,679

*II.—Statement showing the number of Bachelors of Arts at present on the rolls in the several optional subjects.*

SUBJECTS.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ...	12	257	208	477
Physical Science ...	7	124	142	273
Logic and Psychology ...	...	38	54	92
Logic and Ethics ...	7	278	344	629
Branch I. ...	19	55	77	151
Do. II.A. ...	15*	131	131	277
Do. II.B. ...	15†	56	44	115
Do. III.B. ...	...	2	1	3
Do. III.C. ...	1	28	19	48
Do. III.D. ...	...	1‡	...	1
Do. IV. ...	16	147	230	393
Do. V. ...	10	121	89	220
Total ...	102	1,238	1,339	2,679

\* One of these also passed in Branch I. in the Second Class.

† „ also passed in Branch I. in the Second Class.

‡ This candidate also passed in Branch III.C. in the First Class.

*III.—Statements showing the number of graduates at present on the rolls from different classes of the population.*

## BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Name.	Brahmins.	Hindus not Brahmins.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadians.	Parsees.	Total.
1858	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1859	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
1860	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1861	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1861-62	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
1862-63	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
1863-64	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	6
1864-65	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	7
1865-66	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
1866-67	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	7
1867-68	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	6
1868-69	17	5	...	3	1	...	...	26
1869-70	19	4	1	2	3	...	...	29
1870-71	16	4	1	1	3	...	...	25
1871-72	32	9	2	4	3	...	...	50
1872-73	13	6	...	5	2	...	...	26
1873-74	22	6	2	4	6	...	...	40
1874-75	31	9	1	3	2	...	...	46
1875-76	43	7	...	5	5	...	...	60
1876-77	42	13	1	1	5	...	...	62
1877-78	33	11	...	2	3	...	...	49
1878-79	82	22	1	4	21	...	...	130
1879-80	38	21	...	4	10	1	...	74
1880-81	78	18	1	...	10	...	...	107
1881-82	92	29	...	3	14	...	...	138
1882-83	69	17	3	3	11	3	...	106
1883-84	116	30	1	2	4	...	...	153
1884-85	96	39	...	4	18	2	...	159
1885-86	111	24	1	...	10	3	...	149
1886-87	112	24	3	3	8	1	...	151
1887-88	130	33	...	3	15	4	...	185
1888-89	166	50	1	3	14	2	...	236
1889-90	120	32	...	1	13	2	...	168
1890-91	148	40	2	...	15	2	1	208
1891-92	184	40	2	1	32	...	1	260
Total	1,836	502	26	61	232	20	2	2,679

## MASTERS OF ARTS.

YEAR.	Brahmins.	Hindus not Brahmins.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Total.
1869-70	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1874-75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1875-76	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1876-77	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1878-79	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
1879-80	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
1880-81	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
1881-82	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	5
1882-83	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1883-84	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1884-85	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	7
1885-86	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	8
1886-87	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
1887-88	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
1888-89	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1889-90	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
1890-91	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
1891-92	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	32	10	2	4	7	1	...	56

## BACHELORS OF LAWS.

1860	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1861	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1861-62	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
1862-63	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1863-64	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1864-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865-66	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1866-67	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
1867-68	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
1868-69	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
1869-70	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	7
Carried over	24	5	2	3	2	...	...	36

## BACHELORS OF LAWS—continued.

YEAR.	Brahmins.	Hindus not Brahmins.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadians.	Parses.	Total.
Brought over ...	24	5	2	3	2	...	...	36
1870-71 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1871-72 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
1872-73 ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
1873-74 ...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
1874-75 ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1875-76 ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
1876-77 ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
1877-78 ...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
1878-79 ...	11	4	...	1	1	...	...	17
1879-80 ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
1880-81 ...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	6
1881-82 ...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	11
1882-83 ...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
1883-84 ...	26	5	...	...	...	...	...	31
1884-85 ...	16	5	...	...	2	...	...	23
1885-86 ...	22	12	...	...	1	...	...	35
1886-87 ...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	15
1887-88 ...	24	11	...	...	2	...	...	37
1888-89 ...	36	8	...	...	2	2	...	43
1889-90 ...	21	9	...	1	1	...	...	32
1890-91 ...	28	6	...	...	5	...	...	39
1891-92 ...	38	8	...	...	...	1	...	47
Total ...	312	87	2	6	18	3	...	428
MASTERS OF LAWS.								
1869-70 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1870-71 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
1884-85 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1885-86 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1890-91 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	7

## LICENTIATES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

YEAR.	Brahmins.	Hindus not Brahmins.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadians.	Parsees.	Total.
1878-79	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1879-80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1880-81	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	6
1881-82	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1882-83	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
1883-84	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	4
1884-85	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
1885-86	2	1	...	5	2	...	...	10
1886-87	...	7	...	5	...	...	1	13
1887-88	7	5	...	5	2	...	...	19
1888-89	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4
1889-90	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	5
1890-91	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	6
1891-92	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	8
Total	13	29	3	22	10	2	5	84

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY.								
1868-69	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1873-74	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1881-82	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1884-85	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1885-86	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
1887-88	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
1888-89	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
1889-90	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1891-92	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	5	3	1	3	2	...	...	14

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.								
1871-72	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1872-73	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1884-85	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3

## BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

YEAR.	Brahmins.	Hindus not Brahmins.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parses.	Total.
1863-64	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1864-65	1	1	...	2	...	...	4
1868-69	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1870-71	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
1873-74	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1874-75	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1875-76	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1876-77	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
1877-78	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
1879-80	4	1	...	...	...	...	5
1880-81	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1881-82	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1883-84	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
1884-85	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
1885-86	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1886-87	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
1887-88	3	...	1	...	...	...	4
1888-89	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1889-90	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1890-91	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1891-92	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Total	37	7	1	6	1	1	53

LICENTIATES IN TEACHING.							
1886-87	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1887-88	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1888-89	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
1889-90	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1890-91	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1891-92	4	...	...	...	2	...	6
Total	15	...	...	1	3	...	19

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<b>A. M.</b> .....	<b>American Mission.</b>
<b>Amar</b> .....	<b>Amaravati.</b>
<b>A. V.</b> .....	<b>Anglo-Vernacular.</b>
<b>B. G. M.</b> .....	<b>Basel German Mission.</b>
<b>Bapt. M.</b> .....	<b>Baptist Mission.</b>
<b>Bp. Cor.</b> .....	<b>Bishop Corrie's.</b>
<b>Bp. Cot.</b> .....	<b>Bishop Cotton's.</b>
<b>Bren</b> .....	<b>Brennen.</b>
<b>C. H. A.</b> .....	<b>Convent of the Holy Angels.</b>
<b>Cent</b> .....	<b>Central.</b>
<b>Christ.</b> .....	<b>Christian.</b>
<b>C. M. S.</b> .....	<b>Church Mission Society.</b>
<b>C. G. S.</b> .....	<b>Convent of the Good Shepherd.</b>
<b>Coll.</b> .....	<b>College.</b>
<b>C. S. M.</b> .....	<b>Church of Scotland Mission.</b>
<b>D. Memo</b> .....	<b>D'Souza Memorial.</b>
<b>Dov. Pro.</b> .....	<b>Doveton Protestant.</b>
<b>F. N.</b> .....	<b>Female Normal.</b>
<b>F. C. M.</b> .....	<b>Free Church Mission.</b>
<b>Govt</b> .....	<b>Government.</b>
<b>Gr</b> .....	<b>Grammar.</b>
<b>H.</b> .....	<b>High.</b>
<b>Kal.</b> .....	<b>Kalyanasundaram.</b>
<b>K. V.</b> .....	<b>Kerala Vidyasala.</b>
<b>L. F.</b> .....	<b>Local Fund.</b>
<b>L. M</b> .....	<b>London Mission.</b>
<b>Luth. M.</b> .....	<b>Lutheran Mission.</b>
<b>Mem</b> .....	<b>Memorial.</b>
<b>Ml</b> .....	<b>Municipal.</b>
<b>N</b> .....	<b>Native.</b>

Nl. ....	National.
N. M. ....	Narayanaswami Mudaliyar.
Ooty. ....	Ootacamund.
Pach. ....	Pachaiyappa's.
Pas. ....	Pasumalai.
P. R. ....	Pittapur Rajah's.
Pot. ....	Pottamarai.
Pres. ....	Presidency.
P. S. ....	Private Study.
R. C. ....	Roman Catholic.
R. D. E. ....	Remount Depôt English.
Sam ....	Samastanam.
S. ....	School.
S. M. ....	Sri Mahant's.
S. P. G. ....	Society for the Propagation of Gospel.
St. Ber. ....	St. Berchman's.
St. F. X. ....	St. Francis Xavier's.
St. Geo. ....	St. George's.
St. Aloy. ....	St. Aloysius'.
St. Ant. ....	St. Antony's.
St. Jos. ....	St. Joseph's.
St. J. F. N. ....	St. John's Female Normal.
St. Philo. ....	St. Philomena's.
T. ....	Town.
Theo. ....	Theological.
Trichy. ....	Trichinopoly.
U. ....	Union.
V. ....	Victoria.
V. P. ....	Viraraghava Pillai's.
V. R. ....	Venkatagiri Raja's.
Vizag. ....	Vizagapatam.
W. M. ....	Wesleyan Mission.
Z. ....	Zemindari.



# MATRICULATION EXAMINATION—1891.

## UNDER-GRADUATES.

### FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Where educated.
Balasundaram, Coimbatore S.	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Bertram, Francis	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Krishna Menon, Valur	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Ananta Aiyar, R.	... Board H. S., Villupuram.
Bhimasena Rau, H.	... Town H. S., Kumbakonam.
Siva Rau, Gulvadi	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Kesavulu Nayudu, Suravaram	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Tomlinson, Daisy	... P. S.
{ Janakirama Mudali, Cattankulattur.	W. M. Coll., Madras.
{ Channigappa, Bangalore N.	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Nuggihalli	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
{ Hanumanta Rau, B.	... St. Thomé Seminary.
{ Rama Aiyar, Sundaram Pattar	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Subrahmanyam Achari, Chittoor	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Harris, Mary Joseph	... Madras Convent.
{ Venkatasubhayya, Vellala	... Pach. Coll.
{ Krishnan Nambiyar, P. V.	... B.G.M. H. S., Calicut.
{ Anantaraman, Vaidyalinga	... Madras Christ. Coll.
{ Muttuswami, V.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Rameswarayya, Bharati	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Vaz, Peter Rosario Austin	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
{ Venkatachala Aiyar, N. E.	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
{ Atkinson, John	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Rajagopalachari, Komandur	... Hindu H. S., Madurantakam.
{ Subhayya, Akkipeddi	... Ml. H. S., Anantapur.
{ Subrahmanyam, N. A.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Srikantayya, Arakalagudu Banglow.	Shimoga Coll.
{ Chenchuvenkataramayya, Darbha...	Pach. Coll.
{ Venkataraman, S. N.	... Do.
{ Venkata Rau, Uttukuli Rama	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Sundaram, A. K.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Ganapati Sastri, K.	... N. H. S., Mannargudi.
{ Aickin, Maud Caton	... P. S.
{ Chakrapani, A.	... Board H. S., Villupuram.
{ Venkatachari, Tirukurungudi K.	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Srinivasan, S.	... Board H. S., Tiruvalur.
{ Venkataramanan, A. V.	... St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliyur.
{ Anantapadmanabhayya, Chilla	... V. R. H. S., Nellore.
{ Panchanadam, S.	... N. H. S., Mayavaram.
{ Pitts, Mary Kathleen	... Madras Convent.
{ Mergler, Treslove Maud	... St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
{ Venkata Subrahmanyam, P. N.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Pichu Aiyangar, T. S.	... H. S., Pattamadai.
D'Sa, Salvador John	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.

Ramanujachari, P. Bahukutumbi ...	Aryan H. S., Triplicane.
Singaravelu, S. ...	N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Subrahmanyan, R. ...	Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Abhishekanathan, D. ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Rajeswara Mudali, P. V. ...	Ml. H. S., Cuddapah.
Seshadri Aiyangar, Srinivasa ...	W. M. Coll., Madras.
Krishna Aiyar, Coimbatore S. ...	Coimbatore Coll.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V. (Kuppu- swami) ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Venkatarama Aiyar, K. ...	Do.
Saundararajan, K. Rangaswami ...	Salem Coll.
Krishnaswami, Rishiyur Srinivasa. ...	W. M. Coll., Madras.
Sarabheswaran, Tiruppalturai N. ...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Kelly, George Henry Montague ...	Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Virraju, Palakodeti ...	H. S., Rajahmundry.
Balakrishna Aiyar, S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Quinless, Patrick T. ...	St. Patrick's H. S., Adyar.
Xavier, Lydia Genevieve ...	P. S.
Balasubrahmanyan, S. ...	Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Narayana Kurup, Chirikandoth ...	Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Subhayya Aiyar, K. V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Sundaram, N. H. ...	Do.
Krishnan Nambiyar, V. K. ...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Sitaraman, R. ...	Board H. S., Tiruvalur.
Ramaswami, V. ...	Do.
Damodharan, Karoth ...	P. S.
Gopalan, T. K. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Nilakanta Aiyar, P. Ramakrishna ...	T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Mulvadi ...	C. S. M. H. S., Vellore. [ram.
Venkata Rau, Kalakuri ...	Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Sundaram ...	Hindu H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Ramaswami, Madura N. ...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Jayaraman, Kakitappattarai ...	F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Krishnamacharulu, Bindaganavale. ...	Shimoga Coll. [palle.
Raghavendra Rau, Chittoor ...	T. Congress H. S., Madana-
Kesava Rau, Kalasa ...	W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Narayanaswami Sastri, K. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Hanumanta Rau, Medikonduri ...	Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Desikachari, K. V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Kamesvara Rau, Yellajosyula ...	Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Viraraghavachari, Tirumala K. T. ...	F. C. M. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Krishna Rau, Venkataramayya ...	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Chengalvarayan, K. ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Varadachari, Conjeeveram V. ...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Venkatachari, Srinivasa ...	Coimbatore Coll.
Krishnan Nayar, Taraveth ...	N. H. S., Palghat.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Mosur ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Srinivasa Mudali, Tandalam ...	Do.
Gangadharan, Palur ...	Pach. Coll.
Raman, Karai ...	Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
Sivaraman, K. R. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.

Palpanabha Pillai, Palpanabha	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Gopalayya, Vindlacheruvu	... Board H. S., Chittoor.
✓ Ramachandra Aiyar, Senganur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Nammalvar Chetti, Kurapati	... Do.
Ramachandra Rau, Tatikonda	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Venkataratnam, Makarla	... Do.
Sadasiva Sastri, N. S.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
✓ Kuppuswami Aiyar, Koranki	... Pach. Coll.
Rama Rau, Ammembal	Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Jehangir Hormusjee Bhabha	Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore.
Jegarayan, M. Sinduraya	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Itti, Kottakarhil Mathan	H. S., Ernakulam.
Tulasinga Mudali, Arcot	W. M. Coll., Madras.
Venkata Rau, Tumkur	H. S., Chittaldurg.
Venkatachalam, R.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Satyagirirajan, M. G.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Savarimuttu, S.	... Do.
Venkatachalam, Wuppalluru	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Locker, Ethel	... Vepery Convent.
Krishnachar, Vaidya	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Bangachari, S. Prasanna	Board H. S., Udamalpet.
Achuta Wariyar, Sankara	St. Ber. H. S., Changana-
Ramakrishna Aiyar, P.	T. H. S., Madura. [cheri.
Thomas, C.	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
✓ Krishnamachari, P. A.	Madras Christ. Coll.
Vishnu Rau, Dasu	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Srinivasa Rau, T. Sambaraju	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Krishnaswami, Kethandapatti	... Do.
Anantarama Aiyar, P. Subrahmanyam	Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Swaminatha Aiyar, P. K. (Kailasa)	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Gopalan, Upot	... B. G. M. H. S., Tellicherry.
Govinda Prabhu, Madhava	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Appalanarasimham, Rachakonda	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Alavandar Nayudu, P. V.	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Singara Mudali, Anavai	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Sheikh Ahmed	... Govt. Madrasa-i-Azam, Tripli-
Rangachari, Nangapuram	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore. [cane.
Atkinson, Minnie	... St. Andrew's Girls' H. S.,
Rama Varma Raja, Kodungallore	... K. V., Calicut. [Bangalore.
Srinivasan, K.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Venkanna, Mutyala	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Srinivasa Rau, Omalur V.	... Salem Coll.
Paramasivan Pillai, M.	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Subha Rau, Maddali	... P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Matthan, Kuryan	... C.M.S. Coll., Kottayam.
Mahamud	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Narayana Rau, Nagavar	... P. S.
Chakieth, Krishnan	... Do.
✓ Ramayya, Nallambakkam V.	... C.M.S. H. S., Chintadripet.
Govindan, Adiyari Karai	... P. S.

Narayana Menon, Mangot	... K. V., Calicut.
Ramalingam, S.	... T. H. S., Mannargudi.
Sankunni, Puthanpurayil	... B.G.M. H. S., Tellicherry.
Ponnuswami Mudali, Sholavaram	Madras Christ. Coll.
Bangachari, Tiruppakuzhi	Do.
Lakshmana Rau, Arcot	Do.
Bower, Edward Henry Mitchell	Dov. Coll., Madras.
Narayanamurti, Devuru	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Krishnaswami, T.	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Narayana Aiyar, Kailat R.	V. Coll., Palghat.
Yesudas, Vinukonda	C.M.S. H. S., Ellore.
Natesan, V. S.	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Sitaramayya, Somanchi	Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Venugopala Nayudu, Ramaswami K.	Madras Christ. Coll.
Srinivasa Rau, Sidlaghatta	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. S.	... N. H. S., Calicut.
Narasinga Rau, Yelandur	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Gomathinayakam, P.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Ramaswami, Subrahmanya	... S. P. G. University H. S.,
Varadachari, Tondakulam A.	... W. M. Coll., Madras. [Trichy.
Srinivasa Rau, Chikkudugayala	... D. Memo. H. S., Cocanada.
Ekambara Aiyar, T. Camakshi	... F.C.M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Bhashyachari, Hirimagalur P.	... H. S., Chikkamagalur.
Seshachala Aiyar, S.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Mukunda Kamath, Kasaragod	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Somayya, Vellanki	... Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Sesha Aiyangar, M. S.	... C.M.S. H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Narayana Pillai, Kumara (Farmer).	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Sridhara Panikkar, P. K.	... H. S., Alleppy.
Peri Sastri, Akella	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Raman Menon, Chengattu	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, C. S.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Babu Rau, Sujir	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Rajaratnam Pillai, Trichinopoly C...	Cent. H. S., Mercara.
Narayanamurti, Vemuri	... Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Chakravarti Aiyangar, T. M.	... Pach. Coll.
Bower, William Charles	... Dov. Coll., Madras.
Hiriyannayya, Saklespur	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, Kalpati A..	K. V., Calicut.
Partridge, Edward Arthur	... St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
Narayanaswami, G.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Nallasivan, S.	Do. Srivilliputtur.
Ranga Rau, C. Madhvanarayana	L. M. H. S., Salem.
Oliver, Robert Edward	Dov. Coll., Madras.
Morgan, Madelaine	Vepery Convent.
Venkata Rau, Nambedu	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Muhammad Ibrahim	St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Srinivasachari, Kadambi	Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Anantakrishna Aiyar, Appadurai.	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Balaramadas, Nyapati	Zemindari H.S., Parlakimedi.

Paul, Edward D.	... F.C.M. H. S., Chingleput
Iswara Aiyar, Kilakkamadattil V...	H. S., Ernakulam.
Subrahmanyam, M. V.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Samuel, Vedamuttu	... C.M.S. H.S., Megnanapuram.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S. V.	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Unnikrishna Menon, P. Nappan Vittil.	V. Coll., Palghat.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, R. (Nilakanta).	P. S.
Bhagirathi Rau, Eswara	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Srinivasachari, P. V.	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Velu, K.	... St. Thomé Seminary.
Cardis, John Augustine	... Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Cooper, George Albert Tate	... St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
Subrahmanyam, M. S. (Seshayya)...	N. Coll., Madura.
Adiseshayya, Adur	... S. M. Hindu H. S., Tirupati.
Ramasubha Aiyar, V. V.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Rama Aiyar, P. Govinda	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Visvanathan, G.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Kumaraswami Pillai, I.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Rajagopalan, Narasimha	... S.P.G. U. H.S., Trichinopoly.
Subhayya Pillai, Chinnandi	... Raja's H. S., Kottar.
Arnachala Aiyar, Mandakolattur...	Pach. Coll.
Venkataramayya, Hirisave	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore
Lakshminarasimha Aiyangar, N. G.	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Rama Kurup, Tiruvot	... K. V., Calicut.
Venkatachari, C. R.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Krishna Rau, Alur	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Srinivasan, Narayana	... S.P.G. U.H.S., Tichinopoly.
Oliver, C. James	... Raja's H. S., Kottar.
Narasimham, Mekala	... P. S.
Raghuraman, Vajhula	... Pach. Coll.
Kesavan, Malikayil C.	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Pundi	... Pach. College.
Ramachandra Rau, Mokshagundam.	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Somasundara Mudali, M. S.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Raghavendra Rau, Baindur	... German M. H. S., Mangalore.
Kodandarama Josi, Karkul	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Saurirajan, K.	... W. M. C., Negapatam.
Venkataratnam, Varigonda	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Venkataraman, P.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Subbayya, V.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Maduranayakam Pillai, T. V.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Ramachandra Chetti, R.	... Nl. H. S., do.
Jackson, Patrick Sydney	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Narasimha Rau, B.	... St. Thomé Seminary.
Namperumal Chetti, Paruchur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Nagappa, Baddipalli	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Balarama Aiyar, Nayinar	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Guruswami Mudali, Velayudha	... Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Krishnaswami, G. S.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
... i Aiyangar, K. R.	... P. S.

Sambasivan, V.	... N. H. S., Mayavaram.
Vaikunta Nayak, Pangal	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Saldanha, Joachim	... St. Aloy. Coll., do.
Ganesha Rau, Thaggarse	... Cent. H. S., Mercara.
Sambasivan, P.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Subbayya, Chavali Venkata	... C. M. S. H. S., Ellore.
Rangavadivelu Mudali, Conjeevaram	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Jordan, Robert John	... Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Thorpe, Hilda Mary Norman	... Phoenix Institution, Madras.
Narasimhamurti, Surapura	... Ml. H. S., Chikkaballapur.
Duraiswami Reddi, Pappu	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Purushothama Aiyar, V.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sundaram, N. (Narayanaswami)	... N. Coll., Madura.
Ramachandra Rau, Vemuri	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Ganapatiyappa Pillai, P. V.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Gopalan Nayyar, Chingoran Vittil	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Srinivasatatham, G.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Perumal Aiyar, R.	... H. S., Kottar.

SECOND CLASS.

Aaron, Frank William	... L.M. Society's H. S., Nagercoil.
Abdul Gufur, Bangalore	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Abdul Wahab, Bangalore	... Do.
Abraham, K. Matthew	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Abraham, Masilamani	... C.M.S. H. S. Megnanapuram.
Abraham, P.	... Luth. Cen. S., Tranquebar.
Achyuta Menon, Mayankote	... B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Achyuta Menon, Ambalakat	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Achyuta Ramayya, Vijapur	... N. Coll., Berhampore.
Achyutalingam, Cheganti	... Board H. S., Amalapur.
Achyutan, Aramballi	... B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Adayya Nayudu, Pillarisetti	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Adinarayana Bandari	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Adinarayana, Burra	... Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Adinarayana, Samineni	... Do. [palle.
Adisesha Nayudu, Cheyyur	... T. Congress H. S., Madana-
Adisesachalam, Yeleswarapur	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Adiseshayya, Colanakuduru	... P. S.
Aiyadurai, K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Aiyakutti Pillai, Vadhiyarvittil	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Aiyaswami Pillai, C. K.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Aiyaswami, S.	... Amar. H. S., Karatoluva.
Akilandum, T. S.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Alaguruswami, Kuppuswami David.	... L. M. H. S., Coimbatore.
Alagusingarachari, Desur	... P. S.
Alasingarachari, Dindigul	... H. S., Hassan.
Alexander, K. Ummammen	... Raja's H. S., Quilon.
Amarayya, Pamidighantam	... Ariyan H. S., Triplicane.
Ambasankaran, Calambur	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Ambat, Eachara Menon	... Pach. Coll.

<b>Ammunni Menon, T. Narayana</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
<b>Amritajagadisvara Aiyar, L.</b>	... P. S.
<b>Ananda Rau, Golikere</b>	... Board H. S., Kundapur.
<b>Ananda Rau, Karnad</b>	... Shimoga Coll.
<b>Ananda Rau, Kubera</b>	... St. Thomé Seminary.
<b>Ananda Rau, Tavur</b>	... H. S., Chittaldrug.
<b>Ananta Aiyar, M. Anantanarayana.</b>	... V. Coll., Palghat.
<b>Anantachari, Bangalore</b>	... W. M. H. S., Mysore
<b>Anantakrishna Aiyar, K. Kasturi</b>	... H. S., Ernakulam.
<b>Anantan, Chatadeth</b>	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
<b>Anantan, Palliyil K.</b>	... Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
<b>Anantanarayana Aiyar, Krishna</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
<b>Anantanarayana Aiyar, P. V.</b>	... N. H. S., Calicut.
<b>Anantanarayana Aiyar, V.</b>	... P. S.
<b>Anantan Nambiyar, Talian C.</b>	... B. G. M. H. S., Tellicherry.
<b>Anantaram, Bhavani Bhadmanabha.</b>	... L. M. H. S., Coimbatore.
<b>Anantarama Aiyangar, Mothikane</b>	... P. S.
<b>Anantarama Aiyar, Venkatarama</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
<b>Anantaraman, N.</b>	... T. H. S., Mannargudi.
<b>Ananta Rau, Kalasa</b>	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
<b>Anantasubrahmanya Aiyar, L.</b>	... Raja's H. S., Kottar.
<b>Anantayya, Kudmula</b>	... P. S. [lameottah.
<b>Anbu, Mariammal</b>	... Sarah Tucker's Institution, Pa-
<b>Anjaneyulu, Pillalamarri</b>	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
<b>Annadurai Aiyangar, R.</b>	... Hindu H. S., Srivilliputtur.
<b>Annadurai Aiyar, K.</b>	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly
<b>Annaji Rau, Kotapalli</b>	... Ripon Hindu H. S., Vijaya-
<b>Anna Pillai, S. Joseph</b>	... P. S. [nagaram.
<b>Annappa Nayak, Kadabettu</b>	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
<b>Annu Pillai, T. T.</b>	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
<b>Anthony, William Benjamin D.</b>	... Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Antonimuttu, Antonimuttu</b>	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
<b>Appadurai, Aaron</b>	... W. M. Coll., Madras.
<b>Appadurai, T. M.</b>	... P. S.
<b>Appadurai Aiyar, Ragunatha</b>	... St. Jos. H. S., Cochin.
<b>Appadurai Aiyar, R.</b>	... Raja's H. S., Kottar.
<b>Appadura Chetti, Sadras</b>	... Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Appakini, Ullal</b>	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
<b>Appalanarasimham, Naredla</b>	... P. S. [nagaram.
<b>Appalaswami, Tatichetti</b>	... Ripon Hindu H. S., Vijaya-
<b>Appa Rau, Anaparti</b>	... Samastanam H. S., Bobbili.
<b>Apparanu Nayudu, Koka</b>	... P. S.
<b>Appaswami Aiyangar, K.</b>	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
<b>Appavu, Y.</b>	... S. P. G. H. S., Alvarthirunagari.
<b>Appayya, Krishnaswami</b>	... P. S.
<b>Appayya, Visvanatham</b>	... Do.
<b>Appayya Bant, Ajladi</b>	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
<b>Appakunnu Chetti, Gumidipundi</b>	... Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Appuswami Aiyar, A. S.</b>	... St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
<b>Appu Thampan, Kuthiravattath</b>	... K. V. Coll., Palghat.

Aravamudu, R.	... T. H. S., Mannargudi.
Arogyaswami, K. P.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Arogyaswami, R. P.	... Do.
Arogyaswami, S. M.	... Do.
Arogyaswami Pillai, J.	... Board H. S., Tiruvalur.
Arulanandam, Eleazer	... Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Arulanandam, Somanur Perianna	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Arulavasakam, Muragesu	... Cent. Coll., Jaffna.
Arumukham, Jaffna Kathiri Pillai	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Arumukham Pillai, V. K.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Arunachala Mudali, Attupakkam	... P. S.
Asirvatham, Michael	... Pas. Coll.
Asvathan, Vadarangam S.	... Pennington H. S., Shiyali.
Atmanathan, Shiyali V.	... Do.
Atmaram, Anant Arankalle	... Govt. H. S., Aurangabad.
Augustine, Malayakal Francis	... Santa Cruz H. S., Cochin.
Babu Rau, Moro	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Balakrishna Menon, Mullankil	... K. V., Calicut.
Balakrishna Nayudu, Vellore	... P. S.
Balakrishnan Pillai, S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Balakrishnan, N.	... St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Balakrishna Shenai, Kasaragod	... G. M. H. S., Mangalore.
Balakrishnan, T. B.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Balakrishnan, T. P.	... N. H. S., Mayavaram.
Balaraman, Tiruvendipuram	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Balasubrahmanyam, M.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Balaswami, G.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Bangarraju, Chintalapati	... L. F. H. S., Yellamanchalli.
Bangaruswami, P.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Bapiraju, Mallapragada	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Bapiraju, Valluri	... P. S.
Barnes, Samuel Robert	... Cent. Coll., Jaffna.
Barry, John	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Basavalingappa, Bangalore Jirige	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Benjamin, Guanasanjiva	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Benjamin, Jacob Tazhattan	... B. G. M. H. S., Tellicherry.
Benjamin, V. Samuel	... P. S. [ram.
Bhadriraju, Rachiraju	... Ripon Hindu H. S., Vijayanaga-
Bhagavanulu, Nishtula Buchi	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Bhagyanathan, Aiyadan	... Pas. Coll.
Bhairagichetti, Kavartapu	... Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Bhaskara Aiyar, Uttankarai S.	... P. S.
Bashyam Nayudu, Ketta T.	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Bhashyakarulu, Vetsa	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Bashyam Aiyangar, Tonankulam	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Bhaskaramayya, Burra	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Bhaskaram, C.	... T. H. S., Madura.
Bhavani Aiyar, M. J.	... Fort H. S., Trivandrum.
Bhimachar, N.	... P. S.
Bhima Rau, Anigondi Nateri	... T. Congress H. S., Madanapalle.



Bhima Rau, Ravula	... Board H. S., Chittoor.
Bhimesvara Rau, Coka	... P. S.
Bhimasena Rau, Madanapalle	... A. M. H. S., Madanapalle.
Bhuvaramurti Rau, K.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Black, Agnes McLean	... C. G. S., Bangalore.
Bomanji Rustomji Garda	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Boomgardt, Edith	... C. H. A., Trivandrum.
Borthwick, Alice Harriet Martha	... Baldwin H. S., Bangalore.
Brahmanna, Akella	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Brahmasastri, Kodur	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Briant, Richard Thomas	... St. Geo. Gr. S., Chuddeghat.
Burby, Mary	... C. H. A., Trivandrum.
Burns, Theodora R. H.	... Vepery Convent.
Bussing, Kollapur	... Wardlaw Coll., Bangalore.
Carlos, Norbert Henry	... St. Jos. H. S., Cochin.
Cowasji, Bomanji Surty	... Madrasa-i-Alya, Chuddeghat.
Chacko, Maliyil Chacko	... C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Chacko, P. C.	... Raja's H. S., Alleppy.
Chakkarai Chetti, Muttuvasi	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Chakrapani Naidu, Achukola	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Chakrapani Rau, G.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Chakrapani Rau, Mysore	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Chakrapani Rau, Wallace R.	... P. S.
Chakravarti Aiyangar, Nallan C.	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Chalamayya, C. (Ramayya)	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Chamu Aiyar, Nochur V.	... P. S.
Champakesa Aiyangar, S.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Chandi, O. Pothan	... St. Ber. H. S., Changanacheri.
Chandi, Theverthundil Thomas	... C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Chandramaulisvara Rau, D. B.	... Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Chandrasekharam, Ganti	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Chandrayya, Achanta	... Do.
Channappa, Ganjigatte	... Do. Chittaldurg.
Chatterton, May Adelaide	... Doveton Girls' H. S., Madras.
Chattukutti, Kattukandi V.	... N. H. S., Calicut.
Chellapandiam Pillai, S. S.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Chellam, K.	... T. H. S., Madura.
Chellayya Pillai, W. A.	... C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah.
Chelva Aiyangar, Anantapur	... Shimoga Coll.
Chenchuramayya, Kuruganti	... Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Chengalvaraya Chetti, Kallur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Chengalvaraya Mudali, Timiri	... T. Congress H. S., Madanapalle.
Chengalvaraya Nayudu, Pushpala	... N. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Chennakesava Aiyangar, Belur	... Shimoga Coll.
Cherian, A. Oommen	... C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Cherian, Ottapalakal Mattu	... P. S. [cheri.
Chidambara Aiyar, Kolatur Aiyar	... St. Berchman's H. S., Changan-
Chidambara Aiyar, S. (Subramanya).	... P. S.
Chidambara Mudali, K.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.

Chidambara Aiyar, Vaithi Aiyar ...	Hindu H. S., Srivillipattur.
Chidambaram Pillai, A. ...	St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Chidambaram, Kotuvayur K. ...	N. H. S., Palghat.
Chidambaram Pillai, Madapuram ...	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Chidambaram Pillai, V. O. ...	St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Chindan Nambyar, Aiyilliath ...	Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Chinnaswami, B. ...	N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Chokkolinga Mudali, Pondicherry V. ...	Madras Christ. College.
Choyi, Kozhikkoten Vittil ...	Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Christian, Theodore ...	G. M. H. S., Mangalore.
Clay, Ernest Albert ...	Dov. Coll., Madras.
Cleur, Walter John ...	Raja's H. S., Quilon.
Clift, Harry Lechmere ...	Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore.
Cooper, Gilbert William John ...	St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
Cornelius, Simeon ...	A. M. H. S., Ranipet.
Croley, Vivian St. John ...	St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
Cyril, Terrath Bastian ...	Santa Cruz H. S., Cochin.
Daivadinam, Mandavilli ...	Board H. S., Amalapur.
Daivasikhamani Mudali, D. ...	L. M. H. S., Salem.
Daivasikhamani Mudali, Mosur ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Daivasikhamani Pillai, M. ...	Pach. Coll.
Dalton, Walter Joseph ...	St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Damodharam Pillai, Ramalingam ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Damodhara Pai, Subharaya ...	B.G.M. H. S., Tellicherry.
Daniel, Anbudayan ...	C.M.S. H. S., Megnanapuram.
Daniel, Elias ...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Daniel, George E. ...	Harris' H. S., Royapet.
Daniel, Puthanparambil Varughese..	C.M.S. Coll., Kottayam.
Daniel, V. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Dasaratharama Aiyar, M. V. ...	Nl. H. S., do.
Davamani, Gurupadam ...	C.M.S. H. S., Megnanapuram.
David, Asirvadam Solomon ...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
David, Gnanamuttu ...	P. S.
David, Savarimuttu ...	Pas. Coll.
David, John William ...	Dov. Coll., Madras.
D'Cruz, Walter Alfred ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
De Costa, Joseph Francis ...	Santa Cruz H. S., Cochin.
De Lemos, Joseph Michael ...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Desikachari, Gramam ...	P. S.
Devadasan, A. ...	C.M.S. H. S., Palamcottah.
Devadasan, Samuel ...	Dov. Coll., Madras.
Devakaran, Purushottam ...	Govt. H. S., Chudderghat.
Devanathan, S. ...	Cuddalore Coll.
Devapriyam, Daniel Joseph ...	W. M. Coll., Madras.
Devaraja Aiyar, R. ...	T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Devarajulu Mudali, Vellore ...	A. N. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Devarajulu Nayudu, Bangalore P. ...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Devarajulu Nayudu, Valada ...	Hindu Theo. H. S., Madras.
Devasahayam, John Satyanathan ...	C.M.S. H. S., Megnanapuram.
Devasahayam, Sepagnanam ...	L. M. Seminary, Nagercoil.

Dhairyam Pillai, J. P.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Dharmaraja Aiyar, Kollengode S...	... P. S.
Dharmaraja Aiyar, Krishna	... Do.
Dharmaraja Aiyar, S.	... Fort H. S., Trivandrum.
Dhondo Govind Bhide	... Govt. H. S., Arungabad.
Dinadayalu Mudali, Triplicane	... Madras Christ. Coll.
D'Lima, Alexander Robert	... All Saints' Instn., Chudderghat.
D'Lima, Mary Josephine	... P. S.
Dodd, Arthur Claudius	... Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Doll, Ernest Humphrey	... St. Andrew's H. S., Bangalore.
Doran, Francis	... St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
D'Rozario, Hilda	... C. G. S., Bangalore.
D'Silva, Adelaide Jane Anne	... P. S.
D'Vaz, Mary Jane	... St. Mark's H. S., Mercara.
Duraiswami, Anne Eunice	... Gov. Girls' H. S., Madras.
Duraiswami, H. K.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Duraiswami, Palayanur A.	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Duraiswami, P. S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Duraiswami, T. R.	... Kaly. H. S., Tanjore.
Duraiswami, Vaidyalingam	... Cent. Coll., Jaffna.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Calakattur...	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Maiyur T. V.	... A. M. H. S., Punganur.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Tirumala K.	... S. M. Hindu H. S., Tirupati.
Duraiswami Aiyar, Arcot	... F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Duraiswami Aiyar, C. S.	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Duraiswami Aiyar, Endrapalli	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Madras.
Duraiswami Aiyar, R.	... P. S.
Duraiswami Mudali, Chingleput	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Duraiswami Mudali, Kavattur	... F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Duraiswami Mudali, M. S.	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Duraiswami Mudali, Madras	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Duraiswami Mudali, Vellore	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Duraiswami Nayudu, Kakanur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Duraiswami Pillai, C.	... St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Eippe Kovur Cheriyan	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Ekambara Aiyar, Tiruvattiyur	... F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Ekanath Raoji, Lohokare	... Nizam's Govt. H. S., Gulbarga.
Etirajam, Ponneri	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Etiraja Pillai, Malamaiyur	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Fernandes, Joachim Frank	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Fernandes, Lawrence Pius	... Board H. S., Kundapur.
Fernandes, Paul Simon	... Do.
Fernandes, Joseph Ambrose	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Fernandez, Pichaikkaran	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Finglas, Walter	... St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
Fox, William	... St. Thomé Seminary.
French, Samuel Herbert Clough	... Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Gajapati Raj, Paul	... P. S.
Gallagher, Helen Cecilia	... St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
Ganapat, Balakrishna	... Govt. H. S., Arungabad.

Ganapat, Ramachandra Phadke	... Govt. H. S., Arungabad.
Ganapati Aiyar, K. A.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Ganapati Aiyar, S.	... P. S.
Ganapati Aiyar, V.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Ganapati Pillai, Subrahmanya	... T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Ganapati Pillai, Vinasitambi	... Cent. Coll., Jaffna.
Ganesa Rau, Hosangadi	... P. S.
Ganesh, Ramakrishna Khamitker	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Gangayya Reddi, Gorentla	... T. Congress H. S., Madanapalle.
Garudachari, Oragadam M.	... F. C. M. H. S., Chingleput.
Gershon, P. V.	... Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Ghulam Husain Ali	... W. M. Coll., Madras.
Gilby, Arthur Robert	... Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Gnanamuttu, Gnanasikhamani	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Gnananayakam, Arul	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Gnanavaram, P. J.	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Gnanaprakasam, Jesudiyar	... C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah.
Gnanasikhamani Pillai, P.	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Gnanayudham, S.	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Gomes, Antony Felix D'Silva	... Santa Cruz H. S., Cochin.
Gomez, Gabriel	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Gonsalves, Evarist	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Gonsalves, Martin	... P. S.
Gonsalvez, Anna Speciosa	... C. H. A., Trivandrum.
Gopala Aiyangar, Seval R.	... Hindu H. S., Palamcottah.
Gopala Aiyangar, Srinivasa	... St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Gopala Aiyangar, S.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Gopala Aiyar, A. R.	... C. M. S., Coll., Tinnevely.
Gopala Aiyar, L. Venku Aiyar	... P. S.
Gopala Aiyar, Mattur R.	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Gopala Aiyar, Tirunillai N.	... P. S.
Gopalachari, Kalattur Avali	... F. C. M. H. S., Chingleput.
Gopalachari, Kuppayya Subhayya	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Gopalachari, Navalpakkam	... Do.
Gopalachari, Vanbakkam	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Gopalakrishna Aiyangar, N.	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Gopalakrishna Aiyar, C. V.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Subrahmanya	... Hindu H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Gopalakrishnayya, Bannur	... P. S.
Gopalakrishnayya, Josyula	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Gopalakrishnayya, Kannambadi C.	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Gopala Menon, Chengalat	... P. S.
Gopala Menon, Kanattil	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Gopala Menon, Kondathu	... Hindu H. S., Trichur.
Gopala Menon, Vengalil	... K. V., Calicut.
Gopalan, K.	... N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Gopalan, V.	... Do.
Gopalan, R.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Gopalan, R.	... T. H. S., Madura.
Gopalan Nayar, Kozhikkot	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.

Gopala Panikkar, M. K.	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Gopala Pillai, Raman	... N. H. S., Trivandrum.
Gopalaratnam Aiyar, M. R.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Gopala Rau, Bhartipudi	... Sanskrit H. S., Guntur.
Gopala Rau, Chellapalli	... Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Gopala Rau, Lakkur	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Gopala Rau, Mangalore	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Gopalaswami, P.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Gopalaswami, V.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Gopalaswami Aiyangar, K.	... Kaly. H. S., Tanjore.
Gopalaswami Aiyar, N.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Gopalayya, Chivakula	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Gopinatha Rau, V.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Govardhana Rau, Chevendra	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Govinda Kidavu, Mammilli	... K. V., Calicut.
Govinda Menon, Pannikkote	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Govinda Menon, Palpanabha	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Govinda Menon, Panikavittil	... Hindu H. S., Trichur.
Govinda Nayudu, Veluru	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Govindan, Kileri	... B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Govindan, Maligayil C.	... Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
Govindan Nayar, Mannikot	... B. G. M. H. S., Tellicherry.
Govindan Nayar, Ullatil	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Govindan, Paliathil Velandi	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Govinda Pillai, Parattu	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Govindaraju, Arcot	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Govindaraju, Conjeeveram N.	... P. S.
Govindarajulu Nayudu, Tanjore	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Govinda Rau, Gummanur	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Govinda Rau, Karodi	... Do.
Govinda Rau, Walajabad K.	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Govinda Rau, Wuravakonda	... P. S.
Govindaswami, D.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Govindaswami, T. S.	... P. S.
Govindaswami Pillai, T. A.	... Do.
Govinda Wariyar, Madhava	... N. H. S., Trivandrum.
Green, Edward Wilfred K.	... P. S.
Green, William Robert	... St. Mark's H. S., Mercara.
Gulam Khadir, T. S.	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Gunaratnam, Nathaniel	... St. Thomé Seminary.
Gundachari, Bandlapalli	... Ml. H. S., Cuddapah.
Gunther, Sybil	... C. H. A., Trivandrum.
Gurumurtayya, Sadali	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Gurumurti Aiyar, T. S.	... Kaly. H. S., Tanjore. [garam.
Gurumurti, Gandreti	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayana-
Gurunatha Mudali, Mangadu	... St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Gurupadam, A.	... P. S.
Guruswami, Muthuswami Pillai	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Guruswami Nayudu, P.	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Guruvappa Nayudu, Ratakonda	... A. M. H. S., Madanapalle.

Gwynne, Valentine	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Hall, Joseph Patrick	... St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Hanumanta Char, Singanallur M.	... L. M. H. S., Coimbatore.
Hanumanta Rau, Durgi	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Hanumanta Rau, Duvvuri	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Hanumanta Rau, Poluri Venkata	... P. S. [derabad.
Hanumanta Rau, Vempati	... Madras Islamia H. S., Secun-
Hanumanta Rau, Yerragunta	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Hariharan, A.	... A. M. H. S., Madura.
Hariharan, W. S.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Harihara Aiyar, Anantakrishna	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Harihara Aiyar, A.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Harihara Aiyar, K. Vaidyanatha	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Harihara Aiyar, Nurani R.	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Harihara Aiyar, P.	... H. S., Pattamadai.
Hari Kamath Mulki	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Hari Rau, Sivanapuram	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Harman, George James	... Dov. Coll., Madras.
Harman, Richard Wilson	... Do.
Harris, Charlotte Lily	... Vepery Convent.
Harris, Devasahayam Jesudian	... C. M. S. H. S., Megnanapuram.
Hayavadana Rau, Conjeeveram	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane. [lore.
Houlston, Annie Eddes	... St. Andrew's Girls' S., Banga-
Hudson, Mabel Agnes	... Vepery Convent.
Humphreys, Henry Farran	... Dov. Coll., Madras.
Hunt, Campbell	... St. Mark's H. S., Mercara.
Husbands, Mary Philomene	... C. G. S., Bangalore.
Icharamenon, K. Ravunniyarath	... Raja's H. S., Kollangode.
Ikkanda Menon, Wadasharil	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Isaac, Alintakitakathil Chacko	... C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Isvara Aiyar, A.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Isvara Aiyar, P. Subrahmanya	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Iswara Aiyar, Sundaram Pattar	... B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Itti, A. V.	... P. S.
Itthak, Palathumkal Itthak	... C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Jackson, Herbert Charles	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Jacob, C. John	... Raja's H. S., Alleppy.
Jacob, D. Isaac	... P. S.
Jacob, Maliyakal Mattu	... B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Jacques, Francis Joseph	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Jagannatham, Bhairi	... Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Jagannatham, Darbha	... P. S. [nagaram.
Jagannatham, Parupudi	... Ripon Hindu H. S., Vijaya-
Jagannatha Aiyangar, S.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Jagannatha Aiyar, T. N.	... S.P.G. University H.S., Trichy.
Jagannatha Nayudu, Vilangulam	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Jagannatha Pillai, Vaidyalinga	... S.P.G. University H.S., "
Jagannatha Rau, Budhiraju	... P. S.
Jagannatha Rau, Gurujada	... Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Jagannatha Rau, Nippani	... N. Coll., Berhampore.

Jagannatna Rau, Palagummi	... Board H. S., Amalapur.
Jagannatha Rau, Vanam	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Jagannathaswami, Godavarti	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Jagarayan, A.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Jambunathan, Nallicherri S.	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Madras.
James, Gnanamuttu V.	... S P.G. University H.S., Trichy.
Janakiramayya, Ambadipudi	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Janakiramayya, Chayanam	... Sanskrit H. S., Guntur.
Janakiram Pillai, Mangalam	... P. S.
Janakiram Nayudu, R.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Janardana Raju, Punruti Vallam	... W. M. Coll., Madras.
Jayarangan, Kodambakkam	... Chengalvaroya Nayak's Com- mercial H. S., Madras.
Jesudasan, Muttuswami	... Pas. Coll.
Jesudasan, Samuel	... C.M.S. H. S., Palamcottah.
John Arulappan, Christian Paul	... Pas. Coll.
John, Cherivadakathil Pothan	... C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
John, Paripuranamuttu	... Pas. Coll.
John Nidiry, J.	... St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
John, Solomon	... C. M. S. H. S., Chintadripet.
John, Yekambaram	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
John W. William	... C. M. S. H. S., Trichur.
Johnson, William Bennett	... Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Jonathan, V. A.	... C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah
Joseph, A.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Joseph, Budha	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Joseph, Mathu	... St. Berchman's H.S., Changana- [cheri.
Joseph, Penukonda John	... P. S.
Joseph Pillai, Kitterimuthu	... St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Joshua, Ponmelel John	... C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Jugmohan Lal	... Govt. H. S., Arungabad.
Kadar, V.	... Hindu H. S., Alvarthirunagiri.
Kadir, H.	... P. S.
Kadirvelu Mudali, Vellore S.	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Kailasam Pillai, V. C.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Kalpura Chetti, N. T. S.	... Salem Coll.
Kalyanarama Aiyar, James George.	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Kalyanarama Aiyar, S.	... Board H. S., Kulitalai.
Kalyanarama Sastri, Parithiyur K.	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, G. R.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, K.	... Do.
Kalyanasundaram Mudali, Velur	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Madras.
Kamanna, Akondi	... D.' Mem. H. S., Cocanada.
Kamaraju, Gade	... T. H. S., Tanuku.
Kamaraju, Nagumahanti	... L. F. H. S., Ellamanchalli.
Kama Sastri, Mantravadi	... D.' Mem. H. S., Cocanada.
Kama Sastri, Sonti	... Board H. S., Amalapur.
Kamayya, Dvibashi	... D.' Mem. H. S., Cocanada.
Kamayya, Pisapati	... Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Kamayya Sastri, Mantravadi C.	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.

Kamesam, Devarakonda	... P. S.
Kamesam, Prabhala	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Kamesvara Rau, Praharaju	... P. S.
Kammaran Nambiyar, Katankotan.	K. V., Calicut.
Kanakachalam, Samineni	... Ml. H. S., Chicacole. [ram.
Kanakadri. Kottira	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Kanakasabhapati Aiyar, K.	... H. S., Tumkur.
Kanakasabhapati, Mailapur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Kanakasabhapati, M. V.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Kanakasabhapati Pillai, Tandikai	... Pach. Coll.
Kanakayya Sastri, Madduri	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Kandan, Thonttungal Nagan	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Kandaswami Pillai, M.	... St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Kandaswami Pillai, S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Kandaswami Pillai, T. N.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Kandayya, Sinnatambi	... Cent. Coll., Jaffna.
Kannan Chetti, Virabommala	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Kannan Nayar, Tayath Vittil	... B. G. M. H. S., Tellicherry.
Kannayya Chetti, Edlapalli	... Pach. Coll.
Kannayya Chetti, Challur	... Board H. S., Chittoor.
Kannuswami Nayudu, R.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Kantarau, Madireddi	... A. N. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Karunakaran Rayar, V.	... K. V., Calicut.
Kasipati Chetti, Golakonda	... P. S.
Kasi Rau, Manjirabad S.	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Bangalore.
Kasturirangan, T.	... Ml. H. S., Karur.
Kayarohana Chetti, Negapatam	... P. S.
Kelu Nambiyar, Muvara C.	... Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
Keppu Pandalai, Ambu	... N. H. S., Trivandrum.
Kesava Aiyar, Sundara	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Kesava Rau, Kattapur	... Do. Mysore.
Kesava Rau, T. L.	... St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Kesavulu Nayudu, T.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Kesava Mudali, Ekkadu	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Kesavamurti, Ramanathapur	... P. S.
Kesavan Nayar, Anjananghat	... K. V., Calicut.
Kesavan Nayar, Pathayapurakal	... P. S.
Kesavayya, Basavapatna V.	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Khasim Ali, Chennarayapatam Mir.	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Khazi Muhammad Hussain	... H. S., Chittaldrug.
Khodadad Dhunjibhai Mugaseth	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Kittayya, Ramakrishnayya	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Kodandapani Rau, Nandagiri	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Kodandaraman, A. G.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Kodandaramaswami Nayudu, Adla.	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Madras.
Komatinayakam Pillai, S. K.	... St. F.X.H.S., Tuticorin. [ram.
Kondala Rau, Mandapaka	... Ripon Hindu H.S., Vijayanaga-
Kondalrayudu, Nakka	... D. Memo. H. S., Cocanada.
Kondayya Sastri, Kunapuli	... P. S.
Koneri Rau, Hiriur	... H. S., Chittaldrug.



Koneti Rau, Aripirala Venkata	... P. S.
Kora, Thadathil Mani	... Do.
Koshi, Pollachirakal Kurien	... Do.
Krishna Aiyangar, Dindigul	... H. S., Chikkamagalur.
Krishna Aiyangar, Kadaba	... P. S.
Krishna Aiyangar, S.	... St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Krishna Aiyangar, Tumkur S.	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Bangalore.
Krishna Aiyar, A. J.	... P. S.
Krishna Aiyar, B. Venkatesvara	... Do.
Krishna Aiyar, C. Nanu Pattar	... N. H. S., Palghat.
Krishna Aiyar, Guruvayur S.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Krishna Aiyar, Kalpathi V.	... P. S.
Krishna Aiyar, Nurani R.	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Krishna Aiyar, N.	... Raja's H. S., Kottar.
Krishna Aiyar, Seringapatam G.	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Krishna Aiyar, Tirunillai R.	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Krishna Aiyar, Venkanna N.	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Krishna Aiyar, V. S.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Krishna Bhatji, Kasargod	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Krishnachar, Arcot	... H. S., Kolar.
Krishnachar, Kaulagi	... Shimoga Coll.
Krishnamachari, Nallan Chakravarti	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Krishnamachari, Paratur	... N. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Krishnamachari, Pudupakam	... F. C. M. H. S., Chingleput.
Krishnamachari, T.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Krishnamachari, Vellore V.	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Krishna Menon, Cherukot	... N. H. S., Palghat.
Krishna Menon, Kanavillil	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Krishna Menon, Madampathkuti	... K. V., Calicut.
Krishna Menon, Panampatte K.	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Krishna Menon, Patipurakal P.	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Krishna Menon, Perumpalavil P.	... K. V., Calicut.
Krishna Menon, Vallath P.	... Do.
Krishna Menon, Vallur P.	... B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Krishnamurti, Chamarajanagar	... P. S.
Krishnamurti, Chivukula	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Krishnamurti, Coimbatore N.	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Krishnamurti, Comarapalayam	... Do.
Krishnamurti, Nidumolu	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Krishnamurti, S.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Krishnamurti, Tridandam	... Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Krishnamurti, Vaddadi	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Krishnamurti, Vyasa Rau	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Krishnamurti Nayudu, G.	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Krishnamurti Rau, Naib	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Krishna Rau, Hindupur Pakka	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Krishnan, G.	... N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Krishnan, N.	... T. H. S., Madura.
Krishnan, S. R.	... Hindu Coll., Tiunnevelly.
Krishnan Nambiyar, Kachipreth	... P. S.

Krishnan Nayar, Chethur	... Pach. Coll.
Krishna Pillai, Paramesvaran	... Raja's H. S., Quilon.
Krishna Pillai, P. Nilakanta	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Krishna Pillai, P. S.	... Raja's H. S., Alleppy.
Krishnapa, Kolar	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Krishna Rau, Adavikolanu	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Krishna Rau, Chintapanti	... Coimbatore Coll.
Krishna Rau, Hari Singh	... P. S.
Krishna Rau, Harohalli	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Krishna Rau, Kapila	... Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Krishna Rau, Kolipakam	... St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliur.
Krishna Rau, K. S.	... T. H. S., Erode.
Krishna Rau, Mysore Nanjundayya	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Krishna Rau, N.	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Krishna Rau, Nesaragi	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Krishna Rau, Panambur	... P. S.
Krishna Rau, Shimoga Nadiga	... Shimoga Coll.
Krishna Rau, Somasamudram	... Ml. H. S., Bellary.
Krishna Rau, S.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Krishna Rau, Tonse	... G. M. H. S., Mangalore.
Krishna Rau, Vijayya	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Krishnarau Nayudu, Pillarisetti	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Krishna Sastri, Kasi	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Krishna Sastri, Kolar	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Krishna Shanai, Kotacheri	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, C. R.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, G.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Manavasi.	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Melatteru.	... Do. Madurantakam.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Mysore	... K. S.P.G. University H. S., Trichy.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, N.	... Do.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T. P.	... P. S.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Arumbakam.	... St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Kodakal	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Ramanatha	... Pennington H. S., Shiyali.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.	... Cuddalore Coll.
Krishnaswami Chetti, A.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Krishnaswami Chetti, N. S.	... St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliur.
Krishnaswami Chetti, G.	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Krishnaswami Chetti, S.	... Do.
Krishnaswami Mudali, Chunambedu.	... Do.
Krishnaswami Mudali, Manali	... Pach. Coll.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, M.	... C. M. S. H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, P. R.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Sasundala.	... S. M. Hindu H. S., Tirupati.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Tarugu	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Krishnaswami Rau, B.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Krishnaswami Rau, Nanjanagud	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.

Krishnaswami Rau, Vavilikolanu	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Krishnaswami, Aiyaswami	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Krishnaswami, B.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Krishnaswami, C. S.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Krishnaswami, K. Venkatesa	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Krishnaswami, M.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Krishnaswami, P. S.	... P. S.
Krishnaswami, R. (Annaswami)	... Coimbatore Coll.
Krishnaswami, R. (Ramasubha)	... Amar. H. S., Karatoluvu.
Krishnaswami, R. N.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Krishnaswami, Secunderabad	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Krishnaswami, S.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Krishnaswami, T. S.	... Do.
Krishnaswami, Venkatapuram	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Krishnayya, Pillalamarri Venkata	... C. M. S. H. S., Ellore.
Krishnayya, Tirumakudlu	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Kulandaiswami, A.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Kulandaiivel, C.	... Cent. Coll., Jaffna.
Kulandavelu Pillai, K. S.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Kulasekharam Pillai, T. S.	... Hindu H. S., Palamcottah.
Kulattu Aiyar, T. A.	... P. S.
Kumaradeva Nayakar, Alandur	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Kumaramuttu Susai Pillai, V. M.	... St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Kumaran Kottayi, P.	... P. S.
Kumaran, Murkoth	... Brenn. Coll., Tellicherry.
Kumaraswami Chetti, Anjumodu	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Kumaraswami, Vellore	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Kunhirama Panikkar, Chambil	... P. S.
Kunjambu, Chemminiyan	... Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
Kunjiraman Nambiyar, Eda Komath	... Brenn. Coll., Tellicherry.
Kunjunni Nayar, Manakampattil	... N. H. S., Calicut.
Kunjunni Nayar, Aniath	... Do. Palghat.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, K. V.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, P. D.	... St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliur.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, R.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, S.	... N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Sivaram	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, V.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, K.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Mambakkam	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, R.	... Board H. S., Kulitalai.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, V. K.	... Hindu H. S., Tiruvalur.
Kuppuswami Chetti, M. L.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Kuppuswami Mudali, Catirapur	... P. S.
Kuppuswami Mudali, Colattur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Kuppuswami Mudali, V. A.	... Pach. Coll.
Kuppuswami Nayudu, Vailakkavur	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Kuppuswami, R.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Kuppuswami, V.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Kuruvila, K. John	... C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.

Kuruvila, Puthadu Chandi	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Kuruvilla, Pandarakunnel Thomen.	P. S.
Kurvan, Puthenpurakal Mammen...	C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Kuttalam Pillai, T. S. (Sellappa)	... Do. Tinnevely.
Kuttalam Pillai, T. S. (Swaminatha)	P. S.
LaBouchardiere, Maurice Buchard.	St. Jos. H. S., Cochin.
Lakshman, Ramachendra G.	... P. S.
Lakshmana Aiyar, A. S. (Subrah- manya)	... Do.
Lakshmana Aiyar, S. (Sankara)	... Do.
Lakshmana Chetti, Penukonda	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Lakshmana Dikshitar, N.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Lakshmana Dikshitar, Vellore	... Aryan H. S., Triplicane.
Lakshmana Nayudu, Ramaswami	... St. Jos. H. S., Cochin.
Lakshmana Rau, Harpanahalli	... Aryan H. S., Triplicane.
Lakshmana Rau, K.	... Cuddalore Coll.
Lakshmana Rau, Kocherlakota	... D. Memo. H. S., Cocanada.
Lakshmana Rau, Mukunda Rau	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Lakshmana Rau, T. K.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Lakshmayya, Bidare	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Lakshmayya, Inguva	... C. M. S. H. S., Bezvada.
Lakshmayya, Kollipara	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Lakshmikantalu, Svetadri	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Lakshmikantam, Challa	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Lakshmikantam, Cavuri	... P. S.
Lakshmikanta Rau, Kondepudi	... Do.
Lakshminarasayya, Bayi	... L. F. H. S., Ellamanchalli.
Lakshminarasimha Aiyangar, S. S.	Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Lakshminarasimha Aiyar, Arcot	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Lakshminarasimhachari, M.	... Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Lakshminarasimham, Aiyagari	... P. S.
Lakshminarasimham, Gabbita	... Do.
Lakshminarasimham, C. N.	... Coimbatore College.
Lakshminarasimha Rau, Aripirala...	Board H. S., Amalapur.
Lakshminarasimha Rau, K.	... P. S.
Lakshminarayana, B.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Lakshminarayana, Kopalli	... P. S.
Lakshminarayana, Patnayak	... N. Coll., Berhampore.
Lakshminarayana, Ravipalli	... P. S.
Lakshminarayanan, V.	... H. S., Pattamadai.
Lakshminarayana Rau, Alagara	... N. Coll., Berhampore.
Lakshminarayana Rau, Puttrevu	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Lakshmpati, Avasarala	... P. S.
Lakshmpati, Chelluri	... Do.
Lakshmpati Nayudu, Suravaram	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Lakshmpati Rau, Dronamraju	... C. M. S. H. S., Bezvada.
Lala Dhyana, Chandra	... Mahaboob Coll., Secunderabad.
Lala Gyan, Chandra	... Do.
Lazarus, John Ashton	... Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Lingamurti, Cheganti	... Board H. S., Amalapur.

Lee, Kincaid	... Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore.
Leighton, Joshua	... H. S., Chittaldurg.
Lewis, Lydia	... Baldwin H. S., Bangalore. [lore.
Lionel, Mary	... St. Andrew's Girls' S., Banga-
Lowe, Hugh Penrhyn	... St. Mark's Gr. S., Bangalore.
Lynch, Joseph	... St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Macfarlane, Alexandr Gwyn	... St. Mark's Gr. S., Bangalore.
Madanagopalan, A. K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Maddanappa, Raidurgam	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Madhavachari, Chiyvedu	... Ml. H. S., Anantapur.
Madhavachari, S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Madhava Kamath, Hundi	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Madhava Menon, Neithelath	... Rajah's H. S., Kollangode.
Madhavan Nayar, Pulikot P.	... K. V., Calicut.
Madhava Rau, Arni K.	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Madhava Rau, Magalam	... Shimoga Coll.
Madhava Rau, Harihar	... Do.
Madhava Rau, J.	... P. S.
Madhava Rau, Koppa	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Madhava Rau, Mamudur	... Ml. H. S., Anantapur.
Madhuram, Jesudiyam Samuel	... C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah.
Madvachar, Arcot	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Mahabala Rau, Pangal	... G. M. H. S., Mangalore.
Mahadev Rau	... Gov. H. S., Chudderghat.
Mahadeva Aiyar, T.	... H. S., Kottar.
Mahadeva Aiyar, G. K.	... Raja's H. S., Alleppy.
Mahadeva Aiyar, N.	... Hindu H. S., Tiruvalur.
Mahadeva Aiyar, S.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Mahadevan, E.	... N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Mahadevan, P. S. (Sundara)	... H. S., Pattamadai.
Mahadevan, R.	... Board H. S., Tiruvalur.
Mahadevan, T. V.	... Hindu H. S., Palamcottah.
Mahadeva Mudali, Arcot	... M.-I. H. S., Secunderabad.
Mahadevappa, Puttanna	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Mahadeva Rau, Balepur	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Mahadeva Sastri, Mosur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Mahalinga Shetti, Yermal	... P. S.
Mahanty, Philemon	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Maharaja Pillai, S.	... P. S.
Mayilerumperumal Pillai, T.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Makalappa, Avalakki	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Makutapati, Sandanam Pillai	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Malaiyappa Aiyar, T. R.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Malayappan, S.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Mallikarjuna Rau, Aiyagari	... Board H. S., Amalapur.
Mallikarjunarau Nayudu, Papineni	... Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Mamman, V. P.	... P. S.
Mamman, Mappillay K. C.	... Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Mandareswaran, M. E.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Mangesa Rau, Kodikal	... Board H. S., Kundapur.

Mangesa Rau, Molahalli	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Mani, Nadacavi Mani	... C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Manikka Menon, Eleyadathu	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Manikka Mudali, Karanai Ratnam.	... L. M. H. S., Salem.
Manikkam Pillai, M.	... P. S.
Manikkaswami, Pondicherry A.	... Do.
Manjunathayya, Taggarse	... Board H. S., Kundapur.
Manjunath, Mundkur	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Marakatham, A.	... St. J. F. N. S., Nazareth.
Margaret, Corcoran	... St. Phil. H. S., Bellary.
Mariadas Mudali. Annuswami	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Mascarenhas, Joseph Victor	... Shimoga Coll.
Masilamani, P.	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Maskell, Harriet	... Dov. Girls' H. S., Madras.
Maskell, John Philip Morris	... Dov. Coll., Madras.
McPherson, Andrew Josiah	... Do.
Mesquita, Hermenegildo	... St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Michaelnatha Pillai, Arogyaswami.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Minakshisundara Mudali, M. V.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Minakshisundaram, T. S.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Minakshisundaram Pillai, S.	... P. S.
Minakshisundara Sastri, S.	... Zemindari H. S., Sivaganga.
Mir Abbas Ali Moosavy	... Madrasa-i-Azam, Triplicane.
Mir Ahmed Ali	... St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
Mohan Singh, Bhartapur	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Moses, Abraham	... Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Motha, Joseph Lewis	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Moti Singh, N.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Moung Hpo Oo	... St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Muhammad Abdulla Khan	... Govt. City H. S., Haidarabad.
Muhammad Askar Ali	... P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Muhammad Baqar	... Harris' H. S., Rayapet.
Muhammad Enayathulla, Sheik	... L. M. H. S., Salem.
Muhammad Hussain Ali Khan	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Muhammad Husson, S.	... P. S.
Muhammad Mahub	... Residency H. S., Chudderghat.
Muhammad Ponnambeth	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Mukhyaprana Rau, Addanki	... P. S.
Mukunda Rau, Gollerkeri	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Muhammad Shemsuddin	... C. M. S. H. S., Ellore.
Mullenax, Herbert Frederick	... St. Mark's Gr. S., Bangalore.
Munichengalvarayya Chetti, Suri...	... P. S.
Munirangarau, Koka	... A. N. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Muttayyan, T. S.	... Board H. S., Tiruvalur.
Muttu, Arulappa Pillai	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Muttukrishnan, K.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Muttukrishna Reddi, Alandur	... Madras Christ. College.
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, C.	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, S.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Muttuswami, A. V.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.

Muttuswami Aiyar, C. S.	... P. S.
Muttuswami Aiyangar, D.	... Do.
Muttuswami Aiyar, G.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Muttuswami, R. (Rangaswami)	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Muttuswami Aiyar, S. P.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Muttuswami Aiyar, T. S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Muttuvadivelu Mudali, M.	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Nagabhushanam, Chillara	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Nagabhushanam, Nathavajhula	... Do.
Nagabhushanam, Rangavajjala	... Govt. H. S., Chuddergat.
Nagamani, Vedamanikkam	... Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Naganatha Aiyar, R. Annaswami	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Nagarajan, G.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Nagaswami, S.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Nagaswami Aiyar, A.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Nagesa Sastri, Nagalapura	... H. S., Chittaldurg.
Nageswaran, Guntur	... Cuddalore Coll.
Nagireddi, Vobbineni	... Black T. H. S., Madras.
Nagoji Rau, M. R.	... A. M. H. S., Madura.
Nagoji Rau, Tanjore	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Nanjundayya, Chandrasekharayya.	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Narambunathan, P. N.	... H. S., Pattamadai.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Kadaba	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Agara	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Nuggihalli R.	... H. S., Kolar.
Narasimha Aiyangar, P. Ranga	... St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliyur.
Narasimha Aiyangar, S. (Ramaswami)	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Narasimhachari, Adyam	... A. M. H. S., Punganur.
Narasimhachari, Akkur	... Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Narasimhachari, Bangalore C.	... P. S.
Narasimhachari, Hampapur	... H. S., Tumkur.
Narasimhachari, Satakopa	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Narasimhachari, Sondur	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Narasimhachari, Tirumalaikumara.	... P. S.
Narasimhacharulu, K.	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Narasimhacharulu, Cholemani	... P. S.
Narasimham, Appuramaiyar	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore. [ram.
Narasimham, Burla	... Ripon Hindu H. S., Vijayanaga-
Narasimham, Chintakindi	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Narasimham, Chundi	... V. R. H. S., Nellore. [ram.
Narasimham, Mukkavilli	... Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Narasimham, Tata	... Z. H. S., Parlakimedi.
Narasimha Mudali, Ranipet	... P. S.
Narasimhamurti, Tirupatur	... St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Narasimhan, R.	... H. S., Pattamadai
Narasimha Rau, Gadicherla	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Narasimha Rau, Lakkaraju	... P. S.
Narasimha Rau, Panuganti	... Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Narasimha Rau, R.	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin
Narasimhaswami, I. Mangirabad	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.

Narasimhulu, Cota	... F.C.M. H. S., Nellore.
Narasimhayya, Chyatralli	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Narasimhayya, Nagamangala	... Do.
Narasimhayya, Surappa A.	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Narasimhulu, Tinnevely	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Narasimhulu, Gudalur	... Ml. H. S., Kurnool.
Narasinga Rau, Anaparti	... Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Narasinga Rau, Arkalgud	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Narasinga Rau, Attavanam	... Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Narasinga Rau, Devalarajagari	... Ml. H. S., Kurnool.
Narasinga Rau, Deva Rau	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Narasinga Rau, Karavodi	... Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Narasinga Rau, Madanapalle	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Narasinga Rau, N.	... H. S., Chikamagalur.
Narasinga Rau, Nemalapuri	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Narasinga Rau, Palasamudram	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Narasinga Rau, Vijayanagaram	... P. S.
Narasinga Rau, P. R.	... T. H. S., Erode.
Narayana, Kondagunta	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Narayana Aiyangar, Bindiganavale	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Narayana Aiyangar, Gramam K.	... Do.
Narayana Aiyangar, M. S.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Narayana Aiyangar, S. (Srirangaraja)	... C. M. S. H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Narayana Aiyangar, T.S. (Srinivasa)	P. S.
Narayana Aiyar, A. R.	... C. M. S. H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Narayana Aiyar, K. Padbanabha	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Narayana Aiyar, Nilakanta	... Raja's H. S., Quilon.
Narayana Aiyar, Pernvemba S.	... P. S.
Narayana Aiyar, Sesa	... Salem Coll.
Narayana Aiyar, Sundara	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Narayana Aiyar, Kavaseri S.	... N. H. S., Calicut.
Narayana Aiyar, Venkatesvara	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Narayana Bhat, Gurpur	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Narayana Menon, Manchapara	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Narayana Menon, Valur	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Narayanan, L.	... A. M. H. S., Madura.
Narayanan, Cheruvari	... B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Narayanan Nambiyar, K. T.	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Narayanan Nambiyar, V. A.	... P. S.
Narayanan Nayar, Edathil	... Do.
Narayanan Nayar, Madathil	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Narayanan Nayar, Valiyavittil	... B. G. M. H. S., Tellicherry.
Narayanan Unnithan, V. Esvaran	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Narayana Pillai, M. Kesava	... Do.
Narayana Pillai, N. Sankara	... Do.
Narayana Prabhu, Manjeshwar	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Narayana Rau, Balepur	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Narayana Rau, B. S.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Narayana Rau, Kolar	... H. S., Kolar.



Narayana Rau, Honnahaggi	... Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Narayana Rau, Mulbagal	... A. M. H. S., Madanapalle.
Narayana Rau, Muttalapur	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Narayana Rau Nayudu, Thayi	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Narayanaswami, A.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Narayanaswami, Attipakkam	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Narayanaswami, A. M.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Narayanaswami, K.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Narayanaswami, T. S.	... Z. H. S., Sivaganga.
Narayanaswami, V. R.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Narayanaswami Aiyangar, K.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, C. V.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Mayavaram.	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, P. V.	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, V. R.	... Board H. S., Namakal.
Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M.	... P. S.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Vellore K.	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Narendra Rau, Srikrumam	... Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Nash, Robert Darling	... P. S.
Nataraja Aiyar, S.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Natarajan, M. C.	... H. S., Pattamadai.
Natarajan, R. S.	... St. Thomé Seminary.
Natesa Aiyar, C. R.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Natesa Aiyar, K. M.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Natesa Aiyar, K. V.	... M. H. S., Mayavaram.
Natesa Aiyar, Narayanaswami	... S. P. G. University H. S., Trichy.
Natesa Aiyar, P. R.	... P. S.
Natesa Aiyar, S.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Natesa Aiyar, S. P.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Natesan, A.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Natesan, C. A.	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Natesan, N.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Natesan, Kinar	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Natesan, R.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Natesan, S.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Natesan, V. (Venkatarama)	... Do.
Nathaniel, Alfred Muttutambi	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Nellaiyappa Aiyar, T. S.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Nilachalam, Ponugupati	... P. S.
Nilakanta Aiyar, N.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Nilakantan, G.	... P. S.
Nilakantan, Govindan	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Nilakanta Pillai, K. Sankara	... Do.
Nilakanta Wariyar, Sankara	... Do.
Nurse, Florence	... Vepery Convent.
Oates, Reginald Thomas Greaves	... P. S.
O'Keeffe, Martha	... Vepery Convent.
Oonnitton, Kalarikal Corah	... C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
O'Shaughnessy, John William	... P. S.

Paczensky, Hope	... Cent. H. S., Mercara.
Padmanabha Aiyar, A. Ramaswami.	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Padmanabha Aiyar, V. S.	... Z. H. S., Sivaganga.
Padmanabha Kurup, Wadakkadathu	H. S., Ernakulam.
Padmanabham, Jakkinapalli	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Padmanabham, Nalam	... N. Coll., Berhampore.
Padmanabham, Naredla	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Padmanabhan, Potti S.	... P. S.
Padmanabhan, S.	... Ml. H. S., Karur.
Padmanabhan Tampi, Krishnan	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Padmanabha Pillai, P. Narayana.	... Do.
Padmanabha Rau, A. R.	... P. S.
Palanivelu Mudali, Cummangalam K.	Do.
Palmer, Alfred Tyagaraju	... Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Panchanadam, R.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, A.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, P. R.	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Panchapagesan, A.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Panchapakesan, S. K.	... Hindu H. S., Palamcottah.
Papayya, Nori	... P. S.
Parabrahman, Vempati	... L. F. H. S., Ellamanchalli.
Parakasa Mudali, T. G. P.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Paramesvara Aiyar, Kalpathi V.	... P. S.
Paramesvara Aiyar, N. Harihara	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Paramesvara Aiyar, V. A.	... Fort H. S., Trivandrum.
Paramesvaran Pillai, Aiyappan	... T. H. S., do.
Paramesvaran Pillai, K.	... Maharaja's Coll. do.
Paramesvaran Pillai, Padmanabha	... Raja's H. S., Quilon.
Parasurama Aiyar, N. Aiyanna	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Parasuramadas, Annopa	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Parasurama Mudali Perambur	... Pach. Coll.
Parr, Frederick	... Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Parthasarathayya, Mailapur	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Parthasarathi, Pundi Ananta	... Do.
Parthasarathi, Singumahanti	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, A. P.	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, K.	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Madras.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M.	... P. S.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Pundi C.	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Parthasarathi Mudali, Arni	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Parthasarathi Mudali, Meyyur G.	... W. M. Coll., Madras.
Parthasarathi Nayudu, Simhadri	... P. S.
Parthasarathi Pillai, Chingleput	... Madras Christ. Coll. [darabad.
Partridge, Edmund Arthur	... All Saints' Institution, Hai-
Passanha, Waldemarr	... St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Pedasubha Rau, Goteti	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Peer Muhammad, I. A.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Pentayya, Chudamani Tembureni	... P. S.
Peraraju, Peddiraju	... Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Perayya Sastri, Hari	... Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.

Percy, Hugh Edgar FitzMaurice	... Baldwin H. S., Bangalore.
Pereira, Thomas	... St. Thomé Seminary.
Periyaswami Udayar, Kachi	... S.P.G. University H. S., Trichy.
Perumal Pillai, T. K. R.	... P. S.
Peters, Devarajulu Vedanayakam	... Bp. Cor. Gr. S., Madras.
Pettigrew, Reginald William	... St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Philip, Kolicherilkilakathil George	... C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Pichan Chetti, T. S.	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Pichayya Viruru	... Ml. H. S., Cuddapah.
Pichu Aiyar, Chittur Mahalingan	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Pichu Aiyar, K.	... Hindu H. S., Tiruvalur.
Pinto, Peter Mercel	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Platel, Joseph William	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Plumbe, Mabel	... St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
Ponnambalam, Conjeeveram	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Ponnambalam, Conjeeveram	... Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Ponnarangam Pillai, Vellore	... Mahboob Coll., Secunderabad.
Ponnayya, Vedamuttu	... Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Ponnuswami, Jesudasan	... L. M. H. S., Coimbatore.
Ponnuswami, Trichinopoly V.	... P. S.
Ponnaswami Aiyar, Nemmali	... N. H. S., Chingleput.
Ponnuswami Pillai, T. C.	... A. N. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Ponnuswami Pillai, T. R.	... Do.
Prakasa Rau, Lanka	... P. S.
Pranarthiharan, J.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Purushayya, Mangalore	... P. S.
Purushottama Mudali, Patalam	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Purushottama Nayudu, Angarai	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Purushottama Nayudu, Bandla	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Purushottama Pillai, Trichinopoly	... H. S., Shimoga.
Purushottama Rau, Coimbatore R.	... P. S.
Purushottama Rau, Sonole	... C. S. M. College, Madras.
Purushottama Sastri, Niverti	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Puttanna Krishna Rau, K.	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Puttarjuna Aiyar, S.	... St. F. X. H. S., Palamcotta.
Puttarjana Dikshitar, G. P.	... Do.
Puttaswami, Tumkur	... H. S., Tumkur.
Puttu Rau, Manchinahalli	... Ml. H. S., Chickaballapur.
Radhakrishna Aiyar, S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Radhakrishna Pillai, C.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Radhakrishnayya, Devalla	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Raghava Aiyangar, N.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Raghava Aiyar, Arumbakkam	... St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Raghava Chari, Kavanur M.	... Pach. Coll.
Raghava Chari, Parandur	... F. C. M. H. S., Chingleput.
Raghava Chari, S. K.	... N. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Raghavachari, Tiruvendipuram V	... Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Raghavachari, T. V.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Raghavachari, Vippeedu	... F. C. M. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Raghavachari, Vankipuram	... P. S.

Raghavanunni Nayar, Kannambra..	N. H. S., Calicut.
Raghava Rau, Tadpatri	... Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Raghava Reddi, Puttam Reddi	... Pach. Coll.
Raghavendra Bhat, Shirali	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Raghavendran, A.	... Ml. H. S., Karur.
Raghavendra Rau, Mysore	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Raghavendra Rau, P.	... P. S.
Raghavendra Rau, Pamadi	... Ml. H. S., Chickaballapur.
Raghavendra Rau, Timmannachar..	Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Raghunatha Bhandri, Bantwal	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Raghunatha Rau, Bhimavarapu	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Raghunatha Rau, Kandi	... Ml. H. S., Bellary.
Raghupati Rau, Nandanavanam	... Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Rajabadar Nayakar, M.	... P. S.
Rajaganapati Mudali, Sadras	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Rajagopala Aiyangar, C.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Rajagopala Aiyar, A.	... St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Rajagopalachari, Cavanthandalam ..	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Rajagopalachari, Chakravarti	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Rajagopalachari, Nattapat	P. S.
Rajagopalachari, Parandur	Ml. H. S., Kurnool.
Rajagopalachari, Pappanadu D.	F. C. M. H. S., Chingleput.
Rajagopalan, A.	N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Rajagopalan, K. S.	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Rajagopalan, S. V.	St. Thomé Seminary.
Rajagopalan, T. V.	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Rajagopala Nayudu, C. V.	Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Rajam Aiyangar, M. K.	Board H. S., Namakal.
Rajam Chetti, Conjeeveram	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Rajanna Reddi, Golamari Pedda	P. S.
Rajaram, Krishnagiri Narasinga	Salem Coll.
Rajaram Puttrevu	Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Rajaram, S.	Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Rajaratnam, M.	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Rajaratna Mudali, Chidambaram	S. P. S.
Rajaratna Mudali, Reddivalam	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Rajaratna Mudali, Vellore	C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Raja Rau, Karpur	W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Raja Rau, S.	Board H. S., Namakal.
Raja Rau, Canchi Padmanabhi	C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Raja Rau, Daso	Board H. S., Chittoor.
Rajayya Mudali, T. G. P.	St. Jos. Coll., Ouddalore.
Raju Nayakar, St. Thomas' Mount.	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Rama Aiyangar, Devaraja	T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Rama Aiyangar, Palayasivaram	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Rama Aiyar, Akhilandam	N. H. S., Trivandrum.
Rama Aiyar, A. Sunderam	Raja's H. S., Kollangode.
Rama Aiyar, Peruvemba N.	Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Rama Aiyar, Pudukode Rama.	Madras Christ. Coll.
Rama Aiyar, Tondikulam A.	Nl. H. S., Palghat.

Rama Aiyar, Theverkulam K.	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Ramabhadran, V.	... N. Coll., Madura. [ram.
Ramabhadra Somayajulu, Sri Tata.	Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Ramabhatla, Kundapur	... Board H. S., Kundapur.
Ramachandra Aiyar, B. R.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Ramachandrayya, Belamaranahalli.	H. S., Chittaldurg.
Ramachandra Aiyar, G. K.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramachandra Aiyar, G. S.	... T. H. S., do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, S. V.	... N. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Ramachandra Chetti, Tandi	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Ramachandra Raju, Panruti Vallam	W. M. Coll., Madras.
Ramachandra Rau, A.	... T. H. S., Madura.
Ramachandra Rau, Dharmaji	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Ramachandra Rau, Digavalli	... P. S.
Ramachandra Rau, E. B.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramachandra Rau, Lingarazu	... T. Congress H. S., Madanapalle.
Ramachandra Rau, Manjakuppam.	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Ramachandra Rau, M.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramachandra Rau, Nanduri	... Do. Tanuku.
Ramachandra Rau, Pasupuleti	... Native Coll., Berhampore.
Ramachandra Rau, Patri	... Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Ramachandra Rau, T. D.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Ramachandra Rau, T. B.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Ramachandra, Savur	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Ramachandra Singh, Kollapur	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Ramachandra Siva, S. A.	P. S.
Ramachandran, K.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Ramachandran, M. S.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Ramachandran, M. S.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Ramachandran, S.	... P. S.
Ramachandran, S.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Ramachandran, T. R.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramachar, Battavarahalli	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Bangalore.
Ramachari, Comanduri Venkata	... Taylor's H. S., Narsapur.
Ramadas, A. G.	... P. S.
Ramadas, Kuppaswami Nayudu	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Ramadas, Kapila	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Ramadas, Nandagiri (Junior)	... Hindu Coll. Vizagapatam.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, B. R.	... Fort H. S., Trivandrum.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Coimbatore	S. Coimbatore Coll.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Mahadeva	... T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, S. G. G.	... C. M. S. H. S., Trichur.
Ramakrishnan, Satyamangalam P.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Ramakrishnan, Y.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Ramakrishna Nayudu, S. P.	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Ramakrishna Rau, Mungamur	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Ramakrishnayya, Kanuparti	... P. S.
Ramakrishnayya, Guntur	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Ramalinga Aiyar, T. V.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Ramalinga Gurukkal, N.	... S.P.G. University H. S., Trichy.

Ramalingam, N.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Ramalingam, P. S.	... H. S., Pattamadai.
Ramalingam, Vellore	... A.N.M.H.S., Bangalore. [ram.
Ramalingam, Wunnava Venkata	... Ripon Hindu H.S., Vijayanaga-
Ramalingam Pillai, K.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Ramamurti, Chirravuri	... Z. H. S., Parlakimedi.
Ramamurti, Devarakonda	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Ramamurti, Koparagam	... N. Coll., Berhampore.
Ramamurti, Pulavarti	... P. S.
Ramamurti, Tadinada	... P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Ramanatha Aiyar, C. Sama	... T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Ramanatha Aiyar, M.	... St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Ramanatha Aiyar, Ozhukkai	... N. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Ramanatha Aiyar, Pudupet	... St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Ramanathan, A.	... Board H. S., Tiruvalur.
Ramanathan, Calamur Viravalli	... Pach. Coll.
Ramanathan, M. S.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Ramanathan, R.	... L. F. H. S., Dharapuram.
Raman Erati, Mallasserri	... B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Raman, Kunnampurat K.	... Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
Raman, Manakkadan	... B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Raman Menon, Konnanot	... C. M. S. H. S., Trichur.
Raman Menon, Pottayil	... Hindu H. S., Trichur.
Raman Nambiyar, A. C. K.	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Raman Nayar, Ampalakat	... K. V., Calicut.
Raman Pillai, Cochu Krishna	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Raman Pillai, C. K.	... P. S.
Raman Pillai, K. Narayanan	... C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Raman Pillai, P. Krishna	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Ramanna, Konanur	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, Kambam	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Ramanujachari, C. R.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramanujachari, Mukundagiri K.	... Hindu H. S., Madurantakam.
Ramanujachari, Chettipunyam V.	... Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Ramanujachari, Kayar Gomatam	... P. S.
Ramanujam Nayudu, Calava	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Madras.
Ramanujayya, Tirumakkulam	... P. S.
Rama Rau, Annappayya Hemmadi.	... Do.
Rama Rau, Brahmasamudra	... H. S., Chickamagalur.
Rama Rau, Bailur	... Shimoga Coll.
Rama Rau, Bantwal	... P. S.
Rama Rau, Benegal	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Rama Rau, Endorse	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Rama Rau, Harpanahalli	... P. S.
Rama Rau, Janmihal	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Bangalore.
Rama Rau, Kandi	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Rama Rau, Kilkote S.	... H. S., Kolar.
Rama Rau, Mysore S.	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Rama Rau, Navaratna	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Rama Rau, Peyyeti	... P. S.

Rama Rau, R.	... Cuddalore Coll. [nagaram.
Rama Rau, Ravikanti	... Ripon Hindu H. S., Vijaya-
Rama Rau, Sagaram	... Ml. H. S., Cuddapah.
Rama Rau, Trasi	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Rama Rau, Velliyur Nott	Board H. S., Chittoor.
Rama Rau, Vijapurapu	Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagaram.
Rama Varma Tampan, V.	H. S., Ernakulam.
Ramayya, Anupindi	Board H. S., Amalapur.
Ramayya, A. G.	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Ramayya, Bachu	Ml. H. S., Cuddapah
Ramayya, Tadimalla	H. S., Rajahmundry.
Ramasesha Aiyar, T. R.	Board H. S., Villupuram.
Ramaseshan, R.	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Ramashenoy, Janardhana Shenoy	Santa Cruz H. S., Cochin.
Ramasubha Aiyar, T. P.	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Ramasubrahmanyam, K. M.	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramaswamayya, Kallutla	P. S.
Ramaswamayya, Kunigal	W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Ramaswamayya, Uttaraballi	L. M. H. S., do.
Ramaswami, S.	Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, K.	Pach. Coll.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, K.	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, T. V.	... Do. Madura.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, D.	... P. S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Adamanakota	S. Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, B. V.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Cambipuram	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Bangalore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K.	... Cuddalore Coll.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K. S.	... P. S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, L.	... Board H. S., Kulitalai.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	... St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Muttuswami	L. M. H. S., Salem.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M. K.	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, Kambam	L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Panangudi S.	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Periyakolam N.	S.P.G. University H. S., Trichy.
Ramaswami Aiyar, R.	C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Ranga	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Subrahmanya	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Subrahmanya	Raja's H. S., Kollangode.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Subha	L. M. H. S., Salem.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S.	St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Trichur V.	Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Ramaswami Chetti, T. V.	... Salem Coll.
Ramaswami Chetti, Polapalli	... Board H. S., Chittoor.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Vimpil K.	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Ramaswami Mudali, Paraniputtur	... P. S.
Ramaswami Mudali, R.	... C. M. S. H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Ramaswami Nayudu, B.	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.

Ramaswami Pillai, Bangalore S.	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Ramaswami Sastri, S.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramaswami Sastri, R.	... Z. H. S., Sivaganga.
Ramaswami, A. K.	... T. H. S., Madura.
Ramaswami, P.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Ramaswami, Krovidi	... P. S.
Ramaswami, Kumarapuram V.	... L. M. H. S., Coimbatore.
Ramaswami, K. N.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Ramaswami, M.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ramaswami, M.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Ramaswami, Malamachanaballi	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Ramaswami, M. V.	... P. S.
Ramaswami, P. A.	... Do.
Ramaswami, P. S.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Ramaswami, S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Rama Variyar, Kizhur Variath	... K. V., Calicut.
Ramunni, Kelankandi Urumi	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Ramunni Menon, Kozhipurat	... K. V., Calicut.
Ramunni Nayar, Kanat M.	... P. S.
Ramunni Nayar, Pattarembil Karat.	K. V., Calicut.
Bangachari, Karichangal C.	... St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Rangachari, Nattapat	... Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Rangachari, Panappakkam	... Pach. Coll.
Rangachari, Todur Madabhushi	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Ranganatha Aiyar, S.	... Fort H. S., Trivandrum.
Ranganatha Aiyar, Tarakad S.	... N. H. S., Palghat.
Ranganathachari, M. Kadambi	... W. M. H. S., Madurantakam.
Ranganathan, Conjeeveram K.	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Ranganathan, P.	... S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad. [ram.
Ranganayakulu, Kuppli	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Ranganayakulu Nayudu, Totakura.	L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Ranganayakulu Nayudu, Vellore	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Rangaraja Aiyar, Ramasesha	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Ranga Rau, A. R.	... T. H. S., Erode.
Ranga Rau, Kalapatapu	... P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Ranga Rau, Madiredi	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Ranga Rau, Nayini	... A. N. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Ranga Rau, Pingale	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Ranga Rau, Polur Sarvotham	... P. S.
Ranga Rau, Vaman	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, A.	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, K.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, P.	... St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliur.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Ramanuja.	Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, S.	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, S.	... C. M. S. H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, S.	... N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Singam	... S. P. G. University H.S., Trichy.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, T. K.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Rangaswami Aiyar, A.	... P. S.



Rangaswami Aiyar, L. C.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Rangaswami Aiyar, E.	... V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Rangaswami, A.	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Rangaswami, K. P.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Rangaswami, R.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Rangaswami Mudali, Sembedu P.	... Black T. H. S., Madras.
Rangasayi, Kakarla	... Aryan H. S., Triplicane.
Rangayya, Durbha	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Rayappan, Yagappan	... Pas. Coll.
Rayappan, R.	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Ravi Varma	... P. S.
Ratnasabhapatayya, V.	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Ratnasabhapati Mudali, Mailapur	... P. S.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, S.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Ratnaswami, S.	... Cent. Coll., Jaffna.
Ratnaswami, S.	... St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Ratnavelu Pillai, Caraikal	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Rattayya, Pingali	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Rebello, John Xavier	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Robert, Guanamuttu	... S. P. G. University H.S., Trichy.
Rodriguez, Eliza Constance	... P. S.
Rodriguez, Lambert Kenneth	... Raja's H. S., Quilon.
Rudrayya, Kanumilli	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Rustam Singh, Sagaravala	... BAPT. M. H. S., Ongole.
Ryan, Henry W. D.	... Breeks' Memorial H.S., Ooty.
Sabhapati, Conjeeveram Krishna	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Sabhapati, T. S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Sadasiva Aiyar, P. Suryanarayana.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Sadasiva Pillai, A.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sadasivayya, Medur	... P. S.
Sabadeva Mudali, Selai	... F. C. M. H. S., Tiruvallur.
Saiyid Muhammad Ali	... Harris H. S., Madras. [cane.]
Saiyid Muhammad Usman	... Gov. Madrasa-i-Azam, Triplicane.
Saldanha, Gregory	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore
Saldanha, Martin	... Do.
Salis, Augustine M.	... G. M. H. S., Mangalore.
Salisbury, Amelia Constance	... Dov. Girls' H. S., Madras.
Sama Rau, Adoni	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Sama Rau, Girimaji	... H. S., Kolar.
Sama Rau, Harihara	... Shimoga Coll.
Sama Rau, Talur	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Sambamurti, P.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sambamurti Aiyar, V.	... Board H. S., Kulitalai.
Sambasiva Aiyar, R.	... St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Sambayya, Nilayapallam	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Samu Aiyar, M. Adivaraha Aiyar	... P. S.
Samuel Anbaiyan, V.	... Luth. Cent. H. S., Tranquebar.
Samuel, Arulappa	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Samuel, Daniel	... C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah.
Samuel, Devasahayam	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.

Samuel, Gnanamuthu	... Pas. Coll.
Samuel, Lucas	... Govt. H. S., Aurungabad.
Samuel, P.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Samuel, Periyannayakam	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Samuel, P. Virghese	... C. M. S. H. S., Trichur.
Samuel, Richard Lawrence	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Samuel Pillai, Gnanaprakasam	... W. M. H. S., Madurantakam.
Sangappa, Ajji	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Sanjiva Rau, Baindur	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Sanjiva Rau, V.	... P. S.
Sankara Aiyar, A. G.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Sankara Aiyar, G. R.	... Do.
Sankaralingam Pillai, A.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Sankaralingam Pillai, P.	... S. P. G. H. S., Alwartirunagiri.
Sankaralingam Pillai, P.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Sankara Menon, Chorinchat	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Sankara Menon, Tazhakote	... P. S.
Sankaran, A. G.	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Sankaranarayana Aiyar, P. P.	... Hindu H. S., Trichur.
Sankaranarayana Aiyar, T. A.	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Sankaranarayana Pillai, S.	... Hindu H. S., Alwartirunagiri.
Sankaran Nayar, Changara	... Bren. Coll., Tellicherry.
Sankaran, Kattukandi Vattampoil..	... N. H. S., Calicut.
Sankaran, S.	... Do. Mannargudi.
Sankaran, Srinivasa	... W. M. Coll., Madras.
Sankara Rau, Kalyanpur	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Sankarasadasiva Aiyar, S.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sankara Sastri, G. A.	... St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Sankara Variyar, T. Rama	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Sankarayya, Mamunur	... Ml. H. S., Anantapur.
Sankunni, Onden	... Do. Caunanore.
Sankunni Menon, Choppilli	... Santa Cruz H. S., Cochin.
Sankunni Menon, Korappett	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Sankunni Menon, Kozhipurat	... P. S.
Sankunni Menon, Pannikote	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Sankunni Menon, Parakkat	... N. H. S., Palghat.
Sankunni Nayar, Kavil	... K. V., Calicut.
Santalunga Mudali, Vellore	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Santosham, David	... Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Saravana Pillai, D.	... Board H. S., Villupuram.
Sarngadhara Rau, Bodi	... P. S.
Sarngapani Aiyangar, G.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sarngapani, G. R.	... A. M. H. S., Madura.
Sarngapani, Pondicherry	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Sarngapani Mudali, Worattur	... P. S.
Saraju, Tatavarti	... Do.
Satagopachari, Nirvalur	... Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Satakoparamanujachari, Kandadai..	... V. R. H. S., Nellore.
Satyamurti, V.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Satyarajulu, Yaragarla	... T. H. S., Tanuku.

Saumyanarayanan, R.	... T. H. S., Madura.
Saundaranayakam Pillai, A.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Saundararaja Aiyangar, R.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Saundararajan, S.	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Saundararajan, T.	... St. Ant. H. S., Negapatam.
Saundararajulu Nayudu, G.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Seed, Harry Archibald	... St. Andrew's H. S., Bangalore.
Sekhara Menon, Bemplasheri	... K. V., Calicut.
Senbagam Aiyar, G. S.	.. St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Sesha Aiyangar, N. K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Sesha Aiyangar, R.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Sesha Aiyangar, Srirangam R.	... S. P. G. University H. S., Trichy.
Sesha Aiyar, Peruvemba V.	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Sesha Aiyar, Tondikulam N.	... P. S.
Sesha Aiyar, Trichur S.	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Seshachari, Kandadai	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Seshachari, Natteri Carumbur	... Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Seshadri Aiyangar, Rangaswami	... S. P. G. University H. S., Trichy.
Seshadri Naik	... Govt. H. S., Chudderghat.
Seshagiri, Nallapatti	... Sanskrit H. S., Guntur.
Seshagiri, Ranga Aiyar	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Seshagiriyaia, Hoshalli	... Central H. S., Mercara.
Seshagiri Rau, Bhokkasam Sankara.	A. M. H. S., Punganur.
Seshagiri Rau, Chetti Venkata	... Ml. H. S., Chiacole.
Seshagiri Rau, Davuluru	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Seshagiri Rau, Gatihalli	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Seshagiri Rau, Ponnada	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Seshagiri Rau, Pullur	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Seshan, A.	... N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Seshappa, Channarayapatam	... P. S.
Seshasayi Mudali, Vellore B.	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Seshayya, Tadinada	... C. M. S. H. S., Ellore.
Seshayya Nayudu, Rayapareddi	... Board H. S., Amalapur.
Seturama Rau, Chirasagar S.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Setuswami Aiyar, V.	... Do. [cane.
Shaik Mahmud	... Govt. Madrasa-i-Azam, Tripli-
Shaik Muhammad Abdulaziz	... Madrasa-i-Alya, Haidarabad.
Shanmukhakandaswami Pillai, T.M.	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Shanmukha Mudali Cavantandalam.	Hindu Theo. H. S., Madras.
Shanmukha Sastri, Sondur	... P. S.
Sharoze, Aghornath	... St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
Shunker, Octavia Ada	... Baldwin H. S., Bangalore.
Simon, K. I.	... Raja's H. S., Alleppy.
Simon, K. N.	... Do.
Singa Aiyangar, Hergu S.	... H. S., Hassan.
Sitanna, Tarigoppula	... Sam. H. S., Bobbili.
Sitaram Nayudu, Chakrala B.	... Pach. Coll.
Sitarama Aiyar, N.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sitarama Aiyar, P. V.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevelly.
Sitaraman, K.	... Board H. S., Tiruvalur.

Sitarama Rau, Enjeti	... A. M. H. S., Punganur.
Sitarama Rau, Magala	... H. S., Chickamagalur.
Sitarama Rau, Sivanapur N.	... P. S.
Sitarama Sastri, G. R.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Sitarama Sastri, Kaipa	... P. S. [ram.
Sitarama Sastri, Kota	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Sitarama Sastri, Surakudi K.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Sitaramaswami, Gadepalli	... D. Memo. H.S., Cocanada. [ram.
Sitaramaswami, Gongala	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Sitaramayya, Bhaganagarapu	... Do.
Sitaramayya, Nishtala	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Sitaramayya, Sakaleshpura	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Sitaramayya, Yagnyamurti	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Sivachidambaram, K. S.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Sivanada Mudali, Porpandal	... Pach. Coll.
Sivaprakasam, Caniyambakkam	... N. H. S., Tiruvalur.
Sivaprakasam Pillai, Muttuswami	... Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Sivaprasada Rau, Nidamarti	... Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Sivarama Aiyar, Tarakad S.	... P. S.
Sivarama Aiyar, T. K.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sivarama Aiyar, T. S.	... P. S.
Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, Ramacheri.	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Sivaramalakshminarasimham, Y.	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Sivaraman, C. Subrahmanya	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Sivarama Rau, Devalarajugari	... Ml. H. S., Kurnool.
Sivarama Sastri, Mosur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Sivarama Sastri, S. G.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Sivaramayya, Bommakanti	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Sivaramayya, Rallapalli	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Sivaramayya, Rampalli	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Sivaramayya, Vellal	... Board H. S., Hosur.
Siva Rau, Pulamati	... Ml. H. S., Anantapur.
Sivasankara Aiyar, K. S.	... S. P. G. University H.S., Trichy.
Sivasubrahmanya Aiyar, T. N.	... P. S.
Sivasuryam Pillai, E.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Sivaswami, A.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Small, Gertrude	... P. S.
Sobhanadri, Devulapalli	... D. Memo. H. S., Cocanada.
Sobhanadri Rau, Muzumdar	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Somalingam, Chembolu	... L. F. H. S., Ellamanchalli.
Somaraju, Dangeti	... P. S.
Somasundara Mahanti	... N. Coll., Berhampore.
Somasundara Mudali, Mailapur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Somayajulu, Ganti	... P. S.
Somarajulu, Mantrala	... Do.
Somayajulu, Vadlamani	... Do.
Somayajulu, Vishnubhotla V.	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Somayya, Ammu	... D. Memo. H. S., Cocanada.
Spitteler, Charles	... Ml. H. S., Cannanore.
Sridhara Nayudu, Muttuswami	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.

Srikanta Aiyar, Tirunayam S.	... L. M. H. S., Coimbatore.
Srikantesvara Aiyar, S. Periyaswami	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Srikrishna Mannattiyar, U. R.	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Srilala Aiyar, Nellapulli A.	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Sriman Narayanamurti, Nippani	... N. C., Berhampore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Bangalore	... Shimoga Coll.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Chakravarti	... Board H. S., Hosur.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Chakravarti	... L. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Chomboi	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K. R.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K. S.	... Hindu H. S., do.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K. S.	... Board H. S., Namakal.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam A.	... H. S., Tumkur.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. S.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Melakote	... H. S., Tumkur.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mysore	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, N.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.	... P. S.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Rayaswami	... P. S.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, S.K.(Srinivasa).	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sundararaja	... Hindu H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Tiruvadi A.	... C. M. S. H. S., do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, P. S.	... P. S.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S. (Swaminatha)	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srinivasa Aiyar, V.	... Fort H. S., Trivandrum.
Srinivasa Chakravarti, V. R.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Srinivasachari, Chuchurakanahalli K.	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Srinivasachari, Kadambi	... S. M. Hindu H. S., Tirupati.
Srinivasachari, Kandur	... Pach. Coll.
Srinivasachari, Madur	... Do.
Srinivasachari, Mandayam K.	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Srinivasachari, Nadadur P.	... T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Srinivasachari, R.	... P. S.
Srinivasachari, T. K.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srinivasachari, V.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Srinivasa Chetti, Pandernath Chetti.	Santa Cruz H. S., Cochin.
Srinivasadesikachari, Grama	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Srinivasan, K.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srinivasan, Nallappa	... F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Srinivasan, R.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srinivasan, Rangachar	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Srinivasan, Shiyali Amrithappa	... Pennington H. S., Shiyali.
Srinivasan, S. V.	... St. Thomé Seminary.
Srinivasan, S. Venkatarama	... T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Srinivasan, T.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Srinivasan, T. C.	... S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad.
Srinivasan, T. S.	... Ml. H. S., Karur.

Srinivasa Pai, Panemangalore	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, R.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Srinivasaraghavachari, Curinjipadi.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Srinivasaraghavachari, Kadaba	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Srinivasaraghavachari, Kadabam	... H. S., Chittaldurg.
Srinivasaraghavan, Nathamuni	... S. P. G. University H. S., Trichy.
Srinivasa Rau, Chevur Venkatesa	... L. M. H. S., Salem.
Srinivasa Rau, Dindigul	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Srinivasa Rau, G.	... N. H. S., Mayavaram.
Srinivasa Rau, Haligiri	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Srinivasa Rau, Honnali	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Srinivasa Rau, Krishna	... L. M. H. S., Salem.
Srinivasa Rau, Madura Rama	... P. S.
Srinivasa Rau, Mallapur	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Srinivasa Rau, Neruttur	... P. S.
Srinivasa Rau, Nyapati	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Srinivasa Rau, Raghavendra	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Srinivasa Rau, T. L.	... V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Srinivasa Rau, V.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Srinivasa Rau, V. (Venkata)	... Board H. S., Villupuram.
Srinivasa Shenoi, Padamanabha	... N. H. S., Calicut.
Srinivasulu Chetti, Chingleput G.	... F. C. M. H. S., Chingleput.
Sripati Rau, Bidar	... P. S.
Sriramaswami Aiyar, Kulattur	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Sriramulu Chetti, Paruchuru	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Srirangachari, S.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Srirangachari, Srinivasa	... S. P. G. University H. S., Trichy.
Srivatsa Panda	... N. Coll., Berhampore.
Stephenson, Frank Harry Albert	... Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore.
Stevenage, Marv	... P. S.
Stockton, Harvey Ponnayya	... Cent. Coll., Jaffna.
Subha Aiyar, M. (Matrubhutam)	... A. M. H. S., Madura.
Subha Aiyar, S. K.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Subha Chetti, Vurakara	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Subharama Aiyar, Sankaridrug	... Salem Coll.
Subharaman, G.	... S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad.
Subharaman, T. S.	... P. S.
Subha Rau, Aiyalasomayajulu	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Subha Rau, Badithe	... Coimbatore Coll.
Subha Rau, Bendapudi	... C. M. S. H. S., Ellore.
Subha Rau, Colanakuduru	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Subha Rau, Gandlur	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Subha Rau, Kalle	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Subha Rau, Koka	... P. S.
Subha Rau, Korimilli	... L. F. H. S., Ellamanchalli.
Subha Rau, Mallavarapu	... Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Subha Rau, Mangalore Basti	... G. M. H. S., Mangalore.
Subha Rau, Mantha	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Subha Rau, Nattar	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Subha Rau, N. S.	... Fort H. S., Trivandrum.

Subha Rau, Paitankar	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Subha Rau, Pannala	... W. M. Coll., Madras.
Subha Rau, Savakur	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Subha Rau, Shirale	... Do.
Subha Rau, Tayi	... P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Subha Rau, Tinnevely.	... Ml. H. S., Bellary.
Subharaya Achari, Murukkambakam	Black T. H. S., Madras.
Subharaya Bhat, T. V.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Subharayalaya, Saraswatula	... Pach. Coll.
Subharayan, R.	... Board H. S., Kulittalai.
Subharayan, V.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Subharayan, Vellore	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Subharayudu Gunturi	... P. S.
Subharayudu, Kanchi	... Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Subharayudu, Kolapalli	... P. S.
Subharayulu Nayudu, Mallem	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Subhayya, Chavali (Vyaghresvara).	P. S.
Subhayya, Mavalli	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Subhayya, Mysore	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Subhayya, M. R.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Subhayya, Neti	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Subhayya, R.	... P. S.
Subhayya Aiyar, T. D.	... Hindu H. S., Palamcottah.
Subhayya Pillai, V.	... P. S.
Subhayya Sastri, Varanasi	... H. S., Tanuku.
Subrahmanya, Kollurapana	... Shimoga Coll.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Adimurti	... Hindu H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, A. R.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. Prabhakara	Coimbatore Coll.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. Rama	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, C. R.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Cheyur V.	... P. S.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Chidambara...	Do.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Chittamur	... Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Dindigul S.	... S. P. G. University H.S., Trichy.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, D. S.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, G.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Ganapati	... St. Ber. H. S., Changanacheri.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Janardhana	... Raja's H. S., Quilon.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.	... P. S.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. A.	... N. H. S., Palghat.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. D.	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Kavasseri L...	Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Kollengode R.	... P. S.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. H.	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. S.	... P. S.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. Swaminatha.	C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Cumbakonam	S. P. S.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. Vengu	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, L. R.	... K. V., Calicut.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. S.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Nellore R.	... L. M. H. S., Salem.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Palani V.	... L. M. H. S., Salem.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Perunkulam S. P. S.	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. Srinivasa...	Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. Swami	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P. V.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Ramalingam...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, R. (Ramanatha) P. S.	
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Salem V.	... Salem Coll.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. Visvam	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. M.	... Hindu H. S., Trichur.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. V.	... St. Jos. H. S., Cochin.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Trichur H.	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. N.	... W. M. Coll., Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Valavanur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, V.	... S. P. G. University H. S., Trichy
Subrahmanya Aiyar, V. S.	... Raja's H. S., Alleppy.
Subrahmanyam, A.	... L. M. H. S., Coimbatore.
Subrahmanyam, V.	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Subrahmanyam, Varanasi	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Subrahmanyam Chetti, Sura	... Pach. Coll.
Subrahmanyam, A.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Subrahmanyam, J.	... V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Subrahmanyam, K.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Subrahmanyam, Kadattur L.	... P. S.
Subrahmanyam, M.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Subrahmanyam, M.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Subrahmanyam, P.	... P. S.
Subrahmanyam, P. V.	... Amar. H. S., Karatoluvu.
Subrahmanyam, S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Subrahmanyam, S. V.	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Subrahmanyam, T.	... N. H. S., Mayavaram.
Subrahmanyam, Tumbavanam	... Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Subrahmanyam, V. Sambhayya	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Madras.
Subrahmanya Pant, A. R.	... Z. H. S., Sivaganga.
Subrahmanya Pattar, Tarakad S.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Subrahmanya Pillai, K.	... St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Subrahmanya Sastri, G. S.	... S. P. G. University H. S., Trichy.
Subrahmanya Sastri, K. N.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Subrahmanya Sastri, P. K.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Subrahmanya Sastri, S. A.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Suchindresan, P. M.	... P. S.
Sukumaran, Kampil	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Sundara Aiyar, Aiya	... Pach. H. S., Chidambaram.
Sundara Aiyar, Chetlur	... P. S.
Sundara Aiyar, Peruvemba S.	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Sundara Aiyar, Puthenmadathil V	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Sundaram, A.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.



Sundaram, C.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Sundaram, D.	... Board H. S., Tiruvalur.
Sundaram, K.	... L. F. H. S., Dharapuram.
Sundaram, N. (Narayana Sastri)	... Z. H. S., Sivaganga.
Sundaram, P. S.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Sundaram, R.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Sundaram, S. (Swami Aiyar)	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sundaram, V.	... Z. H. S., Sivaganga.
Sundaram Aiyangar, Damal	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Sundaram Aiyar, P. S.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Sundaram Aiyar, Vadakkamadam	... P. H. S., Ernakulam.
Sundaram Pillai, Thravyam	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Sundaramurthi Pillai, Anna	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Sundaranatha Aiyar, Sundara	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Sundararaghavachari, V. G.	... Town H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sundararaja Aiyangar, S.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Sundararaja Aiyar, M. R.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Sundararajan, T. N.	... S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad.
Sundararajulu, Dharmapuram	... K. N. L. M. H. S., Coimbatore.
Sundararajulu Nayudu, N. G.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Sundararaju Mudali, Arni	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Sundararama Aiyar, C. V.	... F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Sundararama Sastri, P.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Sundararamayya, Surampudi	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Sundara Rau, Arcot	... H. L. G. M. H. S., Tirupati.
Sundara Rau, Vombutkeri	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Sundara Reddi, T.	... Cuddalore Coll.
Sundara Viraraghavan, K.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Sundaresa Aiyar, K.	... P. S.
Sundaresa Aiyar, T. V.	... Do.
Sundaresan, Kamakshi	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Sundaresan, R.	... P. S.
Surrao, John Owen	... Raja's H. S., Quilon.
Suryanarayana, Dabbiru	... L. M. H. S., Vizag. [garam.
Suryanarayana, Rudravajjula	... Ripon Hindu H. S., Vijayana-
Suryanarayana Aiyar, S. G.	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Suryanarayanamurti, Musunuri	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Suryanarayanamurti, Pantula	... N. Coll., Berhampore.
Suryanarayana Rau, Casturi	... P. S.
Suryanarayana Rau, Pappu	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Suryanarayana Rau, Tallapragada	... P. S. [ram.
Suryanarayanawami, Gongala	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Suryaprakasa Rau, Burra	... P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Suryaprakasa Rau, Chella	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Suryaprakasa Rau, Mukku	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Susai Chetti, Savarimuttu	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Susai Manikkam, A.	... Do. Trichinopoly.
Swami Aiyar, Andivadi	... Board H. S., Hosur.
Swami Aiyar, Narayanamangalam	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Swaminatha Aiyar, P. K. Krishna	... N. H. S., Mayavaram.

Swaminatha Mudali, M.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Swaminathan, M.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Swaminathan, N.	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Swaminathan, S. R.	... Do.
Swaminatha Pillai, T. T.	... V. P. H. S., Tanjore.
Swaminatha Sastri, T. K.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Swami Rau, A.	... Do.
Swetaranyam, Shiyali	... Pach. Coll.
Syama Rau, Mysore Kristaji	... P. S.
Syed Akbar	... Ml. H. S., Cuddapah.
Syed Hamith, C. S.	... Cuddalore Coll.
Syed Muhammad Ali Khan	... St. Geo. Gr. S., Chuddergat.
Syed Muhammad, M.	... P. S.
Syed Salar Ali Shah Ahmed Hus- sain Kirmani	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Syed Taj Piran (Abdul Razak)	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Seshagiri Rau, D.	... N. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Tambimuthu Pillai, John Velu Pillai	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Tambi Pillai, Duraiswami	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Tambi Raja, Christopher A.	... Do. Trichinopoly.
Tandoni Rau, Dharapuram A. R.	... P. S.
Tangaswami, G.	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Tangavadivelu, N.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Tangavelu Mudali, S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Tangavelu Mudali, Tinnanur N.	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Tanu Aiyar, K. Venkatarama	... N. H. S., Trivandrum.
Teyyunni Nayar, Nilanat	... B. G. M. H. S., Calicut.
Theophilus, Rajanayakam	... C. M. S. H. S., Palamcottah.
Thipthorp, William Henry	... Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore.
Thomas, Isaac	... Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Thomas, Matthai	... H. S., Alleppy.
Thomas Mudali, J. D. V.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Thomson, Edwin Henry	... H. S., Tumkur.
Thorpe, Harry Darwin	... St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Timmappayya, Kadagattur	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Bangalore.
Tirumalachari, Mandayam Alaga	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Tirumalachari, N.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Tirumalachari, S.	... C. M. S. H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Tirumalachari, T. A.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Tirumalai, A. S.	... H. S., Pattamadai.
Tirumalai Aiyangar, E.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Tirumalainambi Aiyangar, K.	... H. S., Alleppy.
Tirumala Rau, Bellary	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Tirumala Rau, Kakulavarapu	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Tirumala Rau, Nagadi	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Tiruvenkatachari, Mandayam Dhati.	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Tiruvenkatachari, V. R.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Tiruvenkataswami, M. T.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Tiruvenkatayya, Nammalwar	... P. S.
Tithan, Atticode Kampangi	... V. Coll., Palghat.

Tomlinson, Florence	... P. S.
Tomlinson, Muriel	... Do.
Tripp, Margaret	... St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
Tyagaraja Aiyar, T. V.	... Board H. S., Namakal.
Tyagaraja Rau, S.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Tyagaraja Sastri, Gopalakrishna	... Do. Trivandrum.
Tyagu Pillai, Tiruvanjiam D.	... P. S.
Ugrapandiyam Pillai, A.	... S. P. G. H. S., Ramnad.
Ukkantanunni Nayar, K. P.	... P. S.
Umamahesvaram, Sarva	... Do.
Umamahesvaran, R.	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Umamahesvara Rau, Aiyagari	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Umman, K. Poonoose	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Unni Kurup, Vanniyaputukkuti	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Vaidisvara Aiyar, P. S.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Vaidisvaran, V. R.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Vaidyalingam, K. S.	... Board H. S., Tiruvalur.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A.	... Do.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, K.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Kalpathi V.	... P. S.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, M. R.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, N.	... P. S.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, P. Muttuswami	Do.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R. S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Trichur V.	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Venkatesvara	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Vaidyanathan, G.	... P. S.
Vaidyanathan, K.	... Board H. S., Tiruvalur.
Vaidyanathan, K. Lakshmana	... P. S.
Vaidyanathan, S.	... Cuddalore Coll.
Vaidyanathan, S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Vaikuntam, E. H.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Vaikuntam Pillai, V.	... Hindu H. S., Palamcottah.
Vajravelu, Jaffna Arumukham	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Vamana Prabhu, Bantwal	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Vanchinathan, R.	... A. M. H. S., Madura.
Varadachari, Komandur	... Hindu Theo. H. S., Madras.
Varadachari, Ravathanallur	... W. M. H. S., Madurantakam.
Varadachari, Ramanujachari	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Varadachari, Sankarambadi	... Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Varadan, S.	... N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Varadaraja Aiyangar, M. Chintamani	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Varadaraja Aiyar, Kattuputtur N....	... L. M. H. S., Salem.
Varadarajan, T.	... P. S. [ram.
Varahanarasimham, Durvasula	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Varghese, Kottakarattil Mathan	... H. S., Ernakulam.
Varkki, W. John	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Vasanta Rau, Tamirisa	... C. M. S. H. S., Ellore.

Vasishtan, Cornelius	... B. G. M. H. S., Tellicherry.
Vasudeva Aiyar, R.	... T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Vasudeva Aiyar, V. A.	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Vasudevachari, Gokernmutt	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Vasudevachari, Pundi	... Pach. Coll.
Vasudeva Raja, V. K.	... Raja's H. S., Kollangode.
Vasudeva Rau, Gokari	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Vaz, Joseph Austin Donation	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Vedachala Mudali, Punnaipakkam	... P. S.
Vedaji Rau, Tirukalikunram D.	... Teachers' Coll., Saidapet.
Vedanayakam, Satyanathan	... P. S.
Vedanayakam, S. A.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Vedanta Aiyangar, S.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Vedantachari, P.	... St. Jos. H. S., Tirupapuliyur.
Vedaraman, S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Vedavyasa Rau, G. S.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Velayudham Pillai, R.	... Board H. S., Udamalpet.
Velayudham Pillai, Subrahmanya	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Velu Pillai, Govinda	... T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Vembu Aiyar, S.	... Ml. H. S., Mayavaram.
Venkanna, Nanduri China	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Venkannachari, Yelandur	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Venkaswami Rau, S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Venkatachala Aiyar, Peruvemba S.	... Nl. H. S., Palghat.
Venkatachala Aiyar, T. P.	... Hindu H. S., Trichur.
Venkatachalam Aiyar, C. Narayana	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Venkatachalam Aiyar, N. G.	... P. S.
Venkatachalam Aiyar, Setu	... T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Venkatachalam Chetti, Rava	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Venkatachalam, Cuddapah	... C. M. S. H. S., Chintadripet.
Venkatachalam, K. R.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Venkatachalapati, Mukkamala	... D. Memo. H. S., Cocanada.
Venkatachalayya Tudakanel	... W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Venkatachar, Nonavinakare	... P. S.
Venkatachari, Anumanchapalle	... Do.
Venkatachari, Kadaba Gandikote	... Do. [ram.
Venkatachari, Nanduri	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Venkatachari, S.	... C. M. S. H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Venkatachari, Sundaram	... T. H. S., Trivandrum.
Venkatagopala Rau, Talari	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Venkatajaganatha Rau, Sadamala	... N. Coll., Berhampore.
Venkatakrishna Aiyar, Krishna	... P. S.
Venkatakrishna Bhat, Kotekoppa	... Ml. H. S., Tirthahalli.
Venkatakrishna Mudali, M.	... P. S.
Venkatakrishnama Nayudu, L.	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Venkatakrishnama Nayudu, T. P.	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkatakrishnan, S. V.	... Salem Coll.
Venkatakrishnan, T. S.	... Z. H. S., Sivaganga.
Venkatakrishna Rau, Peddada	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Venkatakrishna Rau, Singaraju	... V. R. H. S., Nellore.

	, Taverakere ...	W. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Venkatakrishnayya, Yanamandram.	Pach. Coll.	
Venkatakuppa Aiyar, Godwala K...	L. M. H. S., Salem.	
Venkatanarasimha Aiyangar, H. V.	Board H. S., Udamalpet. [ram.	
Venkatanarasimham, Kandarpa ...	Ripon Hindu H.S., Vijayanaga-	
Venkatanarasimham, Pisipati ...	Aryan H. S., Secunderabad.	
Venkatanarasinga Rau, Tripasur ...	N. Coll., Berhampore.	
Venkatanarayana Aiyangar, H. R...	Cent. Coll., Bangalore.	
Venkatanarayana Aiyar, S. K. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.	
Venkatanarayanacharulu, S. C. K. S.	C.M.S. H. S., Bezvada.	
Venkatanarayana, Tatavarti ...	H. S., Rajahmundry.	
Venkatanarayanayya, Cota ...	P. S.	
Venkatanarayanayya, Tadepalli ...	Pach. Coll.	
Venkatappayya, Lanka ...	Sanskrit H. S., Guntur.	
Venkatatraghavachari, Kandadai ...	A. V. H. S., Triplicane.	
Venkatarama Aiyangar, N. ...	H. S., Chittaldrug.	
Venkatarama Aiyar, E. P. ...	Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.	
Venkatarama Aiyar, P. ...	T. H. S., Kumbakonam.	
Venkatarama Aiyar, P. Nanu ...	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.	
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. ...	Fort H. S., Trivandrum.	
Venkatarama Aiyar, T. S. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.	
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R. ...	P. S.	
Venkatarama Aiyar, Nilamangalam.	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.	
Venkatarama Aiyar, Mandakulattur.	H. L. G. M. H. S., Tirupati.	
Venkatarama Aiyar, A. ...	St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.	
Venkatarama Aiyar, Alampallam V.	Raja's H. S., Kolangode.	
Venkatarama Aiyar, M. R. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.	
Venkatarama Aiyar, K. ...	Fort H. S., Trivandrum.	
Venkataramakrishnayya, C. ...	Sanskrit H. S., Guntur.	
Venkataraman, A. ...	Hindu H. S., Tiruvalur.	
Venkataraman, A. ...	Board H. S., Tiruvalur.	
Venkataraman, A. R. ...	Kal. H. S., Tanjore.	
Venkataraman, G. ...	N. Coll., Madura.	
Venkataraman, G. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.	
Venkataraman, G. ...	W. M. Coll., Negapatam.	
Venkataraman, K. ...	N. H. S., Kumbakonam.	
Venkataraman, M. S. ...	N. Coll., Madura.	
Venkataraman, N. ...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.	
Venkataraman, N. ...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.	
Venkataraman, P. K. ...	Hindu H. S., Tiruvalur.	
Venkataraman, P. S. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.	
Venkataraman, P. S. ...	N. H. S., Kumbakonam.	
Venkataraman, S. ...	N. Coll., Madura.	
Venkataraman, Trichinopoly ...	Pach. H. S., Conjeeveram.	
Venkataraman, T. S. ...	Kal. H. S., Tanjore.	
Venkatarama Sastri, T. S. ...	Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.	
Venkatarama Sastri, Chittoor S. ...	P. S.	
Venkataramayya Pantulu, R. ...	Do.	
Venkataramayya, Chilukuri ...	D. Memo. H. S., Cocanada.	
Venkataramayya, Chavali ...	H. S., Rajahmundry.	

Venkataramayya, Karur K.	... Wardlaw Coll., Bellary.
Venkataramayya, Ramapragada	... H.S., Rajahmundry. [nagaram.
Venkataramayya, Parupudi	... Ripon Hindu H. S., Vijaya-
Venkataramayya, Tatapudi	... P. S.
Venkataramayya, Tarikere	... Shimoga Coll.
Venkataramayya, Udayagiri S.	... Board H. S., Hosur.
Venkataramana Aiyar, C. N.	... F.C.M. H. S., Chingleput.
Venkataramana Aiyar, C. K.	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Venkataramana Aiyar, C. R.	... P. S.
Venkataramana Aiyar, K. R.	... T. H. S., Erode.
Venkataramana Aiyar, N. S.	... Do. Kumbakonam.
Venkataramana Aiyar, V.	... Board H. S., Villupuram.
Venkataramana Chetti, Chittaldrug.	H. S., Chittaldrug.
Venkataramanayya, Bagepalle	... Do. Kolar.
Venkataramanayya, C.	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Venkataramanayya, Dhulipala	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Venkataramanayya, Kalluri	... P. S.
Venkataramanayya, Vinnakota	... N. Coll., Berhampore.
Venkataramana Rau, P. S.	... Board H. S., Villupuram.
Venkataramanan, Hastaga Govinda.	L. M. H. S., Coimbatore.
Venkataramanan, V.	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Venkataramangam, Kanakapalle	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkataramangam, T. P.	... Kal. H. S., Tanjore.
Venkataratnam, Coduri	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkataratna Mudali, Ambur V.	... P. S.
Venkata Rau, Avantsa	... Do. [nagaram.
Venkata Rau, Bhopala Rau	... Ripon Hindu H. S., Vijaya-
Venkata Rau, Datar	... H. S., Gulburga.
Venkata Rau, Jammi	... Ml. H. S., Chicacole.
Venkata Rau, Mallimadugula	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Venkata Rau, Kalambur	... H. L. G. M. H. S., Tirupati.
Venkata Rau, K. Krishnaswami	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Venkata Rau, Rangachar	... Catholic H. S., Coimbatore.
Venkata Rau, Karadibavi L.	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Venkata Rau, Ravu	... D. Memo. H. S., Cocanada.
Venkata Rau, Tumu	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Venkata Rau, T. Krishna	... Hindu H. S., Srivilliputtur.
Venkataraaya Nayak, Hosdrug	... Canara H. S., Mangalore.
Venkataraaya Pai, Udipi	... Do.
Venkatareddi Nayudu, Koka	... Madras Christ. Coll. [ram.
Venkata Sastri, Akella	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Venkatasisiva Avadhani, Vavilala	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Venkatasrinivasachari, Kilambi	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Venkatasrinivasa Rau, Tarigopula	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, V. A.	... C. S. M. H. S., Vellore.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Coimbatore V.	Coimbatore Coll.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, U. V.	... Board H. S., Udamalpet.
Venkatasubha Rau, Kalluri	... D. Memo. H. S., Cocanada.
Venkatasubha Rau, Lakkaraju	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Venkatasubha Rau, Vanka	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.

Venkatasubha Rau, Yadavalli	... P. S.
Venkatasubharayudu, Vedampudi	... Do.
Venkatasubhan, A.	... Board H. S., Tiruvalur.
Venkatasubha Sastri, G. S.	... St. F. X. H. S., Palamcottah.
Venkatasubhayya, Mogallapalli	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Venkatasubhayya, Narumanchi	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Venkatasubhayya, Pisupati	... Sanskrit H. S., Guntur.
Venkatasubhayya, D. S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Venkatasubrahmanyam, Chivukula	... Bapt. M. H. S., Ongole.
Venkatasubrahmanyayya, Emami	... P. S.
Venkataswami Aiyar, Tagadur	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Venkataswami Chetti, Coimbatore	... Do.
Venkataavadhanulu, Oruganti	... L. M. H. S., Vizagapatam.
Venkatavaradan, T. L. N.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Venkatesa Aiyar, S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore. [ram.
Venkatesami, Marti	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Venkatesan Nayudu, Lalpet	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Venkatesan, Vadarangam Swami	... Pennington H. S., Shiyali.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, C. V.	... Raja's H. S., Kollangode.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Melarcode	... K. V. Coll., Palghat.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Parur K.	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Perumkolam	... S. St. Jos. H. S., Cochin.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, V. V.	... P. S.
Venkatesvara Rau, Achanta	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
Venkatesvara Rau, Parankusam	... Z. H. S., Parlakimedi.
Venkatesvarayya, Alladi	... F. C. M. H. S., Nellore.
Venkayya, Darbha	... D. Memo. H. S., Cocanada.
Venkayya Sarma, Mamidanna	... H. S., Rajahmundry.
Venkayya, Somabhotla	... P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Venkobachari, D. R.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Venkoba Rau, Arni	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Venkoba Rau, Madakasera	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkuswami, P. S.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Venkuswami Aiyar, S.	... Nl. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Venugopalachari, Sevimeedu	... F. C. M. H. S., Conjeeveram.
Venugopala Nayudu, Bandla	... St. F. X. H. S., Tuticorin.
Venugopalan, T. K.	... Board H. S., Tiruvalur.
Vijayaraghavachari, S.	... Do. Udamalpet.
Vijayaraghavulu Nayudu, Ananta	... Pach. Coll.
Vijayaraghavulu Nayudu, Carmanchi	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Vijayaramayya, Burra	... Hindu H. S., Masulipatam.
Vijayarangam Nayudu, Cheyur G.	... A. N. M. H. S., Bangalore.
Vinayakan, R.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Virabhadra Chetti, A.	... Coimbatore Coll.
Virabhadraswami, Karumuru	... Z. H. S., Parlakimedi.
Virabhadrayya, Mudunuri	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Virabahu Pillai, K. S.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Virabrahmam, Koka	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Viranna, Nori	... P. S.
Viraraghava Aiyar, C. Gopala	... H. S., Ernakulam.

Viraraghava Aiyar, Tiruchur V.	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Viraraghavachari, Candadai	... St. Thomé Seminary.
Viraraghavachari, Nelatur	... P. S.
Viraraghavachari, Viravanallur R.	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Viraraghavan, Konnangi	... A. V. H. S., Triplicane.
Viraraghava Mudali, C. S.	... Board H. S., Villupuram.
Viraraghava Sastri, S. S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Viraraghava Sastri, Seringapatam	... P. S.
Viraraghavayya, Muttaraju	... V. R. H. S., Nellore.
Viraswami Pillai, M.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Viraswami, Surattu	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Viraswamayya, Manva	... Pach. H.S., Conjeeveram. [ram.
Viresalingam, Chaganti	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Virraju, Achanta	... T. H. S., Tanuku.
Visvanatha Aiyar, K.	... P. S.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Muttu Aiyar	... Aryan H. S., Triplicane.
Visvanatha Aiyar, M.	... T. H. S., Kumbakonam.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Peruvemba R.	... Sircar H. S., Trichur.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Tellur Sesha	... P. S.
Visvanathan, Mohanur S.	... S.P.G. University H. S., Trichy.
Visvanathan, R.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Visvanathan, P. V.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Visvanathan, T. S.	... Hindu H. S., Kumbakonam.
Visvanathan, V.	... N. H. S., Mannargudi.
Visvanathan, Pudiya Kalpathi S.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Visvanatha Sastri, B.	... P. S.
Visvasam, Rayappan	... Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin.
Visvesvara Rau, Surampudi	... Innespetta H. S., Rajahmundry.
Vittal Prabhu, Haradi	... Ml. H. S., Tirthahalli.
Vittal Rau, Dattaya Hemmadi	... Board H. S., Kundapur.
Vittal Rau, Padubidri	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Vivekaswami Pillai, Ponnusawmi	... P. S.
Vores, Abraham Ponnayya	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Vyagesan, S. Vaidyalinga Mudali	... Pas. Coll.
Vyasachar, Korlahalli	... W. M. H. S., Mysore.
Wesley, Joseph Mason	... W. M. Coll., Madras.
White, Alice	... C. H. A., Trivandrum.
Winckler, Emma Rose	... Sircar Girls' S., Trivandrum.
Winfred, Daniel Job	... S.P.G. University H. S., Trichy.
Wright, Mildred Mary	... St. Andrew's Girls' S., Banga-
Xavier, dos Santos Francisco	... [lore.
Antonio	... St. Geo. Gr. S., Chudderghat.
Yagnyanaravana, Vishnubhotla	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Yesadiyan, Hyne	... Pas. Coll.
Yesudas, V. Yovan	... P. S.



# FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS—1891.

## UNDER-GRADUATES.

### FIRST CLASS.

Somasundaram, N. S.	... Pach. Coll.
Venkataraaghavachari, Oratti P.	... Pres. Coll.
Subrahmanyam, Pannicherri	... Madras Christ. Coll. [Calicut.
Bernard, Kurishingal Kaku	... Ernakulam Coll. & Govt. Coll.,
Vijayaraghavan, T.	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
{ Bhaskara Aiyar, S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
{ Venkatanarasimhan, R.	... Do.
Venkatarama Sastri, T. R.	... Kumbakonam Coll.
Ramachandran, Pennattur V.	... Pres. Coll.
Natesan, K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Upendra Pai, Mangalore	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore, and St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
{ Nammalvarayya, Aharam	... Pach. Coll.
{ Vaidyanatha Aiyar, M. S.	... Kumbakonam Coll. and P. S.
{ Muhammad Bazlullah	... Rajahmundry Coll.
{ Narayanamurti, Peri	... Do.
Parthasarathi Nayakar, P.	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Subha Rau, Closepet	... Shimoga Coll.
{ Staunton, Millicent	... Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore, & P. S.
{ Vaiyapuri Mudali, R.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Chetlur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
{ Matthai, C. Matthew	... Do.
{ Narayana Aiyar, K. Appadurai	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
{ Vaidyanathan, V.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, Ma- haraja's Coll., Pudukota, and P. S.
{ Ramasesha Aiyar, Carur Narayana.	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
{ Sesha Aiyar, Villiyanur V.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
{ Sitarama Aiyar, Thammanur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
{ Rajagopalatatachar, B. V. G. T.	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
{ Srinivasachari, Parathangal	... Pach. Coll.
{ Bappu, Thyen Kakuzhi Kunhi	... P. S.
{ Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T. E.	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Nurse, Richard Arthur	... Dov. Coll., Madras.
Krishnan, S. D.	... N. Coll., Madura.
{ Muhammad Fazluddin	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
{ Sama Rau, Pillur K.	... Do.
{ Narasimha Rau, Potturi	... P. S.
{ Narayana Sastri, Tandalam Sankara	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Belur	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
{ Venkatasrinivasa Rau, Govindaraju.	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
{ Arunachala Aiyar, Nallicheri S.	... Pres. Coll.

{ Ganapati Pantulu, Sadhu	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
{ Kanakaraju, Goteti	... Rajahmundry Coll. and P. S.
{ Gombert, Emile	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy. [Coll.
{ Muhammad Yasim	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras, & Pres.
Dixon, William John	... Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore, and P. S.
Natesan, N.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, and St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Subrahmanyam, J. Venkatarama	... Coimbatore Coll. and P. S.
Sundaram Chetti, Krishnama	... Salem Coll.
Vaidyanathan, S. (Swaminatha)	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam, and Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkatasitaraman, V.	... Native Coll., Madura.
{ Appu Rau, Govinda Rau	... Kumbakonam Coll.
D'Souza, Manuel Salvador	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Muttukrishna Aiyar, Tannirpalli S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and Salem Coll.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Lakshmi	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
{ Ramaratnam, K.	... Kumbakonam Coll.
{ Buchiramayya, Vepa	... Madras Christ. Coll.
{ Narayanakrishna Kudva, Karkal	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
{ Venkataramanan, Venkatesesha	... Coimbatore Coll.
{ Krishnamachari, Natteri	... Madras Christ. Coll., C. S. M. Coll., Madras, & Pach. Coll.
{ Narayanan, Subha Aiyar	... N. Coll., Madura.
{ Venkatarama Aiyar, T. V.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
{ Ramanatha Aiyar, Kollengode A.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
{ Rangachari, C. S.	... Kumbakonam Coll.
{ Sama Rau, Ashtagram	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Lakshmana Rau, R.	... Pres. Coll. and P. S.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S. V.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Ganapati Subha Aiyar, N.	... Kumbakonam Coll.
Tirumalachar, Bangalore	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
{ King, Percival George	... Shimoga Coll. and Pres. Coll.
{ Ramanatha Aiyar, Venkatasubha	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, and P. S. [Pres. Coll.
Satyaraju, Trichinopoly	... St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore, and
{ Venkatakrishnayya, Pisipati	... Pres. Coll. [Pach. Coll.
{ Bhashyam Mudali, Vellore	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and
{ Subrahmanya Pillai, Adiyapada	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Unni, Pudiyavittil	... Govt. Coll., Calicut, & P. S.
{ Vijendrachari, S.	... Kumbakonam Coll. & St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore. [Coll.
{ Krishna Rau, Velliyur Nott	... Madras Christ. Coll. & Pach.
{ Ramachandra Aiyar, M. S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
{ Srinivasa, Edward	... C.M.S. Coll., Tinnevely, and St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
{ Subrahmanyam, P. S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & P. S.
{ Balakrishna, S. Ranibennur	... Shimoga Coll. [and P. S.
{ Kunjan Pillai, Krishna Pillai	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum,

Duraiswami, Tanjore Natesa Sastri..	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Ekambaram, Pisupati	... Madras Christ. Coll. [can].
Ford, Donald McNeill	... Nizam Coll., Haidarabad (Dec.
Gaitan Gomes, M.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Ganapati, Aiyadurai	... N. Coll., Madura, Madras Christ. Coll., & St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Ganapati Aiyar, Lalgudi S.	... S. P. G. Coll., Trichy. [galore.
Ganapati Rau, Ragade	... Pres. Coll. and Govt. Coll., Man-
Ganesan Aiyar, Ramaswami Aiyar...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy, and P. S.
Gangaraju, Tadinada	... Rajahmundry Coll. and P. S.
Gauripati Rau, Ivaturi	... Rajahmundry Coll. [P. S.
Gnanasiromani, Visvasam	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely, and
Gokarnam, R.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Gopal, Pattamadai Sundaresvara ...	Kumbakonam Coll. and Hindu Coll., Tinnevely. [College.
Gopala Panikkar, Tulluvencheri K..	K. V.; Calicut, & Madras Christ.
Gopalachari, Tannirkulam V.	... Madras Christ. Coll. [Coll.
Gopaladesikachari, Tiruvendipuram.	C. S. M. Coll., Madras, & Pres.
Gopalakrishna Aiyar, K. Appadurai K. V.,	Calicut.
Gopalakrishna Rau, Mundkur	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Gopalan, Chatot Vachali	... Govt. Coll., Calicut, and P. S.
Gopalan Nayar, Karumattil	... V. Coll., Palghat, & Pres. Coll.
Gopalaswami, T.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & P. S.
Gopinatha Rau, T. A.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Gow, Ada Minnie	... Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore. [ & P. S.
Govinda Pillai, Krishna Pillai	.. Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum,
Govinda Pillai, Raman Pillai	... Do.
Govinda Rau, C. K.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Govindaraju Mudali, Chittoor S.	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Govindarajulu, Adayar	... S. P. G. Coll., Madras, and W. M. Coll., Madras.
Govindaswami Nayudu, V. C.	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Gundu Rau, K.	... Nizam Coll., Haidarabad.
Gunnayya, Cocanada	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagaram
Gurunatha Aiyar, Mutukula	... Madras Christ. Coll. [ & P. S.
Hanumanta Rau, Bhupala Rau	... N. Coll., Berhampore, & P. S.
Hanumanta Rau, Mysore	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Hanumanta Rau, Nadimpalli	... A.E.L.M. Coll., Guntur. [ & P. S.
Harihara Aiyar, M. Srinivasa	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum,
Hariharan, V. R.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Hariharasubrahmanya Aiyar, M.S...	Do. & P. S.
Harris, Thomas Patrick	... St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Hayagrivachar, S. M.	... Coimbatore Coll., Kumbakonam Coll., Pres. Coll., and P. S.
Issac, Gnanam Y.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Isvara Aiyar, Nurni Parasurama ...	V. Coll., Palghat, and P. S.
Ittunnirama Panikkar, Matillalath..	V. Coll., Palghat.
Jagannatham, Kasibhotla	... Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam.
Jagannatham, Vaddadi	... Madras Christ. Coll., & Maha- raja's Coll., Vijayanagaram.

Jagannathan, A.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Jalpesvara Aiyar, S.	... Kumbakonam Coll.
Jambunathan, P. S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Jayaram, Bangalore	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Jesudasan, Moses Abraham	... W M. Coll., Madras C.M.S. Coll., Tinnevelly, & Madras Christ. Coll.
Jesudasan, Vedanayakam Thomas...	C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevelly, & P. S.
Jesudasan Pillai, N.	... P. S.
Jivan Rau, Namakal Subha	... Salem Coll. [ram.
Joga Rau, Rudrabhatla	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Joshua, Gnanamuttu	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, and P. S.
Kailasam Aiyar, Subharaya M.	... S. P. G. Coll., Trichy., & Madras Christ. Coll.
Kailasapati Mudali, Valavanur N...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore, Pach. Coll., & Madras Christ. Coll.
Kanakasabhapati Mudali, Cuddalore.	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Kandayya, Senivasakam	... Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.
Kanna Kurup, Patinnarayil	... Govt. Coll., Calicut, and P. S.
Kannuswami Pillai, Pakyam	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Kantayya, Ganugapati	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Karney, Maude	... Dov. Coll., Madras. [Madura.
Kasturirangan, K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & N. Coll.,
Kasturirangan, Tarakad V.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Kelaru Tirupad, Koyikkal	... Ernakulam Coll. and P. S.
Kesava Aiyar, R. Rama Aiyar	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, and P. S.
Kesava Pillai, Parameswaran Pillai	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Kodandaraman, N.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, & P.S.
Koman Nayar, Karancheri	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Kotisvara Aiyar, N.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Krishna Aiyangar, T. Padmanabha.	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Krishna Aiyar, A. Subrahmanya	... Do. & P.S.
Krishna Aiyar, Melarcode A.	... Govt. Coll., Calicut, & V. Coll., Palghat.
Krishna Aiyar, Muttuswami	... C.M.S. Coll., Tinnevelly, & P.S.
Krishna Aiyar, Pallasen Rama	... Govt. Coll., Calicut, and P.S.
Krishna Aiyar, Sankaranarayana	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Krishna Aiyar, Sekharipuram S.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Krishna Bhagavatar, K. V.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Krishna Menon, Palliyil	... Ernakulam Coll.
Krishna Menon, Pullath K.	... K. V., Calicut, and P. S.
Krishna Pillai, K. Raman Pillai	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum,
Krishna Rau, Coimbatore R.	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore. [ & P. S.
Krishna Rau, Madura R.	... P. S.
Krishnabrahman, Vempati	... Rajahmundry Coll. and P.S.
Krishnamachar, Srirangam	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore. [Coll.
Krishnamachari, Mangadu	... Pach. Coll. and Madras Christ.
Krishnamachari, R.	... N. Coll., Madura.

Krishnamachari, Tirupati K.	... Pres. Coll.
Krishnamachari, T. R.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Krishnamacharulu, Nelaturu	... Madras Christ. Coll. and P.S.
Krishnamurti, Malladi	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagaram
Krishnamurti, Puranam	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Krishnamurti, R. C.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Krishnan, Chankarankumarat	... Govt. Coll., Calicut, & Pres. Coll.
Krishnan, M. S. (Subha Aiyar)	... N. Coll., Madura, and St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly. [Coll.
Krishnaswamayya, Dodla	... Pres. Coll. & Madras Christ
Krishnaswami, G.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Krishnaswami, Ganapati	... Pres. Coll.
Krishnaswami, Kalambur	... Pach. Coll. and P. S.
Krishnaswami, Nallamalli	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Krishnaswami, Ranganathapuram	S. S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Krishnaswami, T. S.	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam, & St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Krishnaswami, Ujjampur	... Shimoga Coll.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Narasimhachari	... S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & P. S.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Kuppam	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, R.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and V. Coll., Palghat.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. V.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Krishnaswami Sastri, Mosur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Krishnayya, H. Velpanuru	... Shimoga Coll. and Pres. Coll.
Kulandai-swami, V. A.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Kuppuswami, K.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Kuppuswami, Nellikuppam	... W. M. Coll., Madras.
Kuppuswami, S. R.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Kunni Ahmed Koya, P.	... Govt. Coll., Calicut, and Madras Christ. Coll.
Kunhi Raman Nambiyar, Kunanath.	K. V., Calicut.
Kurvila, Tannikal Korah	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Lakshmana Rau, Gudur	... Rajahmundry Coll.
Lakshmanaperumal Pillai, A. S.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Lakshmi Narasimhacharulu, A.	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam.
Lakshminarasimha Rau, Baru	... P. S. [P. S.
Lakshminarasimha Rau, Commuri	A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur, and
Lakshminarasimha Rau, Tanjore	... Shimoga Coll. and Cent. Coll.,
Lakshminarasimham, Ganti	... Rajahmundry Coll. [Bangalore.
Lakshminarasimhayya, Heriyur	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Lakshminarayana, Tanikella	... Rajahmundry Coll. and P. S.
Lakshminarahan, C. R.	... Kumbakonam Coll.
Latsenna, Vemulakonda	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagaram, and P. S.
Leonard, Thomas Malcolm Russell.	Bp. Cot. Coll., Bangalore.
Lingappayya, Badaji	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore, & P. S.
Madhava Kini, Ullal	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.

Mahadeva Aiyar, Appu	... Ernakulam Coll.
Mahadeva Aiyar, K. (Valadi Krishna na).	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, and Madras Christ. Coll.
Mahadeva Aiyar, Krishna	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Mahadeva Aiyar, K. Krishna (Shencota).	Do.
Mahadevayya, N.	... Kumbakonam Coll.
Mallikarjuna Rau, Mallavarapu (B).	A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur, & P. S.
Manekji Jamsetji Mistry	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Mangayya, Jayanti	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagar, and Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam, and Mangalore. [patam,
Mangesha Rau, Bantwal	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore. [patam,
Manikkam, Pagalpatti V.	... Salem Coll. and P. S.
Manjunatha, Udipi Kannar	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
Mannan, Pallari	... P. S.
Maria Gregory, A.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy. [& P. S.
Mathen, Cochukunju	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum,
Matthew, Kuluthatil Mathu	Do.
Matthews, George Theophilus	... P. S.
Muhammad Habibulla	... Coimbatore Coll. [can).
Muhammad Karamatullah	... Nizam Coll., Haidarabad (Dec-
Muhammad Mohieddin, M. A.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Muniswami Chetti, Mitta	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Murti Rau, Dharmapuri	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras, and St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Murugesha Asari, L. S.	... S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Muttu, P. S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Muttukumaraswami Mudali, Conjeeveram.	Madras Christ. Coll. and W. M. Coll., Madras. [P. S.
Mutturamalingam Pillai, M.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota, and
Muttuswami, K.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Muttuswami Aiyar, R.	... Kumbakonam Coll. and W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Nagabhushanam, Topalle	... Rajahmundry Coll. and P. S.
Nagamani Chetti, C.	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, Madras Christ. Coll., & P. S.
Nagaratnam, V.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & P. S.
Nagesvaran, P. N.	... N. Coll., Madura.
Nanjunda Aiyar, R.	... S. P. G. Coll., Trichy., & P. S.
Narasayya, Nandyala	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Bindiganule...	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Seshadri	... Kumbakonam Coll. and P. S.
Narasimha Rau, Paluvoy Lakshmi.	Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.
Narasimhachari, Kadambi	... Pach. Coll. and W. M. Coll.,
Narasimhachari, Musarpakkam	... Pach. Coll. [Madras.
Narasimhachari, R.	... Kumbakonam Coll. and P. S.
Narasimhachari, S. K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Narasimhachari, Tirumalai,	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras. [ram.
Narasimham, Adiraju	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagar-
Narasimham, Bulusu	Do.

Narasimham, Somayajula	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur. [ram.
Narasimham, Sripati	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Narasimhayya, Belur	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Narasimhulu, Mulumudi	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Narasinga Rau, Nippani	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Narasinga Rau, Venacharla	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Narasinga Rau Sahib, Colattur	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Narayana Aiyar, Sundaram	... S. P. G. Coll., Trichy., & P. S.
Narayana Aiyar, Tirunillai Gopala.	V. Coll., Palghat. [and P. S.
Narayana Menon, Rapal M. V.	... Ernakulam Coll., K. V., Calicut,
Narayana Rau, Pillarisetti	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Narayana Rau, Pillarisetti	... Rajahmundry Coll. and P. R. Coll., Cocanada. [ram.
Narayanumurti, Gundala (Kodanda)	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanaga-
Narayanan, A. R.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Narayanan, S.	... Coimbatore Coll. and P. S.
Narayanan, Vinnavadi	... Madras Christ. Coll. and Pres.
Narayanan Nayar, Pullampil	... P. S. [Coll.
Narayanan Nayar, Kuriyil	... K. V., Calicut.
Narayanaswami, Cauta	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Narayanaswami, Pudukota A.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Narayanaswami, S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, & P. S.
Narayanaswami, Tranquebar V.	... Madras Christ. Coll., C. S. M. Coll., Madras, and St. Jos.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, C.	... Cuddalore Coll. [Coll., Trichy.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, C.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, C. V.	... Kumbakonam Coll.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.	... Madras Christ. Coll., St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and St. Mary's Coll., Madras.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, V. K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Narayanamurti, Yanamandra	... Rajahmundry Coll. and P. R. Coll., Cocanada.
Narayanayya, Bolar	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore, & P. S.
Natesa Aiyar, Ponnuswami Aiyar	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Natesa Aiyar, R.	... Kumbakonam Coll.
Natesa Aiyar, S.	... Do. and P. S.
Natesa Pillai, T. (Tyagaraya)	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & P. S.
Natesan, Sundarappa	... Kumbakonam Coll. and S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
Natesan, T. A.	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Nayanakannu, Chinnakavanam	... Pres. Coll.
Nelliappa Pillai, P.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Milachalam, Gogula	... Rajahmundry Coll., Madras Christ. Coll., and P. S.
Niles, Wesley Duraiyappa Pillai	... W. M. Coll., Madras.
O'Hara, Richard Reginald Bazely	... St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
Padmanabha Aiyar, K. P.	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely, and P. S.

<b>Padmanabha Aiyar, K. V.</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, and P. S.
<b>Padmanabha Aiyar, S.</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
<b>Padmanabhayya, Kombrabail</b>	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
<b>Panchanadam Pillai, T. M.</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
<b>Panchapagesan, Chinnaswami</b>	... Kumbakonam Coll. & Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Panduranga Rau, Gangolli</b>	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore, & P. S.
<b>Paramesvara Aiyar, Muttu Aiyar</b>	... Coimbatore Coll.
<b>Parthasarathi, Sevilimedu</b>	... Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Parthasarathi Chetti, Cota</b>	... Pach. Coll.
<b>Parthasarathi Mudali, Menellur</b>	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras, & P. S.
<b>Parthasarathi Rayaningar, P.</b>	... Pres. Coll.
<b>Pattabhiramayya, Tadeipalli</b>	... Pach. Coll.
<b>Paul, S. L.</b>	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely, & P. S.
<b>Ponnayya, N. G.</b>	... S. P. G. Coll., Trichy., & P. S.
<b>Ponnukrishnaswami Pillai, P.</b>	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
<b>Ponnuswami, K. Samuel</b>	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely, Pres. Coll., and P. S.
<b>Prakasam, Tangutur</b>	... Rajahmundry Coll.
<b>Purnayya, Pulipaka</b>	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
<b>Purushottama Kamath, Hundi</b>	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
<b>Purushottama Rau, Pitangar</b>	... Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Radhakrishna Aiyar, S. A.</b>	... Kumbakonam Coll. and C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
<b>Raghava Aiyar, G. T.</b>	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and P. S.
<b>Raghava Aiyar, Tellur</b>	... Pach. Coll.
<b>Raghavachari, Musaravakkam</b>	... Do.
<b>Raghavaswami, V. N.</b>	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
<b>Raghavendra Pai, Ammembal</b>	... Pres. Coll.
<b>Raghunatha Rau, Thakat Subhaji</b>	... Rajahmundry Coll.
<b>Raghunatha Rau, V.</b>	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
<b>Raja Rau, Coimbatore Raghavendra</b>	... Coimbatore Coll., Madras Christ. Coll., and P. S.
<b>Rajagopal, Vellore</b>	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore, & P. S.
<b>Rajagopala Nayudu, Pondicherry</b>	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam, & P. S.
<b>Rajagopalachari, K. Mantram</b>	... Pach. Coll. and Madras Christ.
<b>Rajagopalachari, Tanjore</b>	... Madras Christ. Coll. [Coll.
<b>Rajagopalan, M.</b>	... Do. Kumbakonam Coll. and P. S.
<b>Rajagopalayya, Bhaskara</b>	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
<b>Rajanayakam, Vedanayakam</b>	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
<b>Rama Aiyar, A. N.</b>	... Pach. Coll. and P. S.
<b>Rama Pattar, M. Subrahmanya</b>	... K. V., Calicut.
<b>Rama Rau, Aragula</b>	... Shimoga Coll. and P. S.
<b>Rama Rau, Bellary</b>	... Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.
<b>Rama Rau, Kela</b>	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
<b>Rama Rau, Molahalli (Lakshmanayya).</b>	... Do.
<b>Rama Rau, Musiri C. Subha</b>	... S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly.



<b>Rama Rau, Nayampalli</b>	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
<b>Rama Rau, Terekere</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore. [P.S.
<b>Ramabrahmam, Varanasi</b>	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam, and
<b>Ramachandra Aiyar, C.</b>	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore, and St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
<b>Ramachandra Aiyar, Pattukottai</b>	S. Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.
<b>Ramachandra Aiyar, V.</b>	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely, C.M.S. Coll., Tinnevely, and P. S.
<b>Ramachandra Rau, Bhakrai</b>	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and S.P.G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
<b>Ramachandra Rau, Cavalai C.</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore, and Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
<b>Ramachandran, R. (Rajanga Gana- pati).</b>	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
<b>Ramachandran, C. S.</b>	... Do.
<b>Ramadas, Vemavarapu</b>	... Madras Christ. Coll. [Palghat.
<b>Ramakrishna Aiyar, N. Ramaswami.</b>	K. V., Calicut, and V. Coll.,
<b>Ramakrishna Lal, Wudavagiri</b>	... Pres. Coll.
<b>Ramakrishna Pillai, Kumaran</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
<b>Ramakrishna Rau, Vemavarapu</b>	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam, and A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur.
<b>Ramakrishna Rau, Karnad</b>	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore. [& P. S.
<b>Ramakrishnayya, Bangalore</b>	... Govt. Coll., Bellary, Pres. Coll.,
<b>Ramakrishnayya, Pannala</b>	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur, and
<b>Ramamurti, Budhavarapu</b>	... P. S. [Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Ramamurti, Duggirala</b>	... Noble Coll., Masulipatam. [& P.S.
<b>Raman Pillai, Surya Pillai</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum,
<b>Ramanatha Aiyar, Gollapudi</b>	... A. E. L. M. Coll., Guntur, & P. S.
<b>Ramanna, Kikkeri</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore, and Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Ramanujachari, Erumbi</b>	... Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.
<b>Ramanujachari, V.</b>	... P. S.
<b>Ramaratnam Aiyar, Sesha Aiyar</b>	... S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
<b>Ramanuja Rau, Munjuluri</b>	... Rajahmundry Coll.
<b>Ramasesha Aiyangar, B. R.</b>	... Salem Coll.
<b>Ramasesha Aiyar, Tirupatur S.</b>	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
<b>Ramasesha Aiyar, V.</b>	... Salem Coll., Kumbakonam Coll., Pach. Coll., and P. S.
<b>Ramaseshan, C. K.</b>	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and P. S.
<b>Ramasubhan, R.</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota, and P. S. [Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Ramaswami, Arambakkam K.</b>	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, and
<b>Ramaswami, B. S.</b>	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
<b>Ramaswami, D. A.</b>	... Pach. Coll.
<b>Ramaswami, G.</b>	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & P. S.
<b>Ramaswami, S.</b>	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
<b>Ramaswami, S.</b>	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
<b>Ramaswami, Sillattur</b>	... Pach. Coll.
<b>Ramaswami, T. G.</b>	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
<b>Ramaswami, V. S.</b>	... Do.

Ramaswami Aiyangar, Amaram S...	Coimbatore Coll.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Coimbatore V...	Do. and P. S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Hosur	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & P. S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. Sambamurti..	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Tirunillai G.	... Pach. Coll. and V. Coll., Palghat.
Ramaswami Aiyar, T. S.	... Kumbakonam Coll.
Ramaswami, Koppula	... N. Coll., Berhampore, Rajah- mundry Coll., and P. S.
Ramaswami Mudali. T. S.	... C.M.S. Coll., Tinnevely. [ & P.S.
Ramaswami Nayudu, V. P.	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum,
Ramaswami Reddi, Nanchipuram...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Ramaswami Sastri, E. S.	... S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Ramaswami Sastri, T. M.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & P. S.
Ramayya, Binnamangalam	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Ramayya, Tallapragada	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Ramayya, V.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Ranga Aiyangar, Nuggahalli	... Shimoga Coll.
Ranga Rau, Baberjung	... Do. and P. S. [Coll.
Ranga Rau, Tanjore L.	... W. M. Coll., Madras, and Pach.
Ranganathachari, R.	... Kumbakonam Coll. & Madras
Ranganatham Pillai, Trichinopoly C.	Salem Coll. [Christ. Coll.
Ranganna, Salagame	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, R.	... Pach. Coll.
Raru Nayar, Kozhikot	... Govt. Coll., Calicut.
Rarukntti Nayar, T.	... Do.
Rosario, Francis Christy	... St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore. [Coll.
Sakharam Rau, R.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, & Pres.
Saldanha, Alexander Paul Peter	... St. Aloy. Coll., Mangalore.
Sama Aiyangar, Mavanur	... Shimoga Coll.
Sama Rau, Mangalore	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore, & P. S.
Sama Rau, Rachur	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Sambamurti, V.	... Pas. Coll. and N. Coll., Madura.
Sambamurti Aiyar, R.	... Pres. Coll. and P. S.
Sambanda Mudali, Vellavedu	... Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.
Sampath Aiyangar, Melakota A.	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Sampatkumaran, Tondanur	... Madras Christ. Coll. and Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Samuel, Cornelius	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Samuel, Pakkiam	... Madras Christ. College.
Sankaralingam Pillai, R.	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Sankara Menon, Madathipat	... Ernakulam Coll.
Sankara Menon, Vengalil	... K. V., Calicut, and P. S.
Sankaranarayana Aiyar, P. A.	... Govt. Coll., Calicut, and P. S.
Sankaranarayanan, Gunna	... Pas. Coll.
Sankara Nayar, Achat	... K. V., Calicut, and P. S.
Santappan, Pichaimuttu	... Pas. Coll.
Santavirappa, Gubbi	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore. [Cocanada
Sanyasiraju, Valluri	... Rajahmundry Coll. & P. R. Coll.,

Sarabhayya, Tanikella	... P. B. Coll., Cocanada, and Rajahmundry Coll. [Tinnevely.]
Satakopa Aiyangar, V.	... Pas. Coll. and Hindu Coll.,
Saundaramanikkam, Salem	... Dov. Coll., Madras, and Pres.
Saundaranayakam Pillai, S. T.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy. [Coll.
Saurirajan, R.	... Do.
Sesha Aiyar, C. H.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Sesha Aiyar, Kizhapandal R.	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Sesha Aiyar, Nurani Ramakrishna...	... V. Coll., Palghat. [nam Coll.
Sesha Aiyar, T. Sabhapati	... Cuddalore Coll. and Kumbakodam Coll.
Sesha Aiyar, Tattamangalam S.	... Govt. Coll., Calicut, and V. Coll., Palghat. [Coll.
Seshachari, Kadambi (V.)	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and Pach
Seshadri Aiyar, Mangudi	... Madras Christ. Coll. and S.P.G. Coll., Trichy. [Bangalore.
Seshagiri Rau, Chittoor	... Madras Christ. Coll. & Cent. Coll.,
Sesha Sastri, Narsipur	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore, & P.S.
Seshayya, Aratikatla P.	... St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Setumadhavacharulu, Alur	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore, and P. S.
Shanmukham Pillai, L.	... Caldwell Coll., Tuticorin, and Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Shanmukhasundaram, S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy. [Coll.
Singaravelu Chetti, Mailapur N.	... Pres. Coll., and Madras Christ.
Singaravelu Mudali, Chittattur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Sitapati Rau, Sripati	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagaram.
Sitarama Rau, Pemmaraju	... Rajahmundry Coll. and P. S.
Sitaramayya, Nidumolu	... Rajahmundry Coll.
Sivarama Aiyar, Narayanaswami	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Siva Rau, Ullal Savur	... Govt. Coll., Mangalore, and P.S.
Siva Rau, Sode	... Do. do.
Sivasankara Aiyar, A. Rama Aiyar..	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum,
Somasundaram Aiyar, Krishna	... Pas. Coll. [and P. S.
Somasundaram, N.	... W. M. Coll., Negapatam.
Somasundara Mudali, Madras	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Conjeeveram...	... Do.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, G.	... Kumbakonam Coll. and P. S.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, G.	... Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, K.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and Kumbakonam Coll.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mysore	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore, & P.S.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. P.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely, and
Srinivasa Aiyar, Carisathan S.	... Pach. Coll. [S.P.G. Coll., Trichy.
Srinivasa Aiyar, M. Rangaswami	... N. Coll., Madura, W. M. Coll., Negapatam, and S.P.G. Coll.,
Srinivasa Ranga Rau, Nandagiri	... Madras Christ Coll. [Trichy.
Srinivasa Rau, Chedarambat	... Pres. Coll., St. Mary's Coll., Madras, Madras Christ Coll., and P. S.
Srinivasa Rau, Davanagiri	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore, and Cent. Coll., Bangalore.

Srinivasa Rau, Kurnool Alattur	... Pres. Coll. and P. S.
Srinivasa Rau, Mangalagiri	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Srinivasachar, R.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Srinivasachari, Mangadu	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Srinivasachari, Pillaipakkam Nattu.	Pach. Coll.
Srinivasachari, Villiambakkam	... Madras Christ. Coll. [P. S.
Srinivasagopal, Ladapuram	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore, and
Srinivasan, Krishnaswami Aiyangar.	Pres. Coll. and Madras. Christ.
Srinivasan, Mandayam A.	... Pres. Coll. and P. S. [Coll.
Srinivasan, P.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and Maha- raja's Coll., Pudukota.
Srinivasan, R.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Srinivasan, R. (Rangaswami)	... Kumbakonam Coll.
Srinivasan, Seshadri Aiyangar	... Native Coll., Madura.
Srinivasan, S. (Swaminatha Aiyar).	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Srinivasan, T. R.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., Kumba- konam Coll., and P. S.
Srinivasan, T. S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Srinivasaraghavachari, C.	... Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.
Srinivasulu Nayudu, Pushpala	... Pach. Coll.
Sriramulu, Bhamidipati	... Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagaram.
Sriramulu, Mallavarapu	... Rajahmundry Coll.
Subha Aiyar, Jambhunatha Aiyar...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, and Madras Christ. Coll.
Subha Aiyar, V.	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely, O.M.S. Coll., Tinnevely, and St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Subharaju, Penumetcha	... Rajahmundry Coll., and P. S.
Subha Rau, Paragi	... Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.
Subharaya, Kanave	... Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Subharaya Aiyar, A. Krishnaswami.	Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Subharaya Mudali, Arcot	... Pach. Coll.
Subharayan, G. R.	... St. Peter's Coll. and Pres. Coll.
Subharayan, S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Subhavenkataraman, T. A.	... Pas. Coll.
Subhaya, Chidambaranatha	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and P. S.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Annaswami	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, G.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and P. S.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Ganapat	... W.M. Coll., Negapatam, & P.S.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. R.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Nurani Rama.	Coimbatore Coll. and V. Coll., Palghat.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T. G.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Subrahmanyam, Mahakali	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Subrahmanyam, N.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Subrahmanyam, N.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.
Subrahmanyam, R.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, and
Subrahmanyam, Rangaswami Aiyar.	Madras Christ. Coll. [P. S.
Subrahmanya Mannatiyar, K. N.	... V. Coll., Palghat.
Subrahmanya Pillai, V. S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and P. S.

<b>Subrahmanya Pillaian, Swaminatha.</b>		C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely, and Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Subrahmanya Sastri, Bhavani S.</b>	...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy.
<b>Subrahmanyesvararau Nayudu, C.</b>	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Sundaram, Daniel</b>	...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
<b>Sundaram, S.</b>	...	Cuddalore Coll., St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore, and Kumbakonam Coll. [Christ. Coll.]
<b>Sundaram Aiyar, C. R.</b>	...	Kumbakonam Coll. and Madras
<b>Sundaram Aiyar, Nallamangudi S.</b>	...	Madras Christ. Coll. & S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
<b>Sundaram Aiyar, V. L.</b>	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
<b>Sundaram Pillai, Arogya</b>	...	Do. Cuddalore.
<b>Sundaram, Rama Aiyar</b>	...	Kumbakonam Coll. and Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
<b>Sundaramayya, Balantrapu</b>	...	Rajahmundry Coll
<b>Sundaramayya, Jandhyala</b>	...	Do.
<b>Sundaramayya, Prabhala</b>	...	Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry Coll., and P. S.
<b>Sundara Rau, Kilpadi</b>	...	Govt. Coll., Mangalore.
<b>Sundarasivagnanam, Arcot P.</b>	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Sundaesan, M.</b>	...	St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore, & P. S.
<b>Sundaesan, Mosur</b>	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Suryanarayana Rau, Bazaru</b>	...	Hindu Coll. Vizagapatam.
<b>Suryaprakasa Rau, Chavali</b>	...	Rajahmundry Coll.
<b>Suryaprakasa Rau, Vonguri</b>	...	Do. & P. S.
<b>Susai, B. S.</b>	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
<b>Susai Pillai, Venmani A.</b>	...	Do. Cuddalore.
<b>Swaminatha Aiyar, Chittur Visvam.</b>	...	K. V., Calicut.
<b>Swami Aiyangar, K. V.</b>	...	Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
<b>Tambiya Pillai, T.</b>	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & P. S.
<b>Tamburan Tolan, Papavinasam</b>	...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum,
<b>Taniyachalam, Otingam</b>	...	Madras Christ. Coll. [and P. S.]
<b>Tatachari, Tirumalai</b>	...	Salem Coll.
<b>Thomas, Cherukarai Philipose</b>	...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
<b>Thomas, Harris</b>	...	C.M.S. Coll., Tinnevely. [& P.S.]
<b>Thomas, K. C.</b>	...	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum,
<b>Thorpe, Percy Faraday</b>	...	Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam, and St. Jos. Coll., Bangalore.
<b>Tirumalachari, Mandayam Gomatam.</b>	...	Pres. Coll.
<b>Tiruvengkatachari, R.</b>	...	St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
<b>Tiruvengkatachari, Srinivasachari</b>	...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy. [Coll.]
<b>Tiruvengkattattan, M. K.</b>	...	St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., & Pach.
<b>Tiruvengkataswami, Arcot</b>	...	C. S. M. Coll., Madras, & P. S.
<b>Tyagarajan, T. Swaminatha</b>	...	Madras Christ. Coll.
<b>Unniraricha Eradi, Vettath</b>	...	K. V., Calicut.
<b>Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. Harihara</b>	...	Do. and P. S.
<b>Vaidyanatha Aiyar, M. G.</b>	...	S. P. G. Coll., Trichy., and P.S.
<b>Vaidyanatha Aiyar, P. G.</b>	...	Maharaja's Coll., Pudukota, & C. S. M. Coll., Madras.

Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. S.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Vaidyanathan, T. S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy. [nam Coll.
Vaidyanatha Sastri, N.	... Do. Kumbakonam Coll.
Vaidyanatha Vajapeyar, T. N.	... Ernakulam Coll. [Coll., Madras.
Varadachari, Gudalore Pattangi	... Madras Christ. Coll. & C. S. M.
Varadachari, Kolattur	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Varadachari, V. R.	... Govt. Coll., Madura, Hindu Coll., Tinnevely, and St. Jos. Coll., Cuddalore.
Varadaraja Aiyar, A. Ramakrishna.	Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum, Hindu Coll., Tinnevely, & S.P.G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Varadaraja Nayakar, Arcot	... C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Vasanta Rau, Vellore	... Pres. Coll., Cent. Coll., Banga- lore, and P. S.
Vasudevamurti, Valluri	... Rajahmundry Coll. and P. S.
Vasudevan, K. P.	... S. P. G. Coll., Trichy., St. Jos. Coll., Trichy., and P. S.
Vasudevan, V. S.	... Kumbakonam Coll.
Vasudeva Rau, Chikkaballapur	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Vasudeva Rau, Devarakonda	... Madras Christ. Coll. [Vizag.
Vasudeva Rau, Satyavada	... Do. & Hindu Coll.,
Vedachala Mudali, Kattupalli	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Vedanayakam, Azariah Samuel	... C. M. S. Coll., Tinnevely.
Vedantachari, Chakravarti	... Pres. Coll. and P. S.
Vedarama Aiyar, Appadurai	... S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Venkanna, Vinjamuri	... Rajahmundry Coll.
Venkanna Rau, Pollachi S.	... Coimbatore Coll. & P. S.
Venkaswami, K.	... St. Peter's Coll., Tanjore.
Venkatachala Aiyangar, Sulikunta...	Maharaja's Coll., Mysore.
Venkatachala Aiyar, G. Venkata- chala.	Madras Christ. Coll., K. V., Calicut, & V. Coll., Palghat.
Venkatachalam Aiyar, T. S.	... Maharaja's Coll., Trivandrum.
Venkatachar, Kallukunte	... Cent. Coll., Bangalore.
Venkatachari, S.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichinopoly.
Venkatachari, Viravilli	... Pach. Coll.
Venkatachari, Trichinopoly	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkatagangadhararama Rau, M.	... Rajahmundry Coll.
Venkatagiri, C. K.	... Coimbatore Coll. and C. S. M. Coll., Madras.
Venkatakrishnama Nayudu, Kaveti.	Madras Christ. Coll. and P. S.
Venkatakrishna Rau, Vadlamudi	... Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkatappa Rau, Tadinada	... Rajahmundry Coll. and P. S. Coll., Cocanada.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Mamidipudi...	Madras Christ. Coll.
Venkatarama Aiyar, T. M.	... Pach. Coll.
Venkatarama Aiyar, A. Krishna	... Hindu Coll., Tinnevely.
Venkatarama Aiyar, K. (Tiruvalur).	Kumbakonam Coll. and P. S.
Venkatarama Aiyar, L. V.	... St. Jos. Coll., Trichy.

# TABULAR STATEMENTS.

**TABLE I.**—*Showing the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed in all examinations during the year 1891-92.*

EXAMINATION.		Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
Matriculation	...	8,029	7,907	2,381	30·1
First examination in Arts	...	2,048	2,016	740	36·7
B.A.	{ Language Branch	458	457	230	50·3
	{ Optional Branch	540	489	316	64·6
M.A.	...	17	16	6	37·5
L.T.	{ Written Exam.	17	16	12	75·0
	{ Practical Exam.	20	19	11	57·8
B.L.	...	159	151	48	31·7
M.L.	...	6	3	...	...
First L.M.S.	...	96	90	17	18·8
Second do.	...	19	19	11	57·9
Preliminary Scientific	...	7	7	1	14·2
First M.B. and C.M.	...	4	4	2	50·0
Second do.	...	2	2	1	50·0
B.C.E.	...	14	14	6	42·8
Total		11,436	11,210	3,782	33·7





as registered, examined, and passed in the several optional languages.

EXAMINED.												PASSED.																					
Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Malayalam.	Urta.	French.	Marathi.	Burmese.	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Malayalam.	Urta.	French.	Marathi.	Burmese.								
215	7	83	67	2,888	1,440	715	1,149	12	23	21	1	987	1	168	6	66	58	2,444	1,288	557	1,050	10	20	16	1								
ional language												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	1	4	9	740	291	156	210	2	2	...	...	387	...	54	1	4	9	628	265	144	196	2	2	...	...								
ional language												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	3	3	162	56	39	64	1	...	...	...	116	1	13	...	3	3	151	53	39	50	1	...	...	...								
ional language												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—Showing the number of candidates for the B.A. degree registered, examined, and passed in the several optional branches.

BRANCHES.		Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
Branch	I. ...	84	76	52	68·4
"	II.A. ...	132	121	80	66·1
"	II.B. ...	39	34	21	61·7
"	III.B. ...	1	1	1	100·0
"	III.C. ...	15	14	10	71·4
"	IV. ...	139	128	89	69·5
"	V. ...	130	115	63	54·8
Total ...		540	489	316	64·6

TABLE V.—Showing the number of female candidates registered, examined, and passed since the founding of the University.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Year.	Registered.	Examined.	PASSED.		
			1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1877-78 ...	2	2	1	...	1
1878-79 ...	2	2	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	6	6	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	9	9	1	5	6
1881-82 ...	4	3	...	2	2
1882-83 ...	12	12	4	5	9
1883-84 ...	10	10	1	6	7
1884-85 ...	11	11	1	3	4
1885-86 ...	14	14	...	7	7
1886-87 ...	14	14	3	4	7
1887-88 ...	15	15	2	5	7
1888-89 ...	34	34	2	17	19
1889-90 ...	36	36	4	12	16
1890-91 ...	63	63	5	32	37
1891-92 ...	83	83	10	39	49
Total ...	315	314	34	137	171

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Year.	Registered.	Examined.	PASSED.		
			1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1879-80 ...	1	...	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	1	1	...	1	1
1884-85 ...	1	1	1	...	1
1886-87 ...	1	1	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	4	4	...	2	2
1888-89 ...	3	3	...	3	3
1890-91 ...	1	1	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	6	6	1	2	3
Total ...	18	17	2	8	10

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.—*Language Branch.*

Year.	Registered.	Examined.	PASSED.			Percentage passed.
			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1890-91 ...	4	4	...	1	2	75.0

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.—*Optional Branch.*

1890-91 ...	2	2	..	1	1	100.0
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## FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

Year.	Registered.	Examined.	PASSED.		Percentage passed.
			1st class.	2nd class.	
1884-85 ...	1	1	...	1	100.0
1886-87 ...	1	1	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	3	3	...	2	66.6
1888-89 ...	1	1	...	1	100.0
1891-92 ...	3	3	...	3	100.0

## SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

1885-86 ...	1	1	...	1	100.0
1889-90 ...	2	2	...	1	50.0
1890-91 ...	1	1	...	1	100.0

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

Year.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
1883-84 ...	1	1	1	100·0
FIRST M. B. AND C. M. EXAMINATION.				
1885-86 ...	1	1	...	...
1886-87 ...	1	1	1	100·0
SECOND M. B. AND C. M. EXAMINATION.				
1887-88 ...	1	1	...	...
1888-89 ...	1	1	1	100·0

TABLE VI.—Showing the number of female candidates registered, examined, and passed from the different classes of the population since the founding of the University.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Year.	Registered.					Examined.					Passed.				
	Brahmins.	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.	Parsees.	Brahmins.	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.	Parsees.	Brahmins.	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.	Parsees.
1877-78 ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
1878-79 ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	...	1	3	5	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	1	5	...
1881-82 ...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
1882-83 ...	...	1	2	9	...	...	1	2	9	...	...	1	2	6	...
1883-84 ..	...	3	2	5	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	1	1	5	...
1884-85 ...	...	3	3	5	...	...	3	3	5	...	...	1	1	2	...
1885-86 ...	...	3	3	8	...	...	3	3	8	...	...	2	2	3	...
1886-87 ...	...	2	6	5	1	...	2	6	5	1	...	2	2	3	...
1887-88 ...	...	...	6	8	1	...	...	6	8	1	...	...	2	4	1
1888-89 ...	...	9	12	13	...	...	9	12	13	...	...	7	6	6	...
1889-90 ...	...	8	11	15	2	...	8	11	15	2	...	4	5	7	...
1890-91 ...	1	8	28	24	2	1	8	28	24	2	...	5	14	16	2
1891-92 ...	1	18	29	35	...	1	18	29	35	...	1	3	20	25	...
Total ...	2	56	114	137	6	2	56	113	137	6	1	26	57	84	3
Total percentage passed in each class of the population ...											50·0	46·4	50·4	61·3	50·0

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Year.	Registered.			Examined.			Passed.		
	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.
1879-80	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880-81	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
1884-85	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
1886-87	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1887-88	1	...	3	1	...	3	1	...	1
1888-89	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3
1890-91	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1891-92	...	2	4	...	2	4	...	1	2
Total ...	2	3	13	2	3	12	1	1	8
Total percentage passed from each class of the population ...							50.0	33.3	66.6
B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.— <i>Language Branch.</i>									
Year.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.				
	Native Christians.	Europeans	Native Christians.	Europeans	Native Christians.	Europeans			
1890-91...	1	3	1	3	1	2			
Total percentage passed from each class of the population...					100.0	66.6			
B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.— <i>Optional Branch.</i>									
Year.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.				
	Europeans.								
1890-91 ...	2		2		2				
Total percentage passed					...	100.0			

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

Year.	Registered.			Examined.			Passed.		
	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans
1884-85...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
1886-87...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1887-88...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	2	...
1888-89...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1891-92...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	2
Total...	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3
Total percentage passed from each class of the population...							33·3	100·0	100·0

SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

1885-86...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
1889-90...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
1890-91...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Total...	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Total percentage passed from each class of the population...							100·0	50·0	100·0

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

Year.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.
	East Indians.		
1883-84	...	1	1
Total percentage passed	...	...	100·0

FIRST M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION.

Year.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.
	East Indians.		
1885-86	...	1	...
1886-87	...	1	1
Total	...	2	1
Total percentage passed			50·0

## SECOND M.R. &amp; C.M. EXAMINATION.

Year.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.
	East Indians.		
1887-88 ...	1	1	...
1888-89 ...	1	1	1
Total ...	2	2	1
Total percentage passed ... ..			50.0

TABLE VII.—Statement showing the ages of candidates registered for the Matriculation, First examination in Arts, and B.A. degree examinations from 1871-72 to 1891-92.

Year.	Matriculation.			First Arts.			B.A.		
	Minimum age.	Maximum age.	Average age.	Minimum age.	Maximum age.	Average age.	Minimum age.	Maximum age.	Average age.
1871-72 ...	13	41	19.1	15	45	19.6	16	37	21.4
1872-73 ...	12	36	19.5	15	35	20.1	18	37	22.7
1873-74 ...	11	39	18.8	14	30	20.0	17	47	22.6
1874-75 ...	13	40	18.7	15	35	17.3	18	39	22.9
1875-76 ...	12	37	18.7	15	37	20.0	16	38	21.6
1876-77 ...	13	34	18.5	15	38	19.2	17	39	22.0
1877-78 ...	12	33	18.7	15	38	19.8	17	37	22.6
1878-79 ...	12	36	19.0	14	40	20.0	17	41	22.5
1879-80 ...	12	37	18.5	15	30	19.7	17	38	21.4
1880-81 ...	12	35	18.3	15	38	19.5	17	37	22.2
1881-82 ...	11	34	18.2	15	37	20.7	17	39	22.8
1882-83 ...	12	40	18.1	14	43	19.6	17	40	22.3
1883-84 ...	12	40	18.3	15	44	19.4	17	37	21.2
1884-85 ...	11	45	18.9	14	35	19.7	16	37	21.1
1885-86 ...	11	38	18.4	14	36	19.3	16	41	21.1
1886-87 ...	12	40	18.2	14	41	19.3	17	42	22.4
1887-88 ...	11	43	18.4	14	43	19.1	17	38	21.1
1888-89 ...	11	45	18.7	14	34	19.2	16	42	21.8
1889-90 ...	11	40	17.5	14	41	18.9	16	40	20.9
1890-91 ...	11	40	17.1	14	35	19.0	16	48	21.1
1891-92 ...	11	38	17.4	14	46	19.3	16	42	21.6

*Table showing the ages of candidates registered, examined, and passed at the Matriculation examination of 1891.*

Years.	Registered.	Examined.	PASSED.		Percentage passed.
			First class.	Second class.	
11 to 12	3	3	...	1	33·3
12 — 13	49	49	9	14	46·9
13 — 14	220	219	30	70	45·6
14 — 15	525	522	35	174	40·0
15 — 16	990	981	66	326	39·9
16 — 17	1,351	1,335	54	400	34·0
17 — 18	1,432	1,413	35	388	29·9
18 — 19	1,375	1,351	15	346	26·7
19 — 20	936	927	6	217	24·0
20 — 21	549	538	4	95	18·4
21 — 25	519	499	6	77	16·6
25 — 30	61	55	1	9	18·1
Above 30	19	15	1	2	20·0
Total ...	8,029	7,907	262	2,119	30·1

*Comparative statement of the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed at the different University examinations in 1881-82 and 1891-92.*

EXAMINATION.	1881-82.			1891-92.		
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.
Matriculation ...	3,788	3,725	1,131	8,029	7,907	2,381
First exam. in Arts	749	733	423	2,048	2,016	740
B.A. ...	270	261	144	{ Lg. br. 458	457	230
M.A. ...	11	9	5	{ Opt. „ 540	489	316
L.T. ...	...	...	...	{ Writ. Ex. 17	16	12
B.L. ...	52	48	12	{ Prac. „ 20	19	11
M.L. ...	...	...	...	159	151	48
First L.M.S. ...	13	13	8	6	3	...
Second do. ...	3	3	2	96	90	17
Prelim. Scientific	11	9	9	19	19	11
1st M.B. & C. M.	2	2	2	7	7	1
2nd M.B. & C.M.	2	2	2	4	4	2
B.C.E. ...	1	1	1	2	2	1
				14	14	6
Total ...	4,902	4,806	1,739	11,436	11,210	3,782



# RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS, 1891-92.

*Analysis of Matriculation results showing the failures in each subject.*

English	...	...	1,169	}	1,645
Optional Language	...	...	39		
Mathematics	...	...	156		
General Knowledge	...	...	281		
English and Optional Language	...	...	80	}	1,606
English and Mathematics	...	...	314		
English and General Knowledge	...	...	1,066		
Optional Language and Mathematics	...	...	7		
Optional Language and General Knowledge	...	...	16	}	1,468
Mathematics and General Knowledge	...	...	123		
English, Optional Language, and Mathematics	...	...	47		
English, Optional Language, and General Knowledge	...	...	279		
English, Mathematics, and General Knowledge	...	...	1,118	}	740
Optional Language, Mathematics, and General Knowledge	...	...	24		
Failed in all branches	...	...	...		64
„ to obtain one-third of the aggregate number of marks...	...	...	...		122
Absent from the examination	...	...	...		3
Examination disallowed by the Syndicate	...	...	...		262
Passed in the first class	...	...	...	}	2,381
„ second „	...	...	2,119		
Total registered				...	8,029

Total number of failures in English	...	...	4,813
„ „ Optional Language	...	...	1,232
„ „ Mathematics	...	...	2,529
„ „ General Knowledge	...	...	3,647

*Analysis of First examination in Arts results showing the failures in each subject.*

English	...	...	295	}	452
Optional Language	...	...	29		
Logic	...	...	11		
Mathematics	...	...	28		
Physiology	...	...	60	}	333
History	...	...	29		
English and Optional Language	...	...	65		
English and Logic	...	...	33		
English and Mathematics	...	...	26	}	333
English and Physiology	...	...	67		
English and History	...	...	86		
Optional Language and Mathematics	...	...	4		
Optional Language and Physiology	...	...	5		

Optional Language and History ... ..	8	
Logic and Mathematics ... ..	7	
Logic and Physiology ... ..	4	
Logic and History ... ..	2	
Mathematics and Physiology ... ..	7	
Mathematics and History... ..	11	
Physiology and History ... ..	13	
English, Optional Language, and Logic ... ..	7	
English, Optional Language, and Mathematics ... ..	4	
English, Optional Language, and Physiology ... ..	14	
English, Optional Language, and History ... ..	26	
English, Logic, and Mathematics ... ..	15	
English, Logic, and Physiology ... ..	10	
English, Logic, and History ... ..	9	
English, Mathematics, and Physiology ... ..	8	
English, Mathematics, and History ... ..	29	
English, Physiology, and History ... ..	56	200
Optional Language, Logic, and Physiology ... ..	1	
Optional Language, Mathematics, and Physiology ... ..	4	
Optional Language, Mathematics, and History ... ..	1	
Optional Language, Physiology, and History ... ..	1	
Logic, Mathematics, and Physiology... ..	4	
Logic, Mathematics, and History ... ..	3	
Logic, Physiology, and History ... ..	1	
Mathematics, Physiology, and History ... ..	7	
English, Optional Language, Logic, & Mathematics. ... ..	2	
English, Optional Language, Logic, & Physiology... ..	6	
English, Optional Language, Logic, & History ... ..	8	
English, Optional Language, Mathematics, and Physiology ... ..	11	
English, Optional Language, Mathematics, and History ... ..	13	
English, Optional Language, Physiology, and History ... ..	17	141
English, Logic, Mathematics, and Physiology ... ..	10	
English, Logic, Mathematics, and History ... ..	15	
English, Logic, Physiology, and History ... ..	21	
English, Mathematics, Physiology, and History ... ..	34	
Optional Language, Logic, Mathematics, and History ... ..	1	
Optional Language, Mathematics, Physiology, and History ... ..	2	
Logic, Mathematics, Physiology, and History ... ..	1	
English, Optional Language, Logic, Mathematics, & Physiology ... ..	7	
English, Optional Language, Logic, Mathematics, & History ... ..	10	
English, Optional Language, Logic, Physiology, & History ... ..	7	98

English, Optional Language, Mathematics, Physiology, and History ... ..	27	}	
English, Logic, Mathematics, Physiology, & History ... ..	41		
Optional Language, Logic, Mathematics, Physiology, and History ... ..	1		
Failed in all branches ... ..			47
„ to obtain one-third of the aggregate number of marks ... ..			9
Absent from the examination ... ..			32
Examination disallowed by the Syndicate ... ..			1
Passed in the first class ... ..	95	}	740
Do. second class ... ..	645		

Total registered ... 2,048

Total number of failures in English ... ..	1,026
„ „ Optional Language ... ..	323
„ „ Logic ... ..	284
„ „ Mathematics ... ..	378
„ „ Physiology ... ..	494
„ „ History ... ..	522

*Analysis of Bachelor of Arts results.*

LANGUAGE BRANCH.

Failed in English ... ..	200	}	201
„ Optional Language ... ..	1		
„ English and Optional Language ... ..			26
Absent from the examination ... ..			1
Passed in the 1st class ... ..	2	}	230
„ „ 2nd „ ... ..	130		
„ „ 3rd „ ... ..	98		

Total registered ... 458

Total number of failures in English ... ..	226
„ „ Optional Language ... ..	27

OPTIONAL BRANCH.

SPECIAL EXAMIN.			
Failed in Branch I.	...	...	24
"    "    II.A.	...	...	41
"    "    II.B.	...	...	13
"    "    III.C.	...	...	4
"    "    IV.	...	...	39
"    "    V.	...	...	52
Absent from the examination	...	...	51
Passed in the 1st class	...	...	27
"    2nd    "	...	...	164
"    3rd    "	...	...	125
			316

Total registered ... 540

*Analysis of Master of Arts results.*

Failed	...	...	...	...	10
Absent from the examination	...	...	...	...	1
Passed in the 2nd class	...	...	...	1	6
„ 3rd „	...	...	...	5	
Total registered					<u>17</u>

*Analysis of Licentiate in Teaching results.*

## WRITTEN EXAMINATION.

Failed	...	...	...	...	4
Absent from the examination	...	...	...	...	1
Passed	...	...	...	...	12
Total registered					<u>17</u>

## PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Failed	...	...	...	...	8
Absent from the examination	...	...	...	...	1
Passed in the 1st class	...	...	...	1	11
„ 2nd „	...	...	...	10	
Total registered					<u>20</u>

*Analysis of Bachelor of Laws results.*

Failed in one subject	...	...	...	...	21
„ two subjects	...	...	...	...	21
„ three „	...	...	...	...	19
„ four „	...	...	...	...	9
„ five „	...	...	...	...	8
„ six „	...	...	...	...	6
„ seven „	...	...	...	...	4
„ eight „	...	...	...	...	13
„ all „	...	...	...	...	2
Absent from the examination	...	...	...	...	8
Passed in the 2nd class	...	...	...	17	48
„ 3rd „	...	...	...	31	
Total registered					<u>159</u>

*Analysis of Master of Laws results.*

Failed	...	...	...	...	3
Absent from the examination	...	...	...	...	3
Total registered					<u>6</u>

*Analysis of First L.M.S. results.*

Failed in one subject	...	...	...	...	18
„ two subjects	...	...	...	...	15
„ three „	...	...	...	...	7
„ all „	...	...	...	...	11
„ obtaining half the total number of marks	...	...	...	...	22
Absent from the examination	...	...	...	...	6
Passed	...	...	...	...	17
Total registered					<u>96</u>

*Analysis of Second L.M.S. results.*

Failed in one subject	...	...	...	...	3
„ two subjects	...	...	...	...	1
„ three „	...	...	...	...	1
„ six „	...	...	...	...	1
„ obtaining half the total number of marks	...	...	...	...	2
Passed in the second class	...	...	...	...	11
Total registered					<u>19</u>

*Analysis of Preliminary Scientific results.*

Failed in one subject	...	...	...	...	1
„ two subjects	...	...	...	...	3
„ obtaining half the total number of marks	...	...	...	...	2
Passed	...	...	...	...	1
Total registered					<u>7</u>

*Analysis of First M.B. & C.M. results.*

Failed in two subjects	...	...	...	...	1
„ all „	...	...	...	...	1
Passed	...	...	...	...	2
Total registered					<u>4</u>

*Analysis of Second M.B. & C.M. results.*

Failed in obtaining half the total number of marks	...	...	...	...	1
Passed in the first class	...	...	...	...	1
Total registered					<u>2</u>

*Analysis of B.C.E. results.*

Failed in one branch	...	...	...	...	4
„ two branches	...	...	...	...	2
„ five „	...	...	...	...	1
„ obtaining half the total number of marks	...	...	...	...	1
Passed in the 2nd class	...	...	...	3 }	6
„ 3rd „	...	...	...	3 }	
Total registered					14

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## SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

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### MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

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1892.

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#### BRANCH II.—SECOND LANGUAGE.

##### *Sanskrit.*

Selections published by the University.

##### *Greek.*

Euripides. *Electra* (omitting the chorus).

Plutarch's *Lives*. *Themistocles*.

##### *Latin.*

Phædrus. *Fabulæ*, lib. I., III. (omitting lib. I., fables 18 and 29, and lib III., fables 3 and 11).

Curtius Rufus. *De rebus gestis Alexandri*, lib. IV., chaps. 1 to 42 (Chambers' edition), or chaps. I. to X. (Tauchnitz edition, revised by C. H. Weise).

##### *Arabic.*

*Intiquāb-e-Nafhat-ul-Yaman*. Second half.

*Nāsis-ut-tullāb*. Second half.

##### *Persian.*

*Muntabnabāt-e-Fārise*. No. 4, omitting the poetry. (S.P. C.K. Depôt.)

La-āli-e-manzūmah. Second half. (Government Book Depôt.)

*Urdu.*

Muntakhabāt-e-Urdu. No. 6. (S.P.C.K. Depôt.)  
Sháh Námah. Second half. (Noul Kishore Press, Lucknow.)

*Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, and Malayalam.*

Selections published by the University.

*Uriya.*

Prabandhamála (115 pages), by M. S. Ráo.  
Rámáyana Ayodhyá-kanda (149 pages), by Fakir Mohan Senapati.

*Marathi.*

Peshwa's Bakhar.

Life of Socrates.

Navanîta :—

Moropant-Sâvitri-Akhyâna and Kekâvali.

Mukteshvar-Harischandrâkhyâna.

Shridhar-Shriyâlacharitra.

Ramdas-Manache Shloka.

Tukaram-The Wife's Remonstrance and Letter to Shivaji.

*Burmese.*

Zeneka.

Dhamma Pala-ga-hita Selections. (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873.)

*French.*

Florian. Choix de Fables, par M. Rogier. (Librairie Classique, Eugène Celin.)

Xavier de Maistre. Voyage autour de ma Chambre.

*German.*

Theodor Körner. Zriny.

Schiller. Geschichte des dreissig-jährigen Krieges, part I.

#### BRANCH IV.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

(a) Elements of Physics. Balfour Stewart's *Physics*. (Science Primer Series.)

(b) Elements of Chemistry. Roscoe's *Chemistry*. (Science Primer Series.)

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1893.

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BRANCH II.—SECOND LANGUAGE.

*Sanskrit.*

Selections to be published by the University.

*Greek.*

Euripides. *Medea* (omitting the chorus).

Æsop's Fables. (Eton School Books, Simpkin, Marshall and Co.)

*Latin.*

Phædrus. *Fabulæ*, lib. II.; lib. IV. (omitting the Fables V., XIII., XIV., XVII.); lib. V.

Quintus Curtius Rufus. *De rebus gestis Alexandri*, lib. V., chaps. I. to X. (Tauchnitz edition, revised by C. H. Weise) or chaps. 1 to 29 (Chambers' edition). *Last words*, "effugere properabat."

*Arabic.*

Nāsir-ut-tullāb (first half).

Ikhwān-us-safa (first half).

*Persian.*

Vizier-e-Lankarān. (S.P.C.K. Depôt).

Hikāyat-e-Hākīm-e-Nabātāt-wa-Mustālī Shāh. (S.P.C.K. Depôt.)

Bostān, chapter 1.

*Urdu.*

Taubat-un-nasūh (chapters 1 to 7). (Mufid-e-amm Press, Lahore.)

Jāmi-ul-ashār. (S.P.C.K. Depôt).

*Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, and Malayalam.*

Selections to be published by the University.

*Uriya.*

M. S. Rao—Prabandhamala, pages 1—115.

Ram Narayan Ray—Kavita Saugraha.

*Marathi.\**

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\* Will be notified later.



*Burmese.*

## Prose.

Zanaka Jataka.

Withandya Jataka.

## Poetry.

Lanka-thara Son-ma-sā.

Am-tha-tha-sin-ma-sā.

The spelling required of the candidates who present themselves for examination in Burmese should be in accordance with—

- (a) The Thatpôn published by the Text-book Committee ;
- (b) Judson's Dictionary ; and
- (c) The revision made by the Text-book Committee of the words of disputed spelling in Judson's Dictionary.

*French.*

Les Aventures de Télémaque, books, IX, X., XI., XII.

Racine. Esther.

*German.*

Lessing. Minna Von Barnhelm.

Schiller. Geschichte des Abfalls der Niederlande.

## BRANCH IV.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

- (a) and (b). Same as for 1892.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1892.

## BRANCHES I. AND II.—LANGUAGES.

*English.*

Shakespeare. A Midsummer Night's Dream.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book I.

Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, cantos IV., V., and VI.

Macaulay. Essay on Addison.

Sir Alfred Lyall. Warren Hastings.

*Sanskrit.*

Raghuvamśa, cantos 3 to 6, 10, and 11.

Bhojacampū, Sundarakānda.

*Greek.*

Sophocles. Electra.

Herodotus, VIII.

*Latin.*

Virgil. Georgica, lib. I.

Horace. Ars Poetica.

Cicero. De Amicitia.

Livy. Historia, lib. XXII., chaps. 1 to 40.

*Arabic.*

Nafhat-ul-Yaman, chaps. 3 and 4.

Alif Laila, nights 1 to 30.

*Persian.*

Gulshan-e-Saádat, (Nizám-ul-matabi Press, Madras.)

Deván-e-Háfiz. Radifs Aliph to Jim.

*Urdu.*

Gulistan, (Madras School Book Society's edition.)

Deván-e-zouk, (Noul Kishore Press, Lucknow.)

*Tamil.*

Villiputtúrár's Bháratam, Salliyaparvam.

Kúrmapuránam, adhyáyams 21, 22, and 23.

Karuvaikkalitturai Andádi.

Periyapurána Vachanam, (by Arumukha Navalar,) Ilai-  
malinda Sarukkam, Mummaiylalakánda Sarukkam,  
and Tiruninra Sarukkam.

*Telugu.*

Sabháparvamu, (Madras School Book Society's edition,) the whole.

Jaimini Bháratamu, ásvásas I and II.

Narakásuravijaya Viyayógamu, (by Kokkondam Venkataratnam Pantulu.)

*Kanarese.*

Jaimini Bhárata, sandhis 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Chenna Basava Purána, part I., sandhis 2, 3, and 4.

Mudra Manjusha, asayas 1 to 6.

*Malayalam.*

Vairagyachandródayam, the first 60 pages, (C. Achyutan's edition.)

Rukminisvayamvaram, Manipravalakáviyam, (by O. K. Krishnan,) the first three sargams.

**Harischandra Charitam—Kathakali**, (by P. E. Raman Pillai,) the first two days' play.  
**Bakavatham Kathakali**, (Vadakkan.)

*Uriya.*

**Chárupátha**, part II.  
**Kabilabali**, (by Babus Madhusudan and Radhanath Rai.)  
**History of India**, (by Fakir Mohan Senapati.)

*Marathi.*

**Uttararama charitra**, translated into Marathi by Godbole.  
 (Bombay Government Depôt.)  
**Padyaratnavli**, Meghaduta. (Bombay Government Depôt.)  
**Harivansha of Moropant**, the first nine adhyayas.

*French.*

**Racine**. *Athalie*.  
**Boileau**. *L'Art Poétique*, parts 1 and 2.  
**Chateaubriand**. *Les Martyrs*, chants 1, 2, and 3.  
**Pascal**. *Pensées*, Nos. 1 to 20.

*German.*

**Schiller**. *Maria Stuart*.  
**Goethe**. *Aus meinem Leben. Wahrheit und Dichtung*,  
 part 1.

BRANCH V.—HISTORY.

(a) and (b) Schmitz' *Ancient History*.

1893.

BRANCHES I. AND II.—LANGUAGES.

*English.*

**Shakespeare**. *The Merchant of Venice*.  
**Tennyson**. *Gareth and Lynette*.  
**Scott**. *The Talisman*.

*Sanskrit.*

**Sákuntala**. Acts 1 to 5, (omitting Prakrit passages.)  
**Sukranítisára**. Chaps. 1 and 2, (Madras edition.)

*Greek.*

**Sophocles**. *Philoctetes*.  
**Demosthenes**. *De Corona*.

*Latin.*

Virgil. *Georgica*, lib. II.

Horace. *Satires*, lib. II., (omitting *Satires* 3, 5, and 7.)

Cicero. *Pro Archia*.

Sallust. *Bellum Jugurthinum*, (from chap. 51 to the end.)

*Arabic.*

Nafhat-ul-Yaman. Chaps. 1 and 2.

Alif Laila. 31 to 50 nights.

*Persian.*

Anvár-e-Suhaili. Chaps. 1, 2, and 3.

Deván-e-Sáqib. (Nizam-ul-matabi Press, Madras.)

*Urdu.*

Bustán-e-Hikmat. Chaps. 1, 2, and 3.

Kulliyat-e-Nasikh, from beginning of First Devan to the end of Radif 'ain (page 124). (Nizam-ul-matabi Press, Madras.)

*Tamil.*

Bháratam. Virátaparvam, Niraimítchi Sarukkam.

Karuvaippadittuppattandádi.

Periyapuránavachanam, by Árumukha Návalar. Vam-barávarivanduchcharukkam.

Náladiyár. Chaps. 1 to 5.

*Telugu.*

Bháratamu. Aranyaparvamu, ásvása 1.

Nágánandamu, by Venkataraya Sastri.

Manucharitramu. Ásvásas 3 and 4.

*Kanarese.*

Nalópákhyána.

Jaimini Bhárata, sandhis 17 to 21.

Sríkrishnaráyavánivilása, Sabháparva, the first 62 pages, (published by Rudrappa and Sons, Bangalore.)

*Malayalam.*

Válmíki Rámáyanam, Bálakándam.

Tóranayndham, Kathakali.

Jánakiparinayam, ankas 4 to 7.

*Uriya.*

Rámáyana. Sundarakanda. (Translation of Valmiki Rámáyana by Fakir Senápati.)

Chárupátha. Part I.

*Marathi.*

Vénisambhára, by Godbole.

Harivamsa of Moropant. Chaps. 10 to 18.

Navanita, (Godbole's *Anthology*.) The first 77 pages or to the end of Tukaram.

*French.*

Boileau. L'Art Poétique, chants 3 and 4.

Racine. Britannicus.

Masillon. Petit Carême.

Bossuet. Oraison funèbre de Louis de Bourbon, Prince de Condé.

*German.*

Goethe. Iphigenie auf Tauris.

Schiller. Egmont's Leben und Tod, and Antwerpen (Clarendon Press Series).

## BRANCH V.—HISTORY.

(a) and (b) Same as for 1892.

## 1894.

## BRANCHES I. AND II.—LANGUAGES.

*English.*

Shakespeare. Richard III.

Tennyson. Enoch Arden.

Scott. The Black Dwarf (omitting the Introduction).

Professor Butcher. Demosthenes in the "Classical Writers" Series. Macmillan and Co.

*Sanskrit.*

Kumāra Sambhava, cantos 1—5.

Mālavikāgnimitra (omitting Prakrit passages).

*Greek.*

Sophocles. Œdipus Tyrannus.

Æschines. In Ctesiphontem.

*Latin.*

Virgil. Georgics, lib. III.

Horace. Epistles, lib. II.

Cicero. De Senectute.

Sallust. Catilina, chapters 1 to 45.

*Arabic.*

Alf Laila, 51 to 80 nights.

Nafhat-ul-yaman, chapter 3.

*Persian.*

Anvār-e-Sohaili, chaps. 4, 5 and 6.

Bostān.

*Urdu.*

Bostān-e-Hikmat, chaps. 4, 5, 6 (Noul Kishore Press, Lucknow).

Dēvān-e-asīr. Radif Sin to the end of the book.

*Tamil.*

Bhāratam, by Villiputtūrār. Karnaparvam. The sixteenth and seventeenth days' battles.

Naladiyār, chapters 6 to 10.

Karuvaivenbā Andādi.

Uttaramayanavachanam, by the late Srinivasaraghavachariyar.

*Telugu.*

Bhāratamu. Aranyaparvamu. Second Āsvāsa.

Bhāgavatamu. Sapthamaskandhamu.

Ratnāvali, by Viresalingam Pantulu.

*Kanarese.*

Jaimini Bhārata, sandhis 22 to 28.

Mudrāmanjusha, asayas 7 to 12.

Vikramōrvasiyanataka, by S. Aiya Sastri of Mysore.

*Malayalam.*

Adhyātmaramayanam. Bālakāndam.

Kalyānasaugandhikam (Vadakkan) Kathakali.

Subhadrārjunam. A nātakam by Tōttakkāttu Ikkavamma.

Narakāsuraavadham. Kathakali.

*Uriya.*

Mēghadūta.

Ramayana-Balakanda, Translation of Valmiki's Ramayana by Fakir Mōhan Sēnapati.

*Marathi.*

Mrichchhakatika.

Navanita (Godbole's Anthology), Ramadasa and Muktesvara.

Vamana's Avataramala.

*French.*

Delille. Géorgiques, chants III. and IV.

Boileau, satires 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Fénélon. Dialogues Sur l'Eloquence.

Joseph de Maistre. Les Soirées de St. Pétersbourg.  
Premier Entretien.

*German.*

Schiller. Maria Stuart.

Goethe. Aus Meinem Leben. Wahrheit und Dichtung,  
Part I.

## BRANCH V.—HISTORY.

(a) and (b) Same as for 1892.

## B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1892-93.

*English.*

Chaucer. The Prologue, line 531 to the end.

Shakespeare. Macbeth.

Milton. Comus.

Bacon. Advancement of Learning, book 4

DeQuincey. Papers on Goethe and on Schiller (Collected  
Works, vol. 15).

Mill. On Liberty.

*Sanskrit.*

Mahāvira charitra.

Harsha charitra, chaps. 4 to 6.

*Greek.*

Æschylus. Choëphoræ.

Plato. Phædo.

*Latin.*

Plantus. Captivi.

Juvenal. Satires VIII. and X.

Tacitus. Annales, lib. VI.

Cicero. Pro Milone.

*Arabic.*

Maqamat-e-Hariri. Maqams 1 to 20.  
Mutanabbi, pages 1 to 90 (Bombay edition).

*Persian.*

Anvár-e-Suhaili, chaps. 1 to 5.  
Deván-e-Ghani.

*Urdu.*

Ab-e-Hayat (Victoria Press, Lahore).  
Bostán-e-Hikmat.

*Tamil.*

Kambarámáyanam. Aranyakándam, the first four padalams (Madras School Book Society's edition).  
Pattuppáttu. Maduraikkánji.  
Kálatti puranam. Sikalatti charukkam and Nakkíra charukkam.  
Kural, chaps. 76 to 85, with Parimélazhagar's Urai.  
Tiruvarangakkalambagam.  
Ilakkana vilakkam. The Porulani part of Ani-iyal.

*Telugu.*

Vasucharitramu, ásvása 4.  
Kalápúrnodayamu, ásvása 1.  
Pánduranga Máhátmyamu, ásvása 3.  
Rághavapandaviyamu, ásvása 3.

*Kanarese.*

Jagannatha Vijaya, ásvása 3.  
Sabarasankaravilása, ásvásas 3 and 4.  
Rajasékkhara, ásvása 6.  
Pamparámáyana, ásvásas 8 and 9.

*Malayalam.*

Bháratam, from Karnaparvam to Striparvam, both inclusive.  
Krishnagátha, from Kamsasalgati to Sambodváham.  
Nalacharitam, Kathakali, (by Unnayi Variyar) the first and fourth days' play.  
Kíchakavadham, Kathakali, (by Ravi Varman Tampi.)

*Uriya.*

Kumarasambhava, cantos 1 to 4.  
Rámáyana, Sundarakánda.  
History of England, (by Gangádhar Tripathi.)



*Marathi.*

Muktésvara's Rámáyana, cantos 1 to 6.  
Vámana's Harivilasa.

*French.*

Corneille. Cinna.  
Molière. Le Misanthrope.  
Bossuet. Discours sur l'histoire universelle, part 1.  
Jules Verne. De la terre à la lune.

*German.*

Schiller. Wallenstein's Tod.  
Goethe. Faust, part 1.  
Lessing. Laokoon, oder über die Grenzen der Malerei  
und Poesie.  
Hauff. Lichtenstein.

## 1893-94.

*English.*

Chaucer. The Knight's Tale, lines 1 to 629.  
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.  
Collins. Ode to Evening and the Passions.  
Shelley. Adonais.  
Gibbon. Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chap.  
56.  
George Eliot. Silas Marner.  
Collins. Virgil, (Ancient Classics for English Readers.)

*Sanskrit.*

Uttararámacharitra.  
Harshacharitra, chaps. 1 to 3.

*Greek.*

Homer. Iliad, lib. I.  
Sophocles. Antigone.  
Plato. Phædrus.

*Latin.*

Plautus. Trinummus.  
Juvenal. Satires 13 and 14.  
Tacitus. Annales, lib. XII.  
Cicero. Tusc. Disp., lib. V.

*Arabic.*

Ajab-ul-njáb.

Mutanabbi, pages 147 to 292, (Bombay edition.)

*Persian.*

Waqáí'-e-Niamat Khán.

Qasá'id-e-Badr Chách.

*Urdu.*

'Ud-e-Híndi, (Noul Kishore Press, Lucknow.)

Deván-e-Ghálíb.

*Tamil.*

Kambarámáyanam. Kishkindákándam, from the beginning to the end of Dundupippadalam.

Pattuppáttu. Nedunalvádaí.

Kural, chaps. 86 to 90, with Parimélazhagar's urai.

Azhagarkalambagam.

Tiruvilaiyádal, padalams 52 to 56.

Seyyuliyal, as in Ilakkanavilakkam (specially edited by Mr. C. W. Tamotharam Pillai).

*Telugu.*

Pandurangamáhátmyamu, ásvása 4.

Kalápúrnódayamu, ásvása 2.

Kávyálankáráchúdamani, ásvásas 2 and 3, (by Vinnakota Peddanna.)

Bharatábhyudayamu, ásvásas 1 and 2, (by Mádabushi Venkatachariyar.)

*Kanarese.*

Pamparámáyana, ásvásas 10 and 11.

Vrishabhéndravijaya, sandhis 1 to 4.

Jagannáthavijaya, ásvása 1.

Girijákalyána, ásvásas 1 to 3.

*Malayalam.*

Bháratam. Sambhavaparvam, from Kachópákhyánam to the end.

Bhágavatam. Dasamaskandham, from the beginning to the end of Vatsastéyam.

Ūrvusísvayamvaram.

Vyómásuravadham. Kathakali.

*Uriya.*

Brief Sketch of Europe.

**Rámáyana. Ayódhyákánda.**

**Nitibódh, (Calcutta School Book Society's edition.)**

*Marathi.*

**Muktésvara's Rámáyana, canto 7.**

**Vámana's Námasudhá.**

**Mórópant's Brihaddasama, chaps. 1 to 14.**

*French.*

**Delille. Les Georgiques, chants 1 and 2.**

**Jean Racine. Les Plaideurs.**

**Montaigne. Extraits, par M. Eugène Rèaume, (Librairie Classique, Eugène Belin.)**

**Montesquieu. Considérations sur la grandeur et la décadence des Romains.**

*German.*

**Schiller. Wallenstein's Tod.**

**Goethe. Faust, part I.**

**Lessing. Laokoon, oder über die Grenzen der Malerei und Poesie.**

**Hauff. Lichtenstein.**

## 1894-95.

*English.*

**Chancer. The Clerkes Tale ; Prologue and Parts I. and II.**

**Shakespeare. Cymbeline.**

**Milton. Lycidas.**

**Dryden. Song for St. Cecilia's Day, 1687.**

**Ballads. The Revengé, by Tennyson.**

**Hervé Riel, by Browning.**

**Sonnets. Wordsworth—(1) "Scorn not the Sonnet."**

**(2) "It is a beauteous evening."**

**(3) "The world is too much with us."**

**Byron. "Eternal spirit of the chainless mind."**

**Coleridge. To Nature.**

**Keats—(1) On first looking into Chapman's Homer.**

**(2) The Human Seasons.**

**(3) "When I have fears that I may cease to be."**

Mrs. Browning—"What are we on earth for?"

Matthew Arnold—(1) On Shakespeare, (2) Immortality.

Sydney Smith. Female Education.

Carlyle. Boswell's Life of Johnson.

Ainger. Lamb (English Men of Letters).

"George Eliot." Janet's Repentance.

*Sanskrit.*

Kādambari. Pūrvabhāga.

Nāgānanda.

*Greek.*

Homer. Iliad, lib. IX.

Æschylus. Septem Contra Thebas.

Thucydides. Book II.

*Latin.*

Terence. Heautontimorumenos.

Lucretius. Book I.

Tacitus. Agricola.

Cicero. Pro Rege Deiotaro.

*Arabic.*

Māgamāt-e-Harīrī (maqāms 1 to 20).

Mutanabbi (pages 1 to 90, Bombay edition).

*Persian.*

Makhzan-e-Asrār. (Noul Kishore Press, Lucknow.)

Inshā-e-Abul Faze. Duftārs 1 and 2.

*Urdu.*

Jāmi-ul-Akhtāk.

Fasāna-e. Azād (volumes 1 and 2).

Dēvān-e-māmin (to the end of Radif Lām).

*Tamil.*

Kambarāmāyanam. Sundarakādam, Kāchhippadalam, Urukāttuppadalam, Chūdāmanippadalam, and Tiruvaditholudapadalam.

Silappadikāram. Indiravilavūreduttakāthai and Kadalāt-tukathai. The portion prescribed to be edited with additional comments by V. Swaminatha Aiyar of the Kumbakonam College.

Kural. The first ten adhikāram with Parimélalagar urai.

**Maduraikkalambagam.**

**Tiruvilayādal Purānam, Vādavūradigalukkuṇṇadēsttapadalam and Mansumandapadalam.**

*Telugu.*

**Bharatābhyudayamu. Third Āsvāsa.**

**Uttararāmāyanamu, by Kankanti Paparāju, First Āsvāsa.**

**Harischandranalōpākhyānamu. First Āsvāsa.**

**Kāvyaḷankārachūdāmani. Fourth and Fifth Āsvāsas.**

*Kanarese.*

**Mrichchakatika.**

**Rājasēkharavilāsa. Āsvāsas 7, 8, and 9.**

**Sabarāsankaravilāsa. Āsvāsas 1 and 5.**

*Malayalam.*

**Paundrakavadham. Kathakali.**

**Bhāratam. Aranyaparvam and Viradaparvam.**

**Dakṣhayāgam. Kathakali.**

**Bhāshānaishadhachampu. Part I.**

*Uriya.*

**Batris Singhasan.**

**Svastyarakhā.**

**Birātaparva. (Calcutta School Book Society's edition.)**

*Marathi.*

**Vamanas Brahmastuti.**

**Mōrōpant's Brihaddasama, chaps. 15 to 20, 22 to 28, and 38 to 42.**

**Tukārām, the 350 Abhangas.**

*French.*

**Voltaire. Mérope.**

**Corneille. Horace.**

**La Bruyère. Caracteres.**

**Jules Verne. Le Courrier du Czar, Part I.**

*German.*

**Goethe. Faust, Part I.**

**Schiller. Don Carlos.**

**Lessing. Laokoon, oder über die grenzen der Malerei und Poesie.**

**Freitag. Die verlorene Handschrift.**

## 1892-93.

## BRANCH II.

i. (a) Balfour Stewart's *Lessons on Elementary Physics*.

(b) Valentin's *Inorganic Chemistry*. Miller's *Elementary Chemistry*. Jones' Owen's *College Junior Course of Practical Chemistry*.

ii. (A) (a) Todhunter's *Mechanics for Beginners*.

(b) Ganôt's *Elementary Treatise on Physics*. Deschanel's *Natural Philosophy*.

iii. (B) Fowne's *Manual of Chemistry*, last edition. Valentin's *Qualitative Analysis*.

## BRANCH III.

[The text-books mentioned in this branch are merely recommended to students; the examination will not necessarily be confined to them.]

i. Huxley and Martin's *Elementary Biology*, 1888 edition. The article "Biology" in the 9th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (reprinted in Huxley's *Invertebrata*).

ii. (A) Prantl and Vine's *Text-book of Botany*. Sach's *Text-book of Botany*, 2nd edn. Asa Gray's *Botanical Text-book*, 6th edn. Oliver's *First Book of Indian Botany*. Bower and Vine's *Practical Botany*.

ii. (B) Foster and Langley's *Practical Physiology*. *Hand-book of the Physiological Laboratory*. Ferrier's *Functions of the Brain*. Foster's *Text-book of Physiology*. Bell's *Comparative Anatomy and Physiology*. Klein's *Elements of Histology*, or Schäfer's *Essentials of Histology*. Power's *Human Physiology*.

ii. (C) Claus' *Text-book of Zoology*, English translation. Gegenbaur's *Elements of Comparative Anatomy*. Marshall and Hurst's, *The Frog*, 3rd edition. Marshall and Hurst's, *Practical Zoology*, 2nd edition. Wiedersheim's *Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates*. Huxley's *Anatomy of Vertebrata*. Certain of the zoological articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th edn., may also be read with advantage.

ii. (D) Geikie's *Text-book of Geology*. Medlicott and Blandford's *Manual of the Geology of India*, or failing

that, Blandford's reprint of the Introductory Chapter to the same. Nicol's *Elements of Mineralogy*. Nicholson's *Manual of Palæontology*. Geikie's *Field Geology*.

BRANCH IV.

ii. *History of Philosophy*.—Pre-Socratic Greek Philosophy. The Later Natural Philosophers. Empedocles. Anaxagoras. Leucippus and Democritus.

iv. *History of Ethics*.—The history of moral philosophy in Greece previous to Aristotle, with a special study of the ethical teaching of the *Republic*.

BRANCH V.

ii. (a) Maine's *Ancient Law*. Early History of Institutions and Village Communities.

(b) P. V. Smith's *History of English Institutions*. Creasy's *Constitution of the Britannic Empire*. Stubbs' *Select Chapters*, part I.

iii. Same as for 1892-93.

iv. (a) The reign of the Empress Maria Theresa.

vi. Fawcett's *Manual of Political Economy*, book 1, chaps. 1 to 8; book 2, chaps. 1 to 7 and chap. 12; book 3, chaps. 1 to 13; book 4, chaps. 1 to 7.

1893-94.

BRANCH II.

Same as for 1892-93.

BRANCH III.

Same as for 1892-93.

BRANCH IV.

ii. *History of Philosophy*.—The Sophists (the scope defined by Zeller's treatment of the subject in his *Pre-Socratic Greek Philosophy*).

iv. *History of Ethics*.—Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*.

BRANCH V.

ii. and iii. Same as for 1892-93.

iv. (a) The formation and consolidation of the Constitution of the United States, 1770-1790.

vi. Same as for 1892-93.

## 1894-95.

## BRANCH II.

Same as for 1892-93.

## BRANCH III.

Same as for 1892-93.

## BRANCH IV.

- ii. *History of Philosophy*.—Socrates and Plato.
- iv. *History of Ethics*.—Evolutional Theories of Ethics.

## BRANCH V.

ii. (a) *Maine's Ancient Law*. Students will find it of advantage to consult *Early History of Institutions and Village Communities* by the same author, and *History of the Science of Politics*, by Sir Frederick Pollock.

(b) P. V. Smith's *History of English Institutions*, Stubb's *Select Charters*, part I. Students will find it of advantage to consult Gneist's *History of the English Constitutions*.

iii. Same as for 1892-93.

iv. The French Revolutions, A.D. 1789 to A.D. 1815.

vi. Fawcett's *Manual of Political Economy*, Book I., Chapters 1 to 8. Book II., Chapters 1 to 7 and Chapter 12. Book III., Chapters 1 to 13. Book IV., Chapters 1 to 7. Students will find it of advantage to consult Marshall's *Economics of Industry* and J. E. Syme's *Political Economy*.

## M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

## 1893.

## BRANCH I.

(b) viii. Lloyd's *Lectures on the Wave Theory*.

## BRANCH II.

(A) The standard in Physics to be that of the Honours examination for the B.Sc. degree of the London



sity; in Mixed Mathematics, that of Natural Philosophy for the B.A. degree examination of the Madras University, Astronomy being excluded; in Chemistry, that of optional Chemistry for the B.A. degree examination of the Madras University, Organic Chemistry being excluded.

(B) The standard in Chemistry to be that of Honours examination for the B.Sc. degree of the London University; in Physics that of optional Physics for B.A. degree examination of the Madras University.

### BRANCH III.

The standard in Botany, Physiology, Zoology, Geology to be that of the Honours examination for the B.Sc. degree of the London University.

### BRANCH IV.

i. The following additions to or special studies in the B.A. course:—

1. *Psychology and General Philosophy*.—Theories of the relation of Mind and Body. Hallucinations. The consciousness of External Reality. Spencer's Universal Postulate.

2. *Logic*.—The categories of Aristotle. The Idola of Bacon. The logic of the mathematical sciences, pure and mixed. The relation of Deduction to Induction.

3. *Ethics*.—The relations of Ethics and Law. The mutual relations of Ethics and Religion in theory and in practice. Classification of Virtues and Duties.

ii. 1. *Psychology and General Philosophy*.—Idealism as represented by Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Berkeley, Kant, and Brown.

2. *Logic*.—Logic as taught in the schools of Ancient India and Greece.

3. *Ethics*.—Epicureanism in Ancient Greece and Rome.

iii. 1. *Psychology and General Philosophy*.—Fraser's *Selections from Berkeley*.

2. *Logic*.—Keynes' *Formal Logic*.

3. *Ethics*.—Sidgwick's *Methods of Ethics*, bks. III. and IV.

## BRANCH V.

- i. The Age of Pericles.
- ii. The Ostrogoths in Italy.
- iii. The French in North America and the West Indies up to 1789.
- iv. The French in India.
- v. The free trade movement in England up to 1860.
- vi. The Science of Epigraphy, with special reference to historical research in Southern India :—  
 Taylor's *Alphabet*.  
 Burnell's *South Indian Palæography* (2nd edition).  
 Fleet's *Kanarese Dynasties*.  
 Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, vol. II.  
 Hultzsch's *South Indian Inscriptions*, vol. I. and vol. II., part I.
- vii. Lawrence's *Hand-book of International Law*. Lawrence's *Essays on some disputed questions in International Law*. Hall's *International Law*.
- viii. Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, bk. 1, chaps. 1 to 5, 10 and 11, bks. 3 and 4. J. S. Mill's *Political Economy*. Bagehot's *Lombard Street*. L. Cossa's *Guide to Political Economy*. J. E. Cairnes' *Leading Principles*. Marshall's *Principles of Economics*.

## BRANCH VI.

- i. Sayce's *Principles of Comparative Philology and Introduction to the Science of Language*.

[The examination will not necessarily be confined to the books recommended.]

- iv. Text-books :—

*English.*

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, as in Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, fifth edition, (Clarendon Press Series,) selections I., VI., VII., VIII., XVII., XVIII. and XXII.  
 Langland and Barbour, as in Morris and Skeat's *Specimens of Early English*, part II. (1298—1393), pp. 175—214.  
 Chaucer. The Knight's Tale. The Legend of Good Women.  
 Spenser. The Faerie Queen, book III. Prothalamium. Epithalamium.  
 Shakespeare. The Comedy of Errors. Coriolanus. Lear. Winter's Tale.  
 Ben Jonson. Catiline.

- Massinger. A New Way to Pay Old Debts.  
 Milton. Paradise Lost, bks. V., VI., VII. and VIII.  
 Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.  
 Byron. Childe Harold.  
 Wordsworth. The Prelude.  
 Shelley. Hellas. Epipsychidion. To a Sky-lark. The  
 Sensitive Plant. Ode to Liberty. The Cloud. Sonnets,  
 Hymn to Intellectual Beauty.  
 Browning. Strafford.  
 Tennyson. The Idylls of the King.  
 Bacon. Advancement of Learning, books I. and II.  
 Johnson. Lives of Milton and Addison.  
 Addison. Essays on Paradise Lost.  
 Burke. Reflections on the French Revolution.  
 Carlyle. The French Revolution.

*Sanskrit.*

- Rigvéda, sukta 109 to 144.  
 Yaska's Nirukta.  
 Asvalāyanagrihya sūtra.  
 Mitākshara. Vyavahārakānda.  
 Sukranītisāra, chap. IV.  
 Harshacharitra.  
 Nāgānanda.  
 Mālavikāgnimitra.  
 Kavyaprakāsa — Alankāraprakarana.

*Greek.*

- Hesiod. The "Works and Days."  
 Homer. Odyssey, I., II., III.  
 Sophocles. Œdipus Coloneus. Philoctetes. Trachiniæ.  
 Aristophanes. Acharnians. Birds.  
 Thucydides. De Bello Peloponnesiaco, I., II., III.  
 Plato. Protagoras. Timæus. De Republica, I., II., III.  
 Æschines. De falsa Legatione. In Timarchum.

*Latin.*

- Virgil. Æneid, lib. VII., VIII., IX.  
 Horace. The Satires.  
 Juvenal. From the 7th satire to the last, omitting the  
 ninth.  
 Lucan. Pharsalia.  
 Martial. Epigrammata, lib. I.

Tibullus. Opera omnia.  
 Terence. Andria.  
 Plautus. Menæchmi.  
 Cicero. In Verrem, orationes III., IV., V.  
 Livy. Historia, lib. 1—5.  
 Seneca. Epistolæ XCVII.—CX.  
 Tacitus. Annales, lib. I. Historiæ, lib. I.

#### DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

##### *Tamil as First Language.*

Chintāmani, Namakalilambakam.  
 Silappathikāram, Pukārkandam.  
 Periyatirumozhi, stanzas 1 to 300.  
 Tevāram, 49 Pathikam in Thalavarisai, from Coil to Vénupuram.  
 Prabhulingalilai, from the beginning to the end of Prabhu-thévarvantha kathī.  
 Tháyumánavar Pádal, from the beginning to the end of sukhavári.  
 Tiruvarangakkalambakam, the whole.  
 Kambarámayanam, Aranyakándam.  
 Nannúl, the whole, with Viruthiurai for Ezhatthathikaram.  
 Tolkáppiyam, Sollathikāram, with the urai of Senavaraiyar.  
 Kárikai, the whole, excluding Ozhipiyal.

##### *Tamil as Second Language.*

Rámāyanam, Aranyakándam, stanzas 1 to 400.  
 Nannúl, Peyariyal, Vinyiyial, and Pothuviyal, with Kándi-káiyurai.  
 Kural, first twenty adhikārams, with Parimélazhakarurai.  
 Bháratam of Villiputtúrar, Virátaparvam, the whole.

##### *Telugu as First Language.*

Appakáviyamu (Prosody and Rhetoric).  
 Narasabhúpaliyam.  
 Nannayabhattiyamu.  
 Andrabháshabhúshanamu.  
 Vishnuchittiyamu, ásvásas 1 to 3.  
 Vasucharitramu, ásvásas 4 and 5.  
 Bháratamu, Virátaparvam.  
 Rámábhyudayamu, ásvása 1.  
 Kavijanaranjamu.

Bhágavatamu, skandhas 1 and 2.

Harivamsamu, ásvásas 1 to 4.

*Telugu as Second Language.*

Narasabhupáliyamu.

Nannayabhattiyamu.

Vishnuchittiyamu.

Vasucharitramu.

Rámábhyudayamu.

*Kanarese as First Language.*

Sabdamanidarpana, with the Commentary of Nishtmasanjaya, (Kittel's edition.)

Hamparámáya, Bálakánda, five chapters.

Kavyávalókana, Alankáraprakarana, (Mysore edition.)

Jagannáthavijaya, ásvásas 1 to 3.

Rájasekharavilasa, ásvásas 1 to 4.

Nagavarmana Chandassa.

Vrishabendravigaya, ásvásas 1 to 3.

Kalávatiparinaya.

*Kanarese as Second Language.*

Sabdamanidarpana.

Sabarasanakaravilása.

Hamparámáya, ásvásas 1 to 5.

Jagannáthavijaya, ásvásas 1 to 3.

Kavyávalókana.

*Malayalam as First Language.*

Válmíkarámáyanam, Bálakándam.

Bháratam, Sambhavaparvam and Udyógaparvam.

Adhyátmarámáyanam, cantos 1 to 3.

Bháshánaishada Champu.

Krishnagátha, by Cheruséri Namburi, Rituvarnanam.

Kathakali, by Kottayattu Kerala Varma Tambirán, Krim-miravadham and Nivátakávachavaham.

Nalacharitam, by Unnayi Variyar.

Utráswayamvaram Kathákali.

Vairágyachandrádayam.

Bhagavatam, skandas 1 to 3.

*Malayalam as Second Language.*

Bháratam, Sambhavaparvam and Sabhaparvam.

Adhyátmarámáyanam, Ayodhyákándam.

Bhāshanaishada Champu, first half.

Vetalacharitam.

Kathākali, by Kottayattu Kerala Varma Tambiran, Bakavadam and Kalyanasangandhikam.

Nalacharitam, by Unnayi Variyar, first two days' plays.  
Prahādacharitram.

## 1894.

### BRANCHES I., II. AND III.

Same as for 1893.

### BRANCH IV.

i. The following additions to, or special studies in, the course for the B.A. degree :—

1. *Psychology and General Philosophy*.—Theories of Pleasure and Pain. The genesis of Disinterested Benevolence. The ultimate analysis of the Laws of Association. Spencer's Doctrine of the Absolute.

2. *Logic*.—Demonstration and Necessary Truth. Analogy. The Scope and Application of Mill's Inverse Deductive Method.

3. *Ethics*.—The sanctions of Morality. Casuistry. The Ethics of the *Bhagavadgita*.

ii. 1. *Psychology and General Philosophy*.—The Scottish Philosophy of Common Sense.

2. *Logic*.—A comparison between the Inductive Methods as expounded by Bacon and the Inductive Methods used in scientific investigation at the present day.

3. *Ethics*.—The Intellectual Theory of Morals considered as a protest against Hobbes.

iii. 1. *Psychology and General Philosophy*.—Caird's *Philosophy of Kant* (Introduction and First Part).

2. *Logic*.—Jevon's *Principles of Science*, bks. IV. and V.

3. *Ethics*.—Leslie Stephen's *Science of Ethics*.

### BRANCH V.

i. Ancient Egypt to the Persian Conquest.

ii. The Rise and Progress of Muhammadanism up to 750 A.D.

iii. The Unification of Italy.

- iv. The Presidency of Fort St. George, 1639-1772.
- v. The Rise and Development of Representative Government in England.
- vi. South Indian Numismatics.
- vii. Same as for 1893.
- viii. Same as for 1893.

## BRANCH VI.

- i. Same as for 1893.

[The examination will not necessarily be confined to the books recommended.]

- iv. Text-books :—

*English.*

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, as in Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, fifth edition, (Clarendon Press,) selections I., VI., VII., VIII., XVII., XVIII. and XXII.

Langland and Barbour, as in Morris and Skeat's *Specimens of Early English*, part II. (1298-1393), pp. 175-214.

Chaucer. The Man of Law's Tale. The Clerk's Tale. The Squire's Tale.

Spencer. The Shepherd's Calendar.

Ben Jonson. Every Man in his Humour.

Shakespeare. The Tempest. Richard II. Antony and Cleopatra. Othello.

Milton. Samson Agonistes. Sonnets.

Wordsworth. The Excursion.

Shelley. Prometheus Unbound.

Tennyson. The Princess.

Browning. Men and Women.

Bacon. The Essays.

Milton. The Tractate on Education.

Johnson. Lives of Cowley, Savage, Swift, and Gray.

Addison. The Coverley Papers in the Spectator.

Burke. Speeches to the Electors of Bristol.

Scott. The Pirate.

Hallam. Introduction to the Literature of Europe, chaps. 5, 6 and 7 of Part II. and of Part III.

Carlyle. Lectures on Heroes and Hero Worship.

*Sanskrit.*

Rigvéda, sūktas 1 to 36.

Yāska Nirukta.

**Apastambagrihyasútra.**

**Mannsmṛiti, chaps. 1 to 4.**

**Sukranítisára, chaps. 1 to 3.**

**Kádambari.**

**Mrichchhakatika.**

**Málatímádhava.**

**Tarkasangraha, with Annambhatta's Tarkadípiká.**

*Greek.*

**Æchylus. Chœphoroe.**

**Sophocles. Philoctetes.**

**Euripides. Bacchæ.**

**Herodotus. I., II.**

**Thucydides. De Bello Pelloponnesiaco, IV., V., VI.**

**Aristotle. Ethics, I., II., III.**

**Plato. Crito.**

**Demosthenes. Olynthiacs, I., II.**

**Aristophanes. Peace. Plutus.**

**Homer. Iliad, I., II., III.**

*Latin.*

**Virgil. Æneid, VII., VIII., IX.**

**Horace. The Satires.**

**Lucan. Pharsalia.**

**Juvenal. From the 7th satire to the last, omitting the 9th.**

**Martial. Epigrammata, lib. 1.**

**Tibullus. Opera omnia.**

**Terence. Andrea.**

**Plantus. Menæchmi.**

**Cicero. In Verrem, orationes III., IV., V.**

**Seneca. Epistolæ XCVII.—CX.**

**Livy. Historia, lib. I—V.**

**Tacitus. Annales, lib. I. Historia, lib. I.**

DRavidian LANGUAGES.

*Tamil as First Language.*

**Chintámani, Padumaiyárilambagam.**

**Periyatirumozhi, Ainthampattu.**

**Téváram, Talavarisai, from Vátpókkíyágiya Ratnagiri to**

**Tiruvidadimarudúr, in Pushaparatha Chettiýar's edn.**

**Táyumánávar, from Ninaivonru to Enakkenachcheyal.**

**Tiruvarangattándádi.**

**Maduraikkalambakam.**



Tiruchchittambalakkóvi, stanzas 1 to 100.

Nannúl, the whole, with Viruttiurai for Solladikáram.

Tolkáppiyam, Poruladikáram, with Urai.

Kárigai, the whole, excluding Ozhipiyal.

*Tamíl as Second Language.*

Kambarámáyanam, Kishkindákándam, padalams 1 to 5.

Nannúl, with Viruttiurai, the whole.

Kural, chaps. 21 to 40.

Villiputtúrár Bháratam, Udyógaparvam.

*Telugu as First Language.*

Appákávyamu, Prosody and Rhetoric.

Narasabhúpaliyamu, the whole.

Atharvanakárika, the whole.

Vasucharitramu, ásvásas 1 to 3.

Bháratamu, Sántiparvam.

Prabhulingalíla, ásvásas 1 and 2.

Manucharitramu, ásvásas 4 and 5.

Bhágavatamu, skandhas 1 and 2.

Sumanómanóbbhiranjanamu, ásvásas 1 and 2.

Yayáticharitam, ásvásas 1 and 2.

*Telugu as Second Language.*

Bháratamu, Udyogaparvam.

Yayáticharitam, ásvásas 3 and 4.

Prabhulingalíla ásvásas 3 and 4.

Narasabhúpaliyamu.

*Kanarese as First Language.*

Sabdamanidarpana, with the commentary of Nishtma-sanjaya, the whole.

Kavyavalokana, Alankáraprakarana.

Raghavánkanakavya, the whole.

Jagannátha Vijaya, ásvásas 4 to 6.

Rajasékhara, ásvásas 5 to 8.

Nagavarmana Chandassu, the whole.

Vrishabhéndra Vijaya, ásvásas 4 to 6.

Kalávatiparinaya, the whole.

*Kanarese as Second Language.*

Sabdamanidarpana, the whole.

Vrishabhéndra Vijaya, ásvásas 4 to 6.

Rajasékhara, ásvásas 5 to 8.

Jaiminibhārata, sandhis 1 to 5.

Kavyavalokana, the whole.

Kalāvatiparinaya, the whole.

*Malayalam as First Language.*

Vālmīkirāmāyanam, Ayódhyakādam.

Bhāratam, Virātaparvam and Bhīshmaparvam.

Adhyātmarāmāyanam Kishkindhākādam and Sundara-kādam.

Bhāshānaishadhachampu.

Krishnagātha, by Cheruséri Namburi, Rituvarnanam.

Bakavadham, Kóttayattu Kérala Varma Tamburan.

Kalyānasangandhikam Kathakali.

Nalacharitam Kilippattu.

Dakshayāgam, Kathakali.

Prahlādacharitam.

Bhāgavatam, Dasamaskādam.

*Malayalam as Second Language.*

Bhāratam, Virātaparvam and Bishmaparvam.

Adhyātmarāmāyanam, Kishkindhākādam.

Bhāshanaishadhachampu, second half.

Vétalacharitam.

Krimmīravadham.

Kálakéyavadham.

Nalacharitam, by Unnayi Variyar, the last two days' play,

Prahlādacharitam.

## 1895.

### BRANCHES I., II. AND III.

Same as for 1893.

### BRANCH IV.

i. The following additions to the B.A. course.

1. *Psychology and General Philosophy*.—Theories of the Beautiful. Genesis of the cognition of physical reality. Philosophy of the conditioned as held by Hamilton and Mansel, Reason and Faith.

2. *Logic*.—Mills' Theory of the syllogism, classification of Fallacies. Logic of Politics.

3. *Ethics*.—Our duties to the lower animals : their

source and sanction. Perfection as conceived by Kant and Spencer: Relation of moral sentiments to *Æsthetic* and Religious sentiments.

ii. 1. *Psychology and General Philosophy*.—Electionism in Greek Philosophy.

2. *Logic*.—Conditional propositions as treated by different logicians.

3. *Ethics*.—Modern Pessimism.

iii. 1. *Psychology and General Philosophy*.—Plato's *Theætetus*.

2. *Logic*.—Bosanquet's *Knowledge and Reality*.

3. *Ethics*.—Spencer's *Justice*.

#### BRANCH V.

i. History of Carthage to B.C. 146.

ii. The Normans. A.D. 912 to A.D. 1204.

iii. The Unification of Germany, A.D. 1848 to A.D. 1871.

iv. The Mahratta States, the Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, from the commencement of the Governor-Generalship of the Marquis of Wellesley.

v. The Italian Republics in the Middle Ages.

vi. Same as for 1894.

vii. Same as for 1893.

viii. Same as for 1893.

#### BRANCH VI.

Same as for 1893.

[The examination will not necessarily be confined to the books recommended.]

iv. Text-books :—

#### *English.*

Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, as in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Fifth Edition (Clarendon Press Series), selections Nos. I., VI., VII., VIII., XVIII. and XXI.

Langland. The Vision of Piers the Plowman.

Chaucer. The Monke's Tale.

Spencer. The Faerie Queen, Books I. and II.

Marlowe. Dr. Faustus.

Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, Cymbeline, Henry IV.,  
Parts I. and II.

Milton. Paradise Regained.

Dryden. Absalom and Achitophel.

Pope. The Essay on Man.

Wordsworth. The Ecclesiastical Sonnets.

Tennyson. The Ballads and other Poems (Kegan Paul  
and Co., 1880).

Browning. "Pippa Passes."

Bacon. The Advancement of Learning, I. and II.

Hooker. Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.

Addison. Essays selected by J. R. Green. (The Golden  
Treasury Series.)

Johnson. Rasselas.

Gibbon. The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,  
Chapter LXIV.

Burke. Speeches on American Taxation and Conciliation  
with the Colonies.

Scott. Rob Roy.

DeQuincey. On Style.

Carlyle. Past and Present.

Ruskin. Unto this Last.

*Sanskrit.*

Rigvēda, suktas 37 to 72.

Āsv'alāyana'grhya sūtra.

Yājñavalkya (Vyavahārakānda).

Kāmandakiya.

Vāsavadattā.

Anargharāghava.

Mahavīracaritra.

Ratnāvali.

Sarvadarśanasāṅgraha (from the beginning to the end of  
the Pūrṇaprajña darsanam).

*Greek.*

Homer. Iliad, XXII., XXIII., XXIV.

Æschylus. Septem Contra Thebas.

Sophocles. Antigone.

Pindar. Olympia. Pythia.

Theocritus. Idyllia, I.—X.

Aristophanes. Nubes.

Thucydides. De Bello Peloponnesiaco, I., II.

Polybius. *Historia*, I., II.  
 Aristotle. *Politica*, I., II., III.  
 Plato. *Phædon*.  
 Demosthenes. *Philippics*, I., II., III.

*Latin.*

Virgil. *Georgics*, lib. I., II., III.  
 Horace. *Epistles*.  
 Lucretius. *Lib. I.—VI.*  
 Persius. *Opera omnia*.  
 Catullus. *Opera omnia*.  
 Terentius. *Heautontimorumenos*.  
 Plautus. *Mercator*.  
 Cicero. *Philippics*, I.—IV.  
 Quintilian. *De Institutione Oratoria*, lib. IV.  
 Pliny the Younger. *Epistolæ*, lib. VIII., IX., X.  
 Tacitus *Annales*, lib. II., *Historia*, lib. II.

DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES.

*Tamil as First Language.*

Kambarāmāyanam. *Sundarakāṇḍam*.  
 Kallādam, *agaval* 1 to 20.  
 Chittambalakkōvaiyar, stanzas 1 to 100.  
 Periyatirumoli. *Nāṅāmpattu*, *Aindāmpattu*, *Ārāmpattu*.  
 Tēvāram of Sambandaswāmigal, *padigams* 1 to 20.  
 Tiruvarangattandādi.  
 Prabhulingalilai, from *Vimalai kadi* to *Kokkidēvarvanda kadi*.  
 Tāyumānavarpādal, from *Enguniraiginraporul* to *Ninai-vinrum*.  
 Nannūl. *Solladikāram*, with *Virittiurai*.  
 Tolkāppiyam *Eluttadikāram*.  
 Kārigai, excluding *Olibiyal*.

*Tamil as Second Language.*

Kambarāmāyanam. *Bālakāṇḍam*, stanzas 1 to 400.  
 Kural, second twenty chapters, with *Parimēlalagarurai*.  
 Villiputtūrār's *Bhāratam*. *Aranyaparvam*.  
 Nannūl. *Eluttadikāram*.

*Telugu as First Language.*

*Bhāgavatamu*, by Pōtanna, *skandhas* 3 and 4.  
*Bhāratamu*. *Ānusāsanikaparvam*.

Vasucharitramu, ásvásas 1, 2 and 3.

Rāmābhyudayamu, ásvása 2.

Achchatenugu Rāmāyanamu, to the end of Sundara-kādamu.

Rāghavapāndaviyamu, ásvásas 1 and 2.

Narasabhūpāliyam.

Yayāticcharitamu, ásvásas 1 and 2.

Nannayabhattiyamu.

Appakaviyamu. Prosody and Rhetoric.

*Telugu as Second Language.*

Bhāratamu. Sabhāparvamu.

Jaiminibhāratamu, ásvásas 1, 2 and 3.

Vishnuchittiyamu, ásvása 4.

Kāsikhandamu, ásvásas 1, 2 and 3.

Bālavatyākaranamu, by Chinnayya Suri.

*Kanarese as First Language.*

Sabdamanidarpana.

Kāvyāvalōkana. Alankāraprakarana.

Sabarasankaravilāsa.

Nāgavarmana chhandassu.

Vrishabhēndravijaya, ásvásas 7 to 10.

Rājasēkharavilāsa, ásvásas 9 to 12.

Jaiminibhārata, sandhis 1 to 6.

Kalāvatīparinaya.

*Kanarese as Second Language.*

Sabdamanidarpana.

Kāvyāvalōkana. Alankāraprakarana.

Vrishabhēndravijaya, ásvásas 7 to 10.

Jaiminibhārata, sandhis 6 to 10.

Jagannāthavijaya, ásvásas 1 to 3.

Kalāvatīparinaya.

*Malayalam as First Language.*

Vālmikīrāmāyanam. Bālakādam.

Bhāratam. Sambhāvaparvam.

Adhyātmarāmāyanam, kāndams 1 to 3.

Bhāshā Naishadhachampu.

Krishnagātha.

Kathakali by Kōttayattu Kēralavarma Tambirān, Krim-mīravadhān and Nivātakavachavadhān.

Nalacharitam by Unnāyi Vāriyar.

Kichakavadham.  
Kārtavīryārjanavijayam.  
Kaivalyanavenitam.

*Malayalam as Second Language.*

Bhāratam, from Salyaparvam to the end.  
Nalacharitam. Kathakali.  
Uttarāsvayamvaram, Dakshayāgam, Kathakali.  
Pātālarāmāyanam.  
Krishnagātha. Rituvarnanam.  
Prahādacharitam.

## L. T. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

### II. HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

.....  
1893.

The development of the educational system of India from 1854 to 1885.

1894.

Same as for 1893.

## B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

.....  
1893.

*Equity Jurisprudence.* Snell's *Principles of Equity*.  
*Story's Equity Jurisprudence.*

*Hindu Law.* Mayne's *Hindu Law and Usage*.

*Muhammadan Law.* MacNaughten's *Principles and Precedents of Muhammadan Law*.

*Criminal Law.* Mayne's *Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code*.

*General Jurisprudence.* Lindley's *Introduction*, part I., excepting chaps. 4, 5 and 6; part II., chaps. 1 and 2 and the 1st division of chap. 3 with the corresponding notes of the translator in the appendix.

*Theory and Law of Property.* Stephen's *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, the Introduction excepting section IV., bk. I., bk. II., part 1, excepting chaps. XIX., XXI., XXII. and XXIV., bk. II., part 2, excepting chap. VI.

*Contracts.* Pollock's *Principles of Contract.*

*Torts.* Collett's *The Law of Torts and the Measure of Damages.*

*Evidence.* Best's *Principles of the Law of Evidence* and Stephen's *Introduction to the Indian Evidence Act.*

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1894.

Same as for 1893.

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Same as for 1893.

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1895.

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Same as for 1893.

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## M. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

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1893.

The following text-books are recommended in addition to those recommended in the corresponding subjects for the B.L. degree:—

*General Jurisprudence.* Austin's *Jurisprudence.*

*Theory and Principles of Legislation.* Bentham's *Theory of Legislation.*

*Mercantile and Maritime Law.* Smith's *Compendium* by Dowdeswell. Maclachlan's *Treatise on the Law of Merchant Shipping.* Tudor's *Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law.* Arnould's *Marine Insurance.*

*The Theory and Law of Property and Obligations.* Williams' *Principles of Real Property.* Williams' *Principles of Personal Property.* Lewin on *Trusts.* Dart's *Vendors and Purchasers.* Goddard on *Easements.* Smith's *Leading Cases on Common Law.* White and Tudor's *Leading Cases*



*in Equity.* Bigelow's *Leading Cases on Torts*. The following cases from Tudor's *Leading Cases on the Law of Real Property* :—Attorney-General *v.* Sir George Sands. Bowles's Lewis Case. Cadell *v.* Palmer. Bradey *v.* Peixoto. Clun's Case. Doe Hiscocks *v.* Hiscocks. Forbes *v.* Moffat. Morley *v.* Bird. Richardson *v.* Langdridge. Rouse's Case. Seymor's Case.

*Constitutional History.* Hallam's *Middle Ages*, chap. 8. Hallam's *Constitutional History*. Bagehot's *English Constitution*. Dicey's *Constitutional Law*.

*Roman Law.* Slandar's *Justinian*. Lord Mackenzie's *Studies on Roman Law*.

*Private International Law.* Wharton.

*Public International Law.* Hall.

*Hindu Law.* The Matakshara and the Dayabhaga (Stokes' *Hindu Law Books*). Leading Cases decided by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council. Maine's *Ancient Law*.

1894.

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Same as for 1893.

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1895.

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Same as for 1893.

## L. S. SC. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1893.

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*Chemistry.* Roscoe's *Lessons on Elementary Chemistry*. Wanklyn's *Water Analysis*. Hasall's *Food and its Adulterations*.

*Physics.* Balfour Stewart's *Lessons on Elementary Physics*. Scott's *Elementary Meteorology*. Buchan's *Hand-book of Meteorology*. Ganôt's *Natural Philosophy for Beginners*.

*Sanitary Law.* Manuals for Public Officers of Health and Hand-book for Inspectors of Nuisances, by Michael Corfield. Wanklyn's *Manual of Public Health* edited by Earnest Hart. The different Sanitary Acts passed by the Government of India. The Sanitary clauses of the Penal Code.

*Vital Statistics.* Parke's *Manual of Practical Hygiene*. King's *Manual of Hygiene*. Article on Medical Statistics in the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology. Reports of the Famine Commission. Madras Census Reports of 1871 to 1881.

*Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation.* Latham's *Sanitary Engineering*. Haskoll's *Water Works, Sewers, Sewerage and Irrigation*. Krepp's *Sewerage Questions*. Corfield's *Dwelling Houses*. Galton's *Construction of Hospitals*. Jones' *Manual for District and Municipal Boards*.

*General Hygiene.* Parkes', King's and Wilson's *Manuals*. Moore's *Public Health Manual for Ireland*. Noel Hartley's *Manual of Health*.

*General Pathology.* Hooper's *Vade-mecum* Aitkin's *Practice of Medicine*. Klein's *Micro-organisms and Disease*.

1894.

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Same as for 1893.

1895.

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Same as for 1893.

## APPENDIX.

The following revised by-laws relating to the Second L.M.S. and Second M.B. & C.M. degree examinations come into operation on the date placed opposite to each examination:—

Second L.M.S. at the examination of 1894.	
Second M.B. & C.M.	do. 1895.

### SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

201. The second examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in July.

202. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

203. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty-six rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty-six rupees on each occasion.

204. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has passed the First L.M.S. examination of the Madras University and has produced certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed:—

1. Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognized school of medicine\* for not less than two years after passing the First L.M.S. examination.

2. Of having, subsequently to passing the First L.M.S. examination, attended the following courses:—

Surgery, two courses of not less than	70 lectures each.
Medicine, do. do.	70 do.
General Pathology, one course of not less than	30 lectures.
Midwifery and Diseases } of Women & Children. }	do. 50 do.
Ophthalmology, do.	30 do.
Hygiene, do.	30 do.
Medical Jurisprudence, do.	30 do.
Operative Surgery, one course.	
Minor Surgery, one course.	

3. Of having attended the practice of a midwifery hospital for three months, and of being competent to attend cases of labor.

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\*No school will be recognized that does not fall within the terms of the English Medical Act of 1886.

4. Of having attended the medical practice of a clinical hospital or hospitals for six months, and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance.

5. Of having attended the surgical practice of a clinical hospital or hospitals for six months, and lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance.

6. Of having attended the practice of an ophthalmic hospital for three months.

7. Of having witnessed the performance of at least six post-mortem examinations, and of having taken notes at the time.

8. Of being competent to perform vaccination.\*

205. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

206. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus, to understand the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

207. The Second L.M.S. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Medicine & Medical Anatomy.	40	Written examinations.
	2—5	Surgery & Surgical Anatomy.	40	
Tuesday...	10—1	Midwifery & Diseases of Women and Children.	40	Written examinations.
	2—4	Medical Jurisprudence.	20	
Wednesday	10—12	Hygiene... ..	20	Written examinations.
	2—4	Ophthalmology ...	20	
Thursday...	7	Clinical Medicine.	40	A practical examination in Hospital. Written exam.
	2—4	General Pathology	20	

\* This certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Friday ...	10—5	Medicine & Medical Anatomy.	30	Oral examinations.
		Surgery & Surgical Anatomy.	20	
Saturday...	7	Clinical Surgery ..	40	Practical examination in Hospital. Practical exam.
	1	Operative Surgery	50	
Monday ...	7	Midwifery & Diseases of Women and Children.	30	Oral and Practical examination.
	1—5	Medical Jurisprudence.	10	
		Hygiene ... ..	10	Oral examinations.
Tuesday ...	7	Ophthalmology ...	10	Oral and practical examination. Oral examination.
	2—4	General Pathology	10	
Total ...			450	

208. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

*Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Register-number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.										Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed. If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Medicine & Medical Anatomy.	Surgery & Surgical Anatomy.	Ophthalmology.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women & Children.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Operative Surgery.	Hygiene.	General Pathology.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.			
70														
40														
30														
70														
30														
50														
30														
30														
40														
40														
450														

## SECOND M.B. &amp; C.M. EXAMINATION.

231. The Second M.B. & C.M. examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in July.

232. Applications for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

233. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of forty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of forty rupees on each occasion.

234. No candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has passed the first M.B. & C.M. examination, and has produced certificates, in the form hereinafter prescribed :—

1. Of having been engaged in medical studies at some recognized school of medicine\* for not less than two years after passing the First M.B. & C.M. examination of the Madras University.

2. Of having, subsequently to passing the M.B. & C.M. examination, attended the following courses :—

Surgery, two courses of not less than	70 lectures each.
Medicine, do. do.	70 do.
General Pathology, one course of not less than	30 lectures.
Midwifery and Diseases } of Women & Children. }	do. 50 do.
Ophthalmology,	do. 30 do.
Hygiene	do. 30 do.
Medical Jurisprudence,	do. 30 do.
Operative Surgery, one course.	
Minor Surgery, one course.	

3. Of having attended the practice of a midwifery hospital for three months, and of being competent to attend cases of labor.

4. Of having attended the medical practice of a clinical hospital or hospitals for six months, and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance.

5. Of having attended the surgical practice of a clinical hospital or hospitals for six months, and lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance.

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\* See note to by-law 204.

6. Of having attended the practice of an ophthalmic hospital for three months.

7. Of having witnessed the performance of at least six post-mortem examinations, and of having taken notes at the time.

8. Of having performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on the dead body.

9. Of being competent to perform vaccination.\*

235. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

236. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus, to understand the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

237. The Second M.B. & C.M. examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Medicine & Medical Anatomy..	100	Written examinations.
	2—5	Surgery & Surgical Anatomy..	100	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Midwifery & Diseases of Women and Children ...	70	Written examinations.
	2—5	Medical Jurisprudence ...	50	
Wednesday.	10—1	Hygiene... ..	70	Written examinations.
	2—5	Ophthalmology ...	50	
Thursday...	7	Clinical Medicine.	50	Practical examination in hospital. Written exam.
	2—4	General Pathology	50	
Friday ...	10—5	Medicine and Medical Anatomy.	50	Oral examinations.
		Surgery and Surgical Anatomy..	50	

\* This certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Saturday...	7	Clinical Surgery..	50	Practical examination in hospital.
	1	Operative Surgery	50	Practical exam.
Monday ...	7	Midwifery & Diseases of Women and Children.	30	Oral and practical examination.
	1—5	Medical Jurisprudence ...	25	Oral examinations.
		Hygiene ...	30	
Tuesday ...	7—10	Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery.	50	Oral and practical exam. in hospital.
	2—4	General Pathology	25	Oral examination.
Total...			900	

238. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes:—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 75 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

*Form of tabular statement to be submitted by the Examiners.*

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Number of marks obtained.								Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Medicine & Medical Anatomy.	Surgery & Surgical Anatomy.	Ophthalmology.	Midwifery & Diseases of Women & Children	Medical Jurisprudence.	Operative Surgery.	Hygiene.	General Pathology.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.		
150	150	100	100	75	50	100	75	50	50	900			

281. Certificates for the medical examinations shall be drawn up in the following manner. No certificate of at-



tendance at a course of lectures shall be granted unless the candidate has attended not less than four-fifths of the total number of lectures in each course. Certificates of having been engaged in medical studies, of having attended practical courses of instruction, and of having attended hospital practice, &c., shall not be granted, unless the candidate has given satisfaction to the authorities responsible for granting the certificates.

#### SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

*I certify that.....  
has been engaged in medical studies at the.....\*for a period of not less than two years since passing the First L.M.S. examination of the Madras University.*

*(Signed)*

*Principal of School of Medicine.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended two courses of lectures on Surgery, each course comprising not less than 70 lectures.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended two courses of lectures on Medicine, each course comprising not less than 70 lectures.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Medicine.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on General Pathology.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Pathology.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 50 lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Midwifery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on Ophthalmology.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Ophthalmology.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on Hygiene.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Hygiene.*

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\* The name of the school of medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of instruction in Operative Surgery, and a course of instruction in Minor Surgery.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the Practice of a Midwifery hospital for not less than three months, and is competent to attend cases of labor.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Midwifery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the medical practice of the.....\* hospital for six months, and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance.*

*(Signed)*

*Physician      \* Hospital.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the surgical practice of the.....\* hospital for six months, and lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance.*

*(Signed)*

*Surgeon      \* Hospital.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the practice of an Ophthalmic hospital for three months.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Ophthalmology.*

*I certify that.....  
has witnessed the performance of six post-mortem examinations, and taken notes at the time.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Pathology.*

*I certify that.....  
is competent to perform vaccination.†*

*(Signed)*

*Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.*

*These certificates, as well as a certificate of having passed the First L.M.S. examination of the Madras University, must be forwarded to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of the examination.*

\* The name of the hospital which candidate has attended must be entered here.

† This certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

## SECOND M.B. &amp; C.M. EXAMINATION.

*I certify that.....  
has been engaged in medical studies at the.....\* for a  
period of not less than two years since passing the First M.B. &  
C.M. examination of the Madras University.*

*(Signed)*

*Principal of School of Medicine.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended two courses of lectures on Surgery, each course comprising  
not less than 70 lectures.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended two courses of lectures on Medicine, each course com-  
prising not less than 70 lectures.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Medicine.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on General Pathology.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Pathology.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 50 lectures on Midwifery and  
Diseases of Women and Children.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Midwifery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on Ophthalmology.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Ophthalmology.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on Hygiene.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Hygiene.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of not less than 30 lectures on Medical Jurispru-  
dence.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.*

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\* The name of the school of medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

*I certify that.....  
has attended a course of instruction in Operative Surgery, and a course  
of instruction in Minor Surgery.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the practice of a Midwifery hospital during three months,  
and is competent to attend cases of labor.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Midwifery.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the medical practice of the .....\*hospital for  
six months, and lectures on clinical medicine during such attendance.*

*(Signed)*

*Physician      \*Hospital.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the surgical practice of the .....\*hospital for  
six months, and lectures on clinical surgery during such attendance.*

*(Signed)*

*Surgeon      \* Hospital.*

*I certify that.....  
has attended the practice of an Ophthalmic hospital for three months.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Ophthalmology.*

*I certify that.....  
has witnessed the performance of six post-mortem examinations and  
taken notes at the time.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of*

*I certify that.....  
has performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on  
the dead body.*

*(Signed)*

*Professor of Surgery.*

*I certify that.....  
is competent to perform vaccination.†*

*(Signed)*

*Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.*

*These certificates, as well as a certificate of having passed the First  
M.B & C.M. examination of the Madras University, must be forward-  
ed to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of the exami-  
nation.*

\* The name of the hospital must be entered here.

† This certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

The following revised by-laws relating to the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering come into operation on the dates placed opposite to each examination :—

First examination in Engineering in the year 1894  
 B. E. degree examination ... .. 1895

# 11.—EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF

## BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING.

252. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall be required to have passed the First examination in Arts of this or of some other recognized University, and subsequently to have attended an authorized college of engineering for a period of not less than thirty months.

### FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

253. The first examination in engineering shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

254. Application for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding.

255. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of twenty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

256. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the First examination in Arts; he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar not less than fourteen days before the date of the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a college authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, that he has attended an authorized college or colleges for a period of not less than eighteen months since passing the First examination in Arts, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the examination.

257. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

## i. MATHEMATICS.

(a) **Algebra.** As in the First examination in Arts, and, in addition, permutations, binomial theorem, roots of equations, summation of series, interest.

(b) **Geometry.** Straight line, plane rectilineal figures, circles, ratio and proportion, similitude of figures, intersections and inclinations of planes and straight lines.

(c) **Mensuration.** Estimation of lengths, plane areas, curved surfaces and volumes.

(d) **Plane Trigonometry.** Trigonometrical functions and formulæ; practical use of logarithmic tables; solution and properties of triangles.

## ii. SCIENCE.

(a) **Dynamics.** (1) *Kinematics.* Relative and absolute motion; parallelograms of velocities and accelerations; uniform motion in a circle. (2) *Kinetics.* Mass and density; laws of motion; measurement of force; equilibrium of forces at a point; parallel forces; couples; mass centres; friction; principle of work and its application to simple machines; equations of motion; energy; constrained motion; simple pendulum; moment of inertia; impact.

(b) **Hydrodynamics.** (1) *Hydrostatics.* Fluid pressure on plane areas; flotation; specific gravity and its practical determination; hydraulic press. (2) *Pneumatics.* Barometers; siphon; laws of Boyle and Charles; pressure gauges; pumps.

(c) **Heat.** Measurement of temperature; behaviour of water when heated; specific heat; dynamical equivalent of heat; heating value of fuels.

## iii. DRAWING.

(a) **Geometrical Drawing.** Simple problems in practical plane geometry; plans, elevations and sections of simple solids; isometric projection.

(b) **Building Drawing.** Masonry details; bored, gauged and discharging arches, footings and foundations. Timber details; joints, roof frames, floors, doors and windows. Iron details; sections of cast and rolled beams, joints of iron roof frames.

(c) **Machine Drawing.** Riveted joints, bolts, screws, keys pipes and cylinders.

Pencil drawings only are required during examination. The points which will receive attention are accuracy of scale and projection, ability to transfer portions of a drawing from one view to another, and ability to fill in details in given sketches. Each candidate will, however, before the examination submit finished drawings, certified to be his own unaided work, and these will be taken into account in awarding marks for the examination.

258. The first examination in engineering shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the

following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	House.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Algebra and Geometry.	150	{ Algebra 75 Geometry 75
	2—5	Mensuration and Pl. Trigonometry.	150	{ Mensuration 50 Pl. Trigonometry 100
Tuesday ...	10—1	Dynamics ...	150	{ Hydrodynamics 75 Heat 75
	2—5	Hydrodynamics and Heat ...	150	
Wednesday	10—1	Geometrical Drawing ...	100	
	2—5	Building Drawing...	100	
Thursday...	10—1	Machine Drawing...	100	
Total ...			900	

259. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each. Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each of the three subjects, mathematics, science, and drawing, and one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

*Form of statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.*

Register number.	Name of candidate.				Dynamics.			Geometrical Drawing.			Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of merit.	Remarks.
	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Plane Trigonometry.		Hydrodynamics.	Heat.		Building Drawing.	Machine Drawing.				
	75	75	50	100		75	75							
	150		150			150		100	100	100	900			
	300				300			300						

A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed candidate.

**B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION.**

260. The B.E. degree examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

261. Application for admission to this examination, in the form hereinafter prescribed, must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding.

262. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

263. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the first examination in engineering; he must also forward, so as to reach the Registrar not less than fourteen days before the examination, a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, from the head of a college authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, that he has attended an authorized college or colleges for a period of not less than one year since passing the first examination in engineering, and has completed the course of study prescribed for the examination.

264. The questions set for this examination shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of average ability who has completed the course of study prescribed for the examination, but who has acquired no practical experience in conducting engineering work.

265. Candidates shall be examined and may proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in either the Civil Branch or the Mechanical Branch, but they shall be allowed to pass the examination, if they so desire, in both branches before proceeding to the degree. Provided, however, that no candidate shall be examined both branches in the same year.

266. Candidates in the Civil Branch shall be examined in the following subjects:—

i. MATHEMATICS.

(a) **Geometry.** (1) *Conic Sections.* Chief properties of the



## APPENDIX.

parabola, ellipse and hyperbola. (2) *Co-ordinate Geometry*. Simple problems on the straight line, circle, parabola, and ellipse, referred to rectangular and polar co-ordinates.

(b) **Differential and Integral Calculus**. Differentiation of simple-functions; theorems of Taylor and Maclaurin; curve tracing; maxima and minima of functions of one variable; simple cases of integration; rectification of curves; areas and volumes; moments of inertia; Mechanical integrators.

### ii. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(a) **Construction**. (1) *Buildings*. Selection and preparation of materials; construction of simple buildings; setting out. (2) *Bridges*. Construction of timber and masonry bridges and their foundations; setting out; simple iron bridges for roads and railways. (3) *Roads and Railways*. Estimation of earthwork volumes; road construction and maintenance; general principles of railway construction.

(b) **Hydraulic Engineering**. Flow of water through orifices, and in pipes and channels; storage of water; tanks and channels and their masonry works; water-supply of towns; town drainage.

(c) **Applied Mechanics and Design**. Strength of materials; tension, compression, bending and shearing; bending and resisting moments; deflection; design of timber and iron bars and beams; stresses in simple roof and bridge frames by graphic methods; design of such frames; stresses in plate and open web girders under travelling loads; design of simple girders; stability of arches and retaining walls.

(d) **Surveying**. Measurement of areas with the chain, chain and compass, and plane table; levelling and contouring; triangulation and traversing with the theodolite; laying out curves; special surveys connected with engineering design.

*There will also be a practical examination in Surveying in the field.*

### iii. BUILDING AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING AND ESTIMATING.

Designing and drawing building details; drawing small buildings; drawing minor bridges of timber, masonry, or iron; drawing masonry works of irrigation; preparing estimates of quantities and cost; plotting surveys.

Pencil drawings only are required during examination. The points which will receive attention are ability to transfer portions of a drawing from one view to another, to fill in details in given sketches, to draw from notes and measurements, and to make working drawings of details. Each candidate will, however, before the examination submit finished drawings made from specification or measurement, and certified to be his own unaided work; these will be taken into account in awarding marks for the examination.

267. The examination in the Civil Branch shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the

following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Geometry ...	100	{ Conics 50. Co-ord.Geom.50
	2—5	Differential and Int. Calculus ...	100	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Construction ...	125	
	2—5	Estimating ...	50	
Wednesday	10—1	Construction ...	125	
	2—5	Surveying ...	100	
Thursday...	10—1	Building Drawing...	125	
	2—5	Building drawing ...	125	
Friday ...	10—1	Applied Mechanics..	150	
	2—5	Hydraulic Engineer- ing.	100	
Saturday...	Whole day.	Field Surveying ...	100	
Total ...			1,200	

268. Candidates in the Mechanical Branch shall be examined in the following subjects :—

i. MATHEMATICS.

As for the Civil Branch.

ii. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(a) **Principles of Mechanism.** Conversion of motion; application of principle of work to simple machines; friction; efficiency of simple machines; true surfaces and powers of measurement; mechanical arrangements of machine tools.

(b) **Steam and the Steam Engine.** Generation of steam; heating value of fuels; boilers and their principal appendages; general description of simple forms of stationary engines; the indicator; general description of the locomotive engine and its principal details.

(c) **Applied Mechanics.** Strength of materials; tension; compression, bending, shear and torsion; bending and resisting moments; deflection; strain beyond the elastic limits; stresses in framework; kinematics of machinery.

(d) **Machine Construction and Design.** Calculation of dimensions of ordinary parts of machinery, such as riveted joints, bolts, nuts, screws, keys, pipes, cylinders, shafting, couplings, bearings, belt pulleys, toothed wheels, cranks, eccentrics, pistons, valves,

etc. ; construction of ordinary pumps, turbines, cranes and other hydraulic machinery.

### iii. MACHINE DRAWING AND ESTIMATING.

Designing and drawing simple machine details; drawing pieces of machinery from sketches; making sketches from measurements; estimates of quantities and cost of metal work.

Pencil drawings only are required during the examination. The points which will receive attention are ability to transfer portions of a drawing from one view to another, to make a working drawing of a portion of a machine from a rough sketch, to make from actual measurements a sketch from which a finished drawing may be produced, to determine the forms and positions of shadows in simple cases. Each candidate will, however, before the examination, submit finished drawings of machine details and machines, drawn from specifications or measurements and certified to be his own unaided work; these will be taken into account in awarding marks for the examination.

269. The examination in the Mechanical Branch shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10—1	Geometry ...	100	{ Conics 50. Co-ord. Geom. 50.
	2—5	Differential and Int. Calculus ...	100	
Tuesday ...	10—1	Principles of Mechanism.	100	
	2—5	Machine Drawing ...	100	
Wednesday	10—1	Machine Drawing ...	100	
	2—5	Steam and the Steam Engine ...	100	
Thursday ..	10—1	Machine Construction ...	100	
	2—5	Machine Construction ...	100	
Friday ...	10—1	Applied Mechanics ...	100	
	2--5	Applied Mechanics ...	100	
Saturday ..	10—1	Machine Drawing ...	100	
	2—5	Machine Drawing ...	100	
Total ...			1,200	

270. The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total number of marks obtained by each. Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each of the three subjects, and one-half of the aggregate number of marks, shall not pass.

*Forms of statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.*

## CIVIL BRANCH.

Register number.		Name of candidate.	
200	50	50	Conic Section.
	100	50	Co-ordinate Geometry.
700	100		Differential and Integral Calculus.
	125		Construction.
	125		Construction.
	100		Hydraulic Engineering.
	150		Applied Mechanics.
	100		Surveying.
	100		Surveying Field Work.
300	125		Building Drawing.
	125		Building Drawing.
	50		Estimating.
1,200	Total number of marks obtained.		
Whether passed or not passed.			
Order of merit.			
Remarks.			

## MECHANICAL BRANCH.

Register number.	
Name of candidate.	
100	57   Conic Section.
100	57   Co-ordinate Geometry.
Differential and Integral Calculus.	
100	Principles of Mechanics.
100	Steam and the Steam Engine.
100	Applied Mechanics.
100	Applied Mechanics.
100	Machine Construction.
100	Machine Construction.
100	Machine Drawing.
100	Machine Drawing.
100	Machine Drawing.
100	Machine Drawing.
Total number of marks obtained.	
1,200	
Whether passed or not passed.	
Order of merit.	
Remarks.	

271. Candidates who have passed the B.E. degree  
 mination shall not be admitted to the degree of Bachelor

of Engineering until they have produced evidence which shall satisfy the Syndicate that they have spent not less than one year on engineering works, in the case of candidates in the Civil Branch, or in engineering workshops, in the case of candidates in the Mechanical Branch.

*By-law 270.*—Substitute the following for form of application No. XIV. :—

*Form of application for the first examination in engineering.*

NAME. English.

Vernacular.

Age and date of birth.

Name and occupation of father or guardian.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.)

Religion.

Address.

Date of passing the First examination in Arts.

College or colleges at which candidate has studied since passing the First examination in Arts, and time at each.

Present position or occupation.

*Form of application for B.E. degree examination.*

NAME.	English.
	Vernacular.

Age and date of birth.

Name and occupation of father or guardian.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c.)

Religion.

Address.

Date of passing the first examination in engineering.

College or colleges at which candidate has studied since passing the first examination in engineering, and time at each.

Whether candidate appears in the Civil Branch or the Mechanical Branch.

Present position or occupation.

**By-law 282.**—The certificates for the examinations in Engineering shall be drawn up in the following manner :—

**FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.**

*I hereby certify that .....  
has studied for a period of not less than eighteen months in the.....  
College of Engineering since passing the First examination in Arts of  
the..... University, and that he has completed the  
course of study prescribed for the first examination in engineering to  
the satisfaction of the authorities of the college.*

(Signed)

**Principal.**

**B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION.**

*I hereby certify that .....  
has studied for a period of not less than twelve months in the.....  
College of Engineering since passing the first examination in engineer-  
ing of the Madras University, and that he has completed the course of  
study prescribed for the B.E. degree examination to the satisfaction of  
the authorities of the college.*

(Signed)

**Principal.**

The following alterations in by-laws 66 and 81 come into operation on the same date as the by-laws relating to the B.E. degree examination :—

“ Omit the word ‘ Civil ’ before the word ‘ Engineering ’ ”.

**By-law 270.**—In table “ II. F. A.” insert the words  
“ subject selected in Branch IV.”



# EXAMINATION PAPERS





## EXAMINERS AND ASSISTANT EXAMINERS, 1891-92.

J. B. Bilderbeck, M.A.  
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 D. M. Cruickshank, M.A.  
 Rev. T. H. Dodson, M.A.  
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 J. M. Hensman, B.A.  
 Col. W. Hughes-Hallett.  
 M. F. LaBouchardière, M.A.  
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 H. Malim, B.A.  
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 J. G. Tait, M.A.

### *Assistant Examiners.*

#### *English.*

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 S. Ramadas Aiyar, B.A.  
 Rev. J. Santiago, B.A.  
 „ A. Walsh, M.A.  
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<i>Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.</i>	{ Rev. E. Sell, B.D. Shamsululma Hafiz Md. Lutfulla Sahib. Hussain Bilgrami.
<i>French.</i>	{ Rev. E. deNoircourt, B.A. „ J. Bertho, B.A. J. M. Velu Pillai. Rev. S. Gnanamuttu, M.A. Rao Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar. C. W. Thamotharam Pillai, B.A., B.L. P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar.

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<i>Uriya.</i>	{ B. C. Chatterjea. Sasi Bhushan Palit.
<i>Marathi.</i>	{ R. Raghunatha Rau, Dewan Bahadur. M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
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D. Duncan, M.A., D.Sc.

*Practical examination in Teaching.* { D. Duncan, M.A., D.Sc.  
R. Ll. Jones, B.A.  
C. R. Ramanatha Aiyar, B.A., L.T.

# MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1891.

TUESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## ENGLISH TEXT.

I. 1. Give, in your own words, Roderick Dhu's justification of his robber life.

2. How did the Peri first learn that she had at length found "the gift that is most dear to heaven"?

II. 1. By whom and under what circumstances were the following words spoken:—"If it please God I should survive, I will never fight in the same field with boys again!"

2. "The sound of our guns had scarcely died away in the distance, when we distinctly heard a louder report in the direction of Cape Disappointment, followed at brief intervals by six others." To what incident do these words refer?

III. 1. Paraphrase:—

(a) I thank thee, Roderick, for the word!  
It nerves my heart, it steels my sword;  
For I have sworn this braid to stain  
In the best blood that warms thy vein.

(b) Have down, have down, my merry men all—  
Have down unto the plain;  
We'll let the Scottish lion loose  
Within the fields of Spain!

(c) In good faith I rejoice that I have given the devil a foul fall; because I have with those lords gone so far that without great shame I can never go back.

2. Point out and name *one* figure of speech in each of the following extracts, and give the meaning of the first passage without figure:—

(a) Still laughs the radiant eye of Heaven,  
Nor have the golden bowers of Even  
In the rich West begun to wither.

(b) Thinking that the cross was an ornament to the crown, and much more to the coronet, he satisfied not himself with the mere exercise of virtue, but sublimated it, and made it grace.

3. Explain:—(a) soldier matins, (b) carpet knight, (c) tearless rainbows, (d) a thousand spears in rest, (e) laconic terms, (f) to weigh anchor.



## IV. 1. Explain the allusions in the following :—

(a) The enchanted pile of that lonely bird  
Who sings at the last his own death-lay.

(b) While memory

Flew o'er the dark flood of his life,  
Nor found one sunny resting-place,  
Nor brought him back one branch of grace.

(c) Our own true Maximilian the cornet white hath ta'en.

2. Write short notes on :—(a) Elizabeth's two favourite earls, (b) a truly Christian Antigone, (c) daughter of three mighty lakes, (d) Portobello's ruin, (e) the army of the League, (f) Bothwell banks.

3. Show briefly the appropriateness of the italicised epithets in the following :—(a) Along Benledi's *living* side; (b) Land of the Sun! what foot invades thy *pillared* shades; (c) the broad sun hangs over *sainted* Lebanon; (d) the king's white, silent, *snowy* funeral in the dismantled St. George's Chapel.

## V. 1. Write the following passage in prose order :—

Fair as the earliest beam of eastern light,  
When first, by the bewilder'd pilgrim spied,  
It smiles upon the dreary brow of night,—  
Fair as that beam, although the fairest far,  
Giving to horror grace, to danger pride,  
Shine martial Faith, and Courtesy's bright star,  
Through all the wreckful storms that cloud the  
brow of War.

Describe the metre of the stanza in which these lines occur.

## 2. Bring out the meaning of the italicised prepositions :—

(a) The night before his execution he wrote to her a letter *with* a piece of charcoal, *with* tender remembrances to all the family.

(b) *With* all our exertions the change came sooner than we had calculated on it.

(c) We now began to plan the arrangements needful for adapting our discovery to its destined use, and with the usual effects of novelty the majority were for the abandonment of Falcon's Nest *for* the cave.

VI. 1. Give the antecedent of *who* in (a), the predicate of the portion in italics in (b), the clauses joined by each of the italicised conjunctions in (c) :—

(a) *Who* spills the foremost foeman's life,  
His party conquers in the strife.

(b) What sought they thus afar?  
*Bright jewels of the mine?*

(c) I never liked your manner better *than when* you kissed me last.

## 2. Parse fully the words in italics :—

(a) The spears of Spain came *shivering* in.

(b) Then, each heart with fear *confounding*,  
A sad troop of ghosts appeared.

(c) She was sent for to the Council and accused of the stealing of her father's head.

(d) I set to work on the construction of a weaving machine.

3. Give the construction of the subordinate clauses in the following :—

(a) There's a drop.....of so healing a power,  
So balmy a virtue, that even in the hour  
That drop descends, contagion dies.

(b) Oh! that in this rolling ocean  
I had cast them with disdain.

VII. 1. Recast the following sentences, changing them as directed :—

(a) It was after King Charles raised his standard at Nottingham, that *it* became evident the Parliamentary party intended to interrupt his march.—*Omit the italicised pronouns.*

(b) Roderick said to Fitz-James,  
"Thy secret keep, I urge thee not;  
Yet ere again ye sought this spot,  
Say, heard ye nought of Lowland war,  
Against Clan-Alpine raised by Mar?"  
*Use the indirect form of speech.*

(c) Nothing in Nature's aspect intimated  
That a great man was dead.

*Change into a simple sentence.*

2. Correct the following sentences :—

(a) The fallen crystals had evidently been recently detached, and were no doubt occasioned by the means employed by us for getting rid of the foul air of the cave.

(b) The floor was strewn in part with a fine white earth, which, after examining I became convinced must be fuller's earth.

TUESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

I. Paraphrase :—

I may not tell what ills o'er Edmund passed,  
Enough to say that fortune smiled at last  
In the far land where the broad Ganges rolls,  
Where Nature's bathed in glory.  
There now we find him, honoured, trusted, loved,  
For from the humblest stations he had proved  
Faithful in all, and trust on trust obtained,  
Till, if not wealth, he independence gained—  
Earth's noblest blessing, and the dearest given  
To man beneath the sacred hope of heaven.  
And still as time on silent pinions flew,  
His fortunes flourished and his honours grew.

**II. 1.** Distinguish between the meanings of the following pairs of words, and use each word in a complex or compound sentence to bring out clearly the meaning :—momentous, momentary; quite, quiet; luxurious, luxuriant.

2. Recast the following sentences, using in each the *adjectival* form of the nouns italicised :—(a) The barrister had sufficient *ingenuity* to see a *fallacy* in the argument.

(b) Any man of *sense* could perceive how great a *fraud* he had perpetrated.

**III. 1.** State the nature of the italicised phrase in each of the following sentences, and change it into a clause :—(a) *But for an accident* they would have reached their destination. (b) *To the surprise of all* he was acquitted of the main charge.

2. Insert appropriate prepositions in the following spaces :—Though much averse—the proposal, and though resolved to abide—the decision arrived at—long delay, he yet was willing to concur—the President's suggestion. But though he concurred—the President, and deferred—his long experience, he could not desist—the attempt to press—a definite decision on the point.

3. Expand the italicised words in the following into *adverbial* clauses, using the proper conjunctions :—(a) The *skilled* workman succeeded in solving the problem. (b) He undertook to reward only *willing* service. (c) The *swift* hare was beaten by the *slow* tortoise.

**IV.** Write the following sentences, making the required changes :—

(a) I wish I were able to do this. [*Use the verb 'like' instead of 'wish'.*]

(b) It is better to live in the country than to live in the town. [*Use 'preferable' instead of 'better'.*]

(c) Every piece of work he attempted was done well. [*Express the idea contained in the above using the negative.*]

**V. 1.** Analyse into clauses, stating the kind and construction of each clause :—Strange as it may appear, it is absolutely certain, should all the circumstances be taken into account, that the man who carried on his work so languidly that he gave offence to everybody, was better suited for the post than one gifted with restless energy.

2. Combine into one complex sentence, making 'drove up' the principal verb :—I was leaning on the gate. I was doing this at sunset. A carriage drove up. The carriage contained a gentleman. The gentleman was middle-aged.

**VI.** The following conversation took place between Gesler the Governor, William Tell, and his son Walter. Write it in indirect speech as if reported afterwards to a stranger by Tell in the first person.

"Father!" cried Walter, clapping his hands with joy, "did you want me?"

"How could your mother let you come?" murmured Tell.

"She was not at home," replied Walter. "Only my brothers and sisters were with me, and they were all very jealous of me, they said you loved me best."

Gesler at last said to the attendants, "Fasten the child to that tree."

"For what?" cried Tell.

"To prove," said Gesler, "that there are men in my guard who can shoot as well as you."

VII. Write the following sentences correctly :—

(a) The prisoner's story is as long, though his speaking is more rapid than the other prisoner.

(b) I have already, and I do again assert that either the workman or the servant that kept the keys were in the wrong.

(c) As I am unwell, so I am unable to attend school, and I request you to excuse me of my absence.

VIII. Write the following without using any figurative language :—

(a) The sun has drunk the dew that lay upon the morning grass.

(b) Vesuvius' fount of fire out-gushing drowned the cities on his steep.

IX. Parse fully the words italicised :—After writing to his father and spending a *little* of his short time in thought, he was led forth to execution, and immediately shot *dead*. The sailor was reprimanded for letting the rope *go*.

X. As an exercise in composition, write about two pages describing "A bazaar in an Indian town or village."

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. Explain fully the following passages in English :—

1. नृपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजाभ्यस्संहरन्नापि ।  
अन्तरस्थैर्गुणैश्शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् ॥
2. वज्रलेपस्य मूर्खस्य नारीणां कर्कटस्य च ।  
एको ग्रहस्तु मीनानां नीलीमद्यपयोर्यथा ॥
3. धर्मं चरामि सुश्रोणि न धर्मफलकारणात् ॥
4. धर्मवाणिज्यको हीनो जघन्यो धर्मवादिनाम् ॥
5. कर्मभिश्रिन्तितो लोकः गत्यां गत्यां पृथग्विधः ॥

6. नेशे बलस्येति चरेदधर्मम् ॥

7. ब्राह्मण्यनुपमा दृष्टिः क्षात्रमप्रतिमं बलम् ॥

II. (a) Analyse the following compound words :

वज्रलेपस्य - नीलीमद्यपयोः - पराहितव्यापारयुक्ता-  
त्मनाम् - स्वलितान्तरेषु - अंबुपतेः.

(b) Explain the allusions in the following :

1. नाध्यगच्छद्वालेल्लोके तीर्थमन्यत्र वै द्विजात् ॥
2. शत्रून् हन्ति स एकोऽपि क्षत्रियान् भार्गवो यथा ॥
3. असतां सङ्गदोषेण साधवो यान्ति विक्रियाम् ।  
दुर्योधनप्रसंगेण भीष्मो गोहरणे गतः ॥

(c) Give the correct meaning of the underlined words in the following :

1. न श्रेयस्सतः तेजः न नित्यं श्रेयसी क्षमा ॥
2. तस्मात्तेजसि कर्तव्यः क्रोधो दूरे प्रतिष्ठितः ॥
3. तपश्च ब्रह्मचर्यं च यज्ञस्स्वाध्याय एव च ।  
दानमार्जवमेतानि यदि स्युरफलानि वै ॥
4. भूशय्या ब्रह्मचर्यं च कृशत्वं लघु भोजनम् ।  
सेवकस्य यतेर्यद्वद्विशेषः पापधर्मजः ॥

III. (a) नाहि तेऽध्यगमन् जातु तदानीम् नाद्य भारत ।

धर्मात् प्रियतरं किञ्चिदपि चेज्जीवितादिह ॥

Re-write the above *Sloka* in prose-order, and translate it clearly so as to bring out its full meaning.

(b) Give the meanings in which the following words occur in your text :—

भव - अभव - अनुभाव - प्रभाव - अभाव - सत्य-  
संगर - अजातशत्रु - आयसहृदय - अकस्मात् - प्रायोपवे-  
शन - श्रृङ्गवृद्धि - दस्यु - इतिहास - नास्तिक्य - देवपाद.

IV. 1. Give the *aorist* (लुङ्), perfect (लिट्), imperfect (लङ्), third person, singular forms of इ (to go), गम् (to go) श्वस् (to breathe), and अस् (to be).

2. Give the second person, singular, imperative (लोट्) of शास् (to rule), नी (to lead), दा (to give), रुद् (to cry).

3. Give the past passive participle and infinitive of purpose of भिद् (to break), गुह् (to hide), वच् (to speak), वह् (to bear).

4. Write down the nominative singular and accusative plural forms of वृत्रहन्—श्वन्—पाथिन्—सखि; the instrumental, singular of दाधि—रै—युवन्—पाते—तिर्यच्—ऋभक्षिन्, and the comparative and superlative forms of उरु—गुरु—बहु—स्थूल.

5. Combine the following according to the rules of *Sandhi*.

सखे + उच्यताम्. श्रियै + औत्सुक्यम्.

रामः + अर्च्यः. पुनः + रमते.

कृष्णः + सुभद्राम् + अर्जुनाय + अदात् + हि.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English :—

1. तन्मया गृहागतेन बुभुक्षया पीड्यमानेनापि त्वत्स-  
काशाद्भोजनं लभ्यम् । तन्न त्वयैकाकिन्यास्य भूपते रक्तभो-  
जनं कर्तुं युज्यते । तच्छ्रुत्वा मन्दविसर्पिण्याह । भो मत्कुण  
अस्य नृपतेर्निद्रावशं गतस्याहं रक्तमास्वादयामि पुनस्त्वमग्नि-  
मुखश्चपलश्च । तद्यदि मया सह रक्तपानं करोषि तत्तिष्ठ । अ-  
भीष्टतररक्तमास्वादय । सोऽब्रवीत् । भगवति एवं करिष्यामि ।

आवत्त्वं नास्वादयसि प्रथमं नृपरक्तं तावन्मम देवगुरुकृतः  
शपथः स्याद्यदि तदास्वादयामि । एवं तयोः परस्परं वदतोः  
स राजा तच्छयनमासाद्य प्रसुप्तः । अथासौ मत्कुणो जिह्वा-  
लौल्योत्कृष्टौत्सुक्याज्जाग्रतमपि तं महीपतिमदशत् ॥

2. उपेक्षितः क्षीणबलोऽपि शत्रुः प्रमाददोषात्पुरुषैर्मदान्धैः । साध्योऽपि भूत्वा प्रथमं ततोऽसावसाध्यतां व्याधिरिव प्रयाति ॥
3. संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते मुक्ताकारतया तदेव नलिनीपत्रस्थितं राजते । स्वातौ सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं तज्जायते मौक्तिकं प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संवासतो जायते ॥
4. यस्मिन्कुले यः पुरुषः प्रधानः सर्वयत्नैः परिरक्षणीयः । तस्मिन्विनष्टे स्वकुलं विनष्टं न नाभिभङ्गे ह्यरकावहन्ति ॥
5. एतदर्थं कुलीनानां नृपाः कुर्वन्ति संग्रहम् । आदिमध्यावसानेषु न ते गच्छन्ति विक्रयाम् ॥
6. युधिष्ठिर उवाच ॥  
क्रोधो हन्ता मनुष्याणां क्रोधो भावयिता पुनः ।  
इति विद्धि महाप्राज्ञे क्रोधमूलौ भवाभवौ ॥ १ ॥  
यो हि संहरते क्रोधं भवस्तस्य सुशोभने ।  
यः पुनः पुरुषः क्रोधं नित्यं न सहते शुभे ।  
तस्याभावाय भवति क्रोधः परमदारुणः ॥ २ ॥  
क्रोधमूलो विनाशो हि प्रजानामिह दृश्यते ।  
तत्कथं मादृशः क्रोधमुत्सृजेच्छोकनाशनम् ॥ ३ ॥  
क्रुद्धः पापं नरः कुर्यात्क्रुद्धो हन्याद्गुरुनपि ।  
क्रुद्धः परुषया वाचा श्रयसोऽप्यवमन्यने ॥ ४ ॥

7. अथैकदा कृष्णचतुर्दश्यां रात्रौ सकरुणं क्रन्दनध्व-  
निं स राजा शुश्राव । तं श्रुत्वा राजा ब्रूते कः कोऽब्रूद्वारि।  
तदा तेनोक्तं देव ! अहं वीरवरः । राजोवाच क्रन्दनानुसरणं  
क्रियताम् । वीरवरोऽपि यथाज्ञापयति देवः इत्युक्त्वा चलितः॥

II. Translate into Sanskrit :—

The name-giving ceremony of the child is performed on the eleventh day after birth. The child is smeared with oil, saffron, and powders of good scent, and is bathed in hot water. After this is done, he is decorated with marks on the forehead. These marks differ according to the religion of the father. The child is then ornamented with jewels. The parents also bathe in oil and are clad in proper dress. They sit on the ceremony ground, and the child is placed in the lap of the mother. They invite their friends and relatives. The elevated ground on which the ceremony is performed as well as the space all round, is occupied by the people. When the ceremony is over, the invited guests offer presents to the parents and the child.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.  
GREEK: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. Decline

in the Singular—*λεώς, ἀνήρ, αἰδώς* ;

in the Dual—*ἐγώ, αὐτός, λελυκώς* ;

in the Plural—*ὄνυξ, ὄρνις, θήρ*.

II. Compare *εὐρύς, αἰδοίος, ἐχθρός, ὀλίγος, ῥάδιος, ταχέως*.

III. Conjugate in the Indicative the Pluperfect Active and Passive of *λύω*, in the Conjunctive and Imperative (*simply and with contractions*) the Present Active of *τιμάω*.

IV. 1. Write out in full the Perfect Indicative tense, *οἶδα*.

2. Give the Paradigm of the 2nd Aorist Active of *ἵστημι* and *δίδωμι*.

V. Express the following in English :—

*μυρίους ἀνθ' ἑνός Κλεάρχους ; παρὰ Μήδων ; παρὰ ταύτην τὴν πόλιν ; κατὰ πεντηκοστῆς ; διὰ τῶν ὁρέων ; διὰ τὴν δυσχωρίαν.*

VI. Put into Greek : as quickly as possible ; he is stronger than you ; he happened to be breakfasting ; I would have done it if I could.



VII. Translate the following passages, giving the principal parts of the verbs underlined in the following form :—

Present Active.	Perfect Active.	Perfect Passive.
Future Active.	Aorist Active.	Aorist Passive.

1. τῶν τεθνηκότων ἄλις·  
ταύτῃ γέγρηθα κάπιλήθομαι κακῶν.
2. ἄλις κόρης σῆς θάνατος· οὐ προσοιστέος  
ἄλλος πρὸς ἄλλω· μηδὲ τόνδ' ὠφείλομεν.
3. ὑπισχεῖτο δὲ αὐτόν, εἰ ἔλθοι, φίλον Κύρῳ ποιήσεν,  
ὃν αὐτὸς ἔφη κρείττω ἑαυτῷ νομίζειν τῆς πατρίδος.
4. οἱ εἴσονται ὅτι, ἦν τι περὶ ἡμᾶς ἀμαρτάνωσι, περὶ  
τὰς ἑαυτῶν ψυχὰς καὶ τὰ σώματα ἀμαρτάνουσι.
5. καὶ φθάνουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἅκρῳ γενόμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους.

VIII. Translate the following passages, explaining the grammatical construction of the words underlined :—

1. τῶν μὲν γὰρ νικῶντων τὸ κατακαίνειν, τῶν δὲ ἡττωμένων τὸ ἀποθιῆσκειν ἔστί.
2. ἔξεστ' ἐρωτᾶν· τοῦ χρόνου γὰρ οὐ φθονῶ.
3. ἐκεῖ δ' ἐν Αἴδου κείσομαι χωρὶς σέθεν.
4. Ταλθύβιος ἦκω, Δαναϊδῶν ὑπηρέτης,  
Ἀγαμέμνονος πέμψαντος, ὃ γύναι, μέτα.

IX. Translate the following passages, explaining the allusions :—

1. τί δ' ; οὐ γυναιῖκες εἶλον Αἰγύπτου τέκνα,  
καὶ Λήμνον ἄρδην ἄρσένων ἐξώκισαν ;
2. κυνὸς ταλαίνης σῆμα, ναυτίλοις τέκμαρ.
3. Ἐγὼ αὐτὸν εἶδον, ὥσπερ Λυδόν, ἀμφοτέρα τὰ ὄτα  
τετρυνημένον.
4. δέδοικα μὴ, ὥσπερ οἱ λωτοφάγοι, ἐπιλαθόμεθα τῆς  
οἴκαδε ὁδοῦ.

X. Give the derivation of βουθυτεῖν, πάλλευκον, νήνεμον, αἰχμαλωτίδων, εὐπετώς, διαβατοί.

XI. Write a short summary of the legend on which the "Hecuba" is founded.

XII. What account does Xenophon give of his joining the expedition ? What plan did he propose after the experience of the first day's retreat and how was it carried out ?

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

GREEK: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English:—

1. ΟΔ. γύναι, δοκῶ μὲν σ' εἰδέναι γνώμην στρατοῦ,  
 ψήφον τε τὴν κρανθεῖσαν· ἀλλ' ὅμως φράσω.  
 ἔδοξ' Ἀχαιοῖς παῖδα σὴν Πολυξένην  
 σφάξαι πρὸς ὀρθὸν χῶμ' Ἀχιλλείου τάφου.  
 ἡμᾶς δὲ πομποὺς καὶ κομιστήρας κόρης  
 τάσσουσιν εἶναι· θήματος δ' ἐπιστάτης  
 ἱερεὺς τ' ἐπέστη τοῦδε παῖς Ἀχιλλέως.  
 οἴσθ' οἷν ὃ δρᾶσον; μήτ' ἀποσπασθῆς βία,  
 μήτ' εἰς χερῶν ἄμιλλαν ἐξέλθῃς ἐμοί.  
 γίγνωσκε δ' ἄλκην, καὶ παρυσίαν κακῶν  
 τῶν σῶν. σοφόν τοι καὶν κακοῖς, ἃ δέῃ, φρονεῖν.

ΕΚ. αἶ, αἶ· παρέστηχ', ὡς ἔοικ', ἀγὼν μέγας,  
 πλήρης στεναγμῶν, οὐδὲ δακρύων κενός.  
 κἀγὼ γὰρ οὐκ ἔθνησκον, οὐ μ' ἐχρῆν θανεῖν·  
 οὐδ' ὤλεσέν με Ζεὺς, τρέφει δ', ὅπως ὀρῶ  
 κακῶν κίκ' ἄλλα μείζον' ἢ τάλαιν' ἐγώ.

2. ΕΚ. ὦ θύγατερ, οἱ μοι μὲν λόγοι πρὸς αἰθέρα  
 φρουδοὶ, μάτην ῥιφείητεσ ἀμφὶ σοῦ φόνου·  
 σὺ δ', εἴ τι μείζω δύναμιν, ἢ μήτηρ, ἔχεις,  
 σπούδαζε, πάσας, ὥστ' ἀηδόνος στόμα,  
 φθογγὰς εἶσα, μὴ στερεθῆναι βίου.  
 πρόσπιπτε δ' οἰκτρῶς τοῦδ' Ὀδυσσέως γόνυ,  
 καὶ πείθ'· ἔχεις δὲ πρόφασιν. ἔστι γὰρ τέκνα  
 καὶ τῷδε, τὴν σὴν ὥστ' ἐποικτεῖραι τύχην.

ΠΟΛ. ὀρῶ σ', Ὀδυσσεῦ, δεξιὰν ὑφ' εἵματος  
 κρύπτοντα χεῖρα, καὶ πρόσσωπον ἔμπαλιν  
 στρέφοντα, μὴ σου προσθήγω γενειάδος.  
 θάρσει· πέφευγας τὸν ἐμὸν ἰκέσιον Δῖο,  
 ὡς ἔσσομαί γε, τοῦ τ' ἀναγκαίου χάριν,  
 θανεῖν τε χρήζουσ'· εἰ δὲ μὴ βουλήσομαι,  
 κακὴ φανοῦμαι καὶ φιλόψυχος γυνή.  
 τί γάρ με δεῖ ζῆν, ἢ πατήρ μὲν ἦν ἀναξ  
 Φρυγῶν ἀπάντων· τοῦτό μοι πρῶτον βίου.

3. ΧΟ. ἐμοὶ χρῆν ξυμφορὰν,  
 ἐμοὶ χρῆν πημονὰν γενέσθαι,  
 Ἰδαίαν ὅτε πρῶτον ὕλαν  
 Ἀλέξανδρος εἰλατῖναν

ἐτάμεθ', ἄλιον ἐπ' οἶδμα ναυστολήσων  
 Ἑλένας ἐπὶ λέκτρα, τὰν καλ-  
 λίσταν ὁ χρυσοφαῆς  
 Ἄλιος αὐγάζει.

4. Ἐκ τούτου Ξενοφῶν ἀνίσταται, ἐσταλμένος ἐπὶ πόλεμον ὡς ἐδύνατο κάλλιστα, νομίζων, εἴτε νίκην διδοῦεν οἱ θεοὶ, τὸν κάλλιστον κόσμον τῷ νικᾶν πρέπειν, εἴτε τελευτᾶν δέοι, ὀρθῶς ἔχειν, τῶν καλλίστων ἑαυτὸν ἀξιώσαντα, ἐν τούτοις τῆς τελευτῆς τυγχάνειν· τοῦ λόγου δὲ ἤρχετο ὧδε· Τὴν μὲν τῶν βαρβάρων ἐπιτοκίαν τε καὶ ἀπιστίαν λέγει μὲν Κλεάνωρ, ἐπίστασθε δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς, οἶμαι. Εἰ μὲν οὖν βουλευόμεθα πάλιν αὐτοῖς διὰ φιλίας ἰέναι, ἀνάγκη ἡμᾶς πολλὴν ἀθυμίαν ἔχειν, ὀρώντας καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς, οἱ διὰ πίστεως αὐτοῖς ἑαυτοὺς ἐνεχειρίζουσιν, οἷα πεπόνθασιν.

5. Ἀπορουμένοις δ' αὐτοῖς προσελθὼν τις ἀνὴρ Ῥόδιος εἶπεν· Ἐγὼ θέλω, ὦ ἄνδρες, διαβιβάσαι ὑμᾶς κατὰ τετρακισχίλους ὀπίστας, ἂν μοι ὦν δέομαι ὑπηρετήσητε, καὶ τάλαντον μισθὸν πορίσητε. Ἐρωτώμενος δὲ ὅτου δέοιτο· Ἀσκῶν, ἔφη, δισχιλίῳν δεήσομαι· πολλὰ δ' ὀρώ πρόβατα καὶ αἶγας καὶ βοῦς καὶ ὄνους, ἃ ἀποδαρέντα καὶ φνυθθέντα ῥαδίως ἂν παρέχοι τὴν διάβασιν. Δεήσομαι δὲ καὶ τῶν δεσμῶν, οἷς χρήσθε περὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια.

6. Ἐντῷθα ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς, καὶ τῶν τετρωμένων ἕνεκα, καὶ ἅμα ἐπιτήδεια πολλὰ εἶχον, ἄλευρα, οἶνον, καὶ κριθὰς ἵπποις συμβεβλημένας πολλάς. Ταῦτα δὲ συνενηνεγμένα ἦν τῷ σατραπεύοντι τῆς χώρας. Τετάρτῃ δ' ἡμέρᾳ καταβαίνουσιν εἰς τὸ πεδίον. Ἐπεὶ δὲ κατέλαβεν αὐτοὺς Τισσαφέρνης σὺν τῇ δυνάμει, ἐδίδαξεν αὐτοὺς ἢ ἀνάγκη κατασκηνῆσαι οὐ πρῶτον εἶδον κόμην, καὶ μὴ πορεύεσθαι ἔτι μαχομένους.

(Not from text-books.)

7. Ὡς εἶδε τὸν Κῦρον ὁ Γωβρύας ἔλεξεν ὧδε· Ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἀσσυρίων τὸν ἐμὸν υἱὸν παρεκάλεσεν εἰς θήραν. Ὁ μὲν οὖν ὡς φίλῳ συνεθήρα. Λέοντος δὲ παρατυχόντος ὁ μὲν βασιλεὺς ἤμαρτεν, ὁ δ' αὖ ἐμὸς παῖς τυχὼν κατειργάσατο. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οὐ κατίσχει ὁ ἀνόσιος τὸν φθόνον, ἀλλ' αἰχμὴν παρὰ τινος τῶν ἐπομένων ἀρπάσας, παίσας εἰς στέρνα τὸν μόνον μοι καὶ φίλον παῖδα ἀφείλετο τὴν ψυχὴν.

II. Translate into Greek :—

Socrates, the Greek philosopher, was one of the wisest and best men of ancient times. He spent his whole life in making his fellow-creatures better and happier. Yet Socrates had enemies.

Chief among them were the Sophists, or Pseudosages, who hated him because he spared no efforts to save the young from being misled by them. They accused him of corrupting the youth with his doctrine. The judges, being prejudiced against Socrates, condemned him to die by drinking poison.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## LATIN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

### I. Write down—

1. The genitive singular of *Atlas, nurus, specus, poples*.
2. The nominative singular of *carbasa, præsidiibus, ære, tergo*.
3. The positives of the following comparative adverbs, also their superlatives, when they have any: *serius, liberius, citius, satius*.
4. The ordinal, the distributive, and the adverbial forms of *trecenti sexaginta quinque*.

### II. Give—

1. One adjective derived from each of the following nouns: *campus, arus, hostis, senex, iuuenis, anus*.
2. The nouns from which the adjectives *ludicrus, salignus, fagineus, ramosus*, are derived.
3. The frequentative forms of any six out of the following verbs: *velere, trahere, tenere, capere, noscere, conicere, volare, gerere, advenire, pellere*.

III. With reference to the verbal forms: *adurat, retexite, tostos, confossi, urgebat, cæderat, demi, dissuadere*,—1, state what part of the verb each is; 2, give, in each case, the 1st person singular of the perfect and the future simple indicative active, and the supine active.

IV. 1. *Ibi Parmenio regi occurrit, quem præmiserat ad explorandum iter saltus.*

How is *purpose* expressed in this sentence? Suggest three other ways of expressing it, and exemplify each.

2. Is long omnium amicorum carissimus erat regi.

Express the same by means of the comparative.

3. Maior sum quam cui possit fortuna nocere.

Change *sum* into *sumus*, and re-write the sentence.

4. Natalibus actis bis puer senis.

Express this in simple Latin prose.

### V. Simply translate:

1. Per funera septem efferor.
2. Hæc magnificentius iactata quam verius.
3. Collato pede, quasi singuli inter se dimicarent, in eodem vestigio stabant.
4. Prendique et prendere certans,  
Nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras.

5. Ictus erat qua crus esse incipit, et qua  
Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples.
  6. Idem et auctor et nuntius venit.
  7. Mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta.
  8. Iter vix quaternos capiebat armatos.
- VI. 1. Modo quos illi fato contingere non est  
*Prospicit* occasus, interdum *respicit* ortus.
2. Magna petis, Phaëton, et quæ nec viribus *istis*  
Munera convenient, nec tam puerilibus annis.
  3. Ille etiam medio spinas in pisce notatas  
Traxit in exemplum, ferroque "incidit" acuto.
  4. Simul suprema iacentes  
Lumina versarunt; animam simul exhalarunt.
- (a) Translate these extracts. (b) Show the appropriateness of the words in italics. (c) Scan the lines in 3 and give the derivation of "incidit."
- VII. Translate and explain the grammatical construction of the italicised words.
1. *Issum* rex copias admovit.
  2. Si quid *opis* in medicis est, sciant me non tam mortis  
quam belli remedium querere.
  3. Inde progressus, *deturbatis* qui interiora montium obside-  
bant, præsidii cuncta firmavit.
  4. Qui in vestibulo erant in tabernaculum currunt, vocifer-  
antes adesse supremam horam, missosque qui *occiderent* captas.
- VIII. Express in Latin:
1. It is my turn to speak.
  2. It was your business to help him.
  3. Having dined, we went out for a walk; having walked  
two miles, we returned home.
  4. The Muses taught Orpheus the use of the lyre.
  5. It is of little moment (*refert*) for me; but it is very im-  
portant (*interest*) for you and for your father.
- IX. By whom and under what circumstances were the following words spoken?
1. Et hic Alexander est.
  2. Illa disciplina paupertate magistra stetit.
  3. Hospita tu terris erras.
  4. Me duce, carpe viam.
  5. Servatus a me vitam mihi dederis.
  6. Me tuam famulam esse confiteor.
- X. 1. Write short explanatory notes on—  
Delius, Parnassus, Belides, Cidaris, Boreas, Tanais.
2. Quote an illustration from your text to show that it is not  
always prudent to be too free spoken.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## LATIN : TRANSLATION.

## I. Translate into English :—

1. Ergo ubi cœlicolæ parvos tetigere penates,  
 Submissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes,  
 Membra senex posito iussit relevare sedili,  
 Quo superiniecit textum rude sedula Baucis.  
 Inde foco tepidum cinerem dimovit, et ignes  
 Suscitât hesternos, foliisque et cortice siccò  
 Nutrit, et ad flammâ animâ producit anili,  
 Multifidasque faces ramaliaque arida tecto  
 Detulit, et minuit, parvoque admovit aheno.  
 Quodque suus coniux riguo collegerat horto,  
 Truncat olus foliis. Furca levat ille bicorni  
 Sordida terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno;  
 Servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem  
 Exiguam sectamque domat ferventibus undis.
2. Dixerat : insonuit contento nervus ab arcu,  
 Qui præter Nioben unam conterruit omnes.  
 Illa malo est audax. Stabant cum vestibus atris  
 Ante toros fratrum demisso crine sorores.  
 E quibus una trahens hærentia viscere tela  
 Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore;  
 Altera solari miseram conata parentem  
 Conticuit subito duplicataque vulnere cæco est;  
 Oraque non pressit, nisi postquam spiritus exit.  
 Hæc frustra fugiens collabitur : illa sorori  
 Immoritur : latet hæc : illam trepidare videres.
3. Ut vero summo despexit ab æthere terras  
 Infelix Phaëthon, penitus penitusque patentes,  
 Palluit, et subito genua intremuere timore;  
 Suntque oculis tenebræ per tantum lumen obortæ.  
 Et iam mallet equos nunquam tetigisse paternos :  
 Iamque agnosce genus piget et valuisse rogando :  
 Iam Meropis dici cupiens ita fertur, ut acta  
 Præcipiti pinus Borea, cui victa remisit  
 Fræna suus rector, quam dis votisque reliquit.  
 Quid faciat? Multum cœli post terga relictum;  
 Ante oculos plus est : animo metitur utrumque.

4. Interea Alexander regionem quæ Cyri castra appellatur pervenerat. Pylas incolæ dicunt artissimas fauces, munimenta quæ manu ponimus naturali situ imitante. Igitur Arsames quondam salubre consilium sero exsequi statuit : igni ferroque Ciliciam vastat ut hosti solitudinem faciat : quicquid usui potest esse corrumpit, sterile ac nudum solum, quod tueri nequibat, relicturus. Sed longe utilius fuit angustias aditus valido occupare præsidio, iugumque opportune itineri imminens obtinere, unde inultus subeuntem hostem aut prohibere aut opprimere potuisset : tunc paucis qui callibus

præsiderent relictis, retro ipse concessit, populator terræ quam a populationibus vindicare debebat. Ergo qui relictī erant, proditos se rati, ne conspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt, cum vel pauciores locum obtinere potuissent.

5. Sed omnium oculos animosque in semet averterant captivæ mater coniuxque Darei: illa non maiestate solum sed etiam ætate venerabilis, hæc formæ pulchritudine, ne illa quidem sorte corruptæ. Receperat in sinum filium nondum sextum annum ætatis egressum, in spem tantæ fortunæ quantam pater eius paulo ante amiserat genitum. At in gremio anus aviæ iacebant adultæ duæ virgines, non suo tantum sed etiam illius mærore confectæ. Ingens circa eam nobilium feminarum turba constiterat, laceratis crinibus abscissaque veste, pristini decoris inmemores, reginas dominasque veris quondam tunc alienis nominibus invocantes. Illæ, suæ calamitatis oblitæ, in utro cornu Dareus stetisset, quæ fortuna discriminis fuisset, requirebant. Negabant se captas, si viveret rex. Sed illum equos subinde mutantem longius fuga abstulerat.

*(Not from text-books.)*

6. India tota Orientem spectat. Aves ad imitandum humanæ vocis sonum dociles sunt. Eadem terra rhinoceros alit, non generat. Elephantorum maior est vis quam quos in Africa domitant. Aurum flumina vehunt. Gemmas margaritasque mare litoribus infundit. Ingenia hominum, sicut ubique, apud illos locorum quoque natura formantur. Corpora usque ad pedes velant, soleis pedes, capita linteis vinciunt; lapilli ex auribus et naso pendunt; brachia quoque auro ornant, quibus aut nobiles aut divites ex vulgo distinguuntur.

## II. Translate into Latin :

Narbazanes came forward and spoke as follows: "I am about to speak words which when first heard will by no means please your ears. But doctors cure severe diseases by bitter remedies, and a sailor, fearing a storm, saves what can be saved by throwing a part into the sea. Follow me, then, not to do a crime, but to save the kingdom by choosing a new king. We all know that it is the duty of brave men to despise death rather than to hate life. Let us fight under a new king, and when things are settled, he shall restore the crown to the former king."

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WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## ARABIC: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

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I. Write down the Arabic verbs corresponding with the following:—

1. (a) We saw.
- (b) They saw (feminine).
- (c) You saw (feminine).
- (d) They will see (feminine).
- (e) Thou shalt soon see.

2. Write down the above with **لن** and **لم** with the **نون ثقیله** giving the **إعراب** to each word.

3. Write down the singular, dual and plural, second person, imperative of the following :—

امال and دعا - خاف - ودع - امر

II. 1. How many kinds of pronouns **ضمائر** are there in Arabic? Write down the **متصل مجرور** and **منفصل منصوب** and explain the **مستتر** and **متصل مرفوع بارز**. In what parts of the verb are the last two found?

2. Decline **الذي** and **هذا** \*

3. Explain the uses of **ال** giving an example of each.

III. 1. Explain **معرّب** - **مبني** - **غير منصرف**. To which of these do the following belong :— **آدم** - **رجلان** - **إسمع** - **يقتل** - **ضرب** :— Give your reasons.

2. Decline **زینب** - **ثلثون** - **فلامان** - **قاضي** - **موسى** in the three cases.

3. How do the following act on verbs :— **لام الامر** - **إن** - **أن** and how do the following act on the nouns they govern :— **لكن** - **ما** - **منذ** - **صار**. Give an example of each of the six.

IV. 1. Explain **جمله شرطیه** - **جمله فعلیه** - **جمله اسمیه** and give an example of each.

2. Parse **هذا الرجل يضرب اخاه** - **جاءني غلام زيد** - **في الدار رجل** \*

3. Correct or justify the following :—

**كان اباہ فی الدار** - **مارایت ہذاں الرجلان قط** - **قاموا المومنین وقعدن المومنات** - **الخيام ضربت تحت الاشجار** - **قتل الزیدان عمرواً** \*

V. 1. Give the Arabic of—

(a) Fifteen men and sixteen women.

(b) Two hundred men.



(c) Five men and eleven women.

(d) Five hundred women.

(e) A thousand men and four thousand women.

2. Give the plurals of امرأة - أنثى - ماء and the singulars of رجل - أخت - إنسان - غلام - يد - كتاب - عيد - نم - عبد - أزمة - دماء - عظام - غوامض - قسي - أرغفة - قضايا - قيان - ركب - أرجل - سنن - اطلية

3. Give the diminutives of عبد - شاة - خالد - ارض - الله

VI. 1. Explain fully :

مهلاً - خلوا سبيلها - اطلقوا عقالها - شتم شملهم - لعب العنيه -  
ركبته ديون - جمائل - نيفاً وستين جارية - دية - مسخ -  
معاذ الله - فخلا به \*

2. تآمرون ولا تأتمرون - قاتلك الله ما اقضاك -  
فجاء بفاقة فنحروها و قال شانكم ان تقعد على الطعام وانت  
تشتيه و تقوم عنه و انت تشتيه - صبرة تبني في بيدر \*  
3. فلم يلبث المهدي ان دخل - لا يصبر عنه ساعة -  
لا تندم على ما فات \*  
اما نعم مثورة و اما لا مريخة - احذر مقارنته ذوي اطبا ع  
المردولة لئلا يسرق طبعك من طباعهم و انت لا تشعر \*

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ARABIC : TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Arabic :—

The Khalifah wondered when he heard the young man's story and said, by Allah, I will not put to death any one but the wicked slave. Then looking towards Jaafer, he said to him, "bring before me this wicked slave who hath been the cause of this trouble; or, if thou bring him not, thou shalt be put to death in his stead." So the Wizier departed weeping, and saying "When shall I bring him. Not every time the jar is struck doth it escape being broken. I will go home and there remain." So he remained in his house three days and on the fourth day he sent for the Qazi and made

his last will. He was saying farewell to his children, when a messenger from the Khalifah came and said, "the Prince is very angry and he has sworn that this day shall not pass until thou art put to death if thou do not bring the slave."

II. Translate into English:—

1. س - كيف حالك و كيف بالك - ج - طيب بخير الله  
يسلمك - س - يا ابت عطني - ج - يا بني من عذب لسانه كثر  
اخوانه - س - رايت ملا محمود كيف حاله - ج - لا يسال الناس  
ورايانه في بعض اسفارنا يسقط سوطه وهو علي ظهر الفرس -  
فلا يسال احداً ايذا وله اياه - حتي نزل من الفرس علي الارض  
واخذ السوط ثم ركب - س - اليوم رايت عجيباً من هذا المولوي -  
ج - وما هو - س - رايت اليوم كان يوم بسكة وقت الهاجرة فالقي  
عليه من سطح بيت رماد فتغير رفاقاً و تلامذة و بسطوا السنتهم  
علي الملقى - فقال لا تقولوا شيئاً كنت مستحقاً ان يصب علي النار  
فصولح علي الرماد - س - جئت لك كوني - ج - اذكر ان  
تطرح عن لسانك ذكر الخلق بالمساوي سواء كان ذكر الا على  
او الادنى او المساوي \*

2. قال بعض الادباء دعا يحيى بن خالد البرمكي ابنه  
ابراهيم يوماً وكان يسمى دينار بني برمك بجماله وحسنه -  
ودعا بمودبه وبمن كان ضم اليه من كتابه واصحابه فقال ما  
حال ابني هذا - قالوا بلغ من الادب كذا وكذا - قال ليس عن  
هذا سالت - وانما سالت من بعد همته - قالوا اتخذنا له من الضياع  
كذا وكذا - قال ليس عن هذا سالت - وانما سالت عن بعد همته  
هل اتخذتم له في اعناق الرجال مندا او حبيتموه الي الناس -  
قالوا لا - قال فبئس الاصحاب انتم - هو والله الى هذا احوج  
منه الي ما قلتم - ثم امر بحمل خمس مائة درهم اليه -  
فتفرقت على قوم لا يدري عنهم - ولله در من قال \*

شعر

ابت المكارم ان تفارق اهلها

و ابي الكريم بان يكون بخيلا

3. (۱) ايش اسمك (۲) رح الي السوق (۳) جيب جبر  
و قلم و ورق (۴) كم الساعة (۵) اشو شويه خبز (عیش) وضع  
(حط) عليه زبده \*

4. قيل ان ابراهيم الخواص اشتهي الخبز واللبن منذ

اثنى عشر سنة فلم يا كل للمجاهدة - فمر يوماً بمريض علي واد -  
فقال له ماذا تشتهي - فنظر اليه وقال انك اشتهيت الخبز واللبن  
اثنى عشر سنة فما ذقت - فالساعة تريد ان تعطيني منيتي فخير  
ابراهيم وقال ايعرف عباد الله غير الله \*

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. State—(1) regarding Firdousi (a) his name (عَلَم) ; (b) **dates** of his birth and death, (c) the titles of his various writings and (d) the couplet in which he lays blame on **ملك محمود**

(2) The **سعدی** مادی تاریخ of the death of

II. 1. Re-write in simple Persian :

شنیدم که فرماندهی داد گر  
قبلاً داشتی بود و رو آستر  
بمودی که ملک سراسر زمین  
نیرزد که خونی چکد بر زمین  
لب خشک مظلوم را گو مخند  
که دندان ظالم بخواهند کند  
بدست این سرطیع و خویش و لیک  
مرا زو طبیعت شود خوی نیک

چه گفت آن سخنگوي آزاده مرد  
 که آزاده گاهي بنده کرد  
 بر شک اندر اهریمن بدسگال  
 همي راے زد تا بياکند يال  
 يکي حاجت استم بر نزدیک شاه  
 اگر چه مرا نيست اين پایگاه  
 اجتماع نفوس و اتفاق قلوب براے هرگونه اراده در هر  
 ايامي که تشکیل پذيرفته متحد شده ست گانه هو آن ارادت  
 مقدر و مصور گردیده \*

2. Analyse the fourth couplet.

3. Point out the تصرف شاعري in

(۱) کنونم که در پنجه اقبيل نيست

(۲) که پوشيدني نه بد و نه خورش

III. Write—

1: Other Persian words for :

دسته جلو - بيلک - ماه دو هفته - انجمن کردن - بورز  
 آورين - پذيرده شدن - وجوه بر - کنداوري - خوشگل - نسته -  
 کجاز - بيچاده - دبوے جواهر نشان - هشيوار - دژم - خوالیگو \*

2. The derivations of (explaining each part) :

لا جرم - بربط - مودري - شبگیر - بد کنش \*

3. The various meanings of :

روی گرفتن - ماندن - شدن - مدام - شاگرد - شاطر -  
 گاه - ساختن \*

4. The following, without metaphor :

چو روز دگر گنبد لا جور

بر آورد و بنمود ياقوت زرد

5. Three Persian proverbs and six Turkish words, all from your text-books.

6. A short summary of the speech of مستوفي

VI. 1. What is meant by (a) جوانمرد and سفلہ in

کر سفلہ خداوند هستی مباد

جوانمرد را تنگدستی مباد

and by (b) دم اژدها in

نهان بود چند از دم اژدها

بفرجام ہم زو نیامد رها

2. Supply the الفاظ محذوفہ after

(a) مروت نباشد بر افتاده زور in زور

برد مرغ دون دانه از پیش مور

(b) یکی تا کند تشنه را تازه خلق in یکی and دگر

دگر تا بگردن در افتند خلق

(c) ازین خفرفی موی بالیده in ازین

بدی سرکه در روی مالیده

ازین دوستان خدا بر سر اند

که از خلق بسیار بر سر خورند

(d) چو مردم سخن گفت باید بهوش in وگرنه

وگرنه شدن چون بهائم خموش

V. Answer from your text-books the following :

1. What were the inventions (ايجادات) of:—

هوشنگ - ظهمرث - جمشید \*

2. How did Jamshid classify the citizens? Give the Persian name of each class.

3. What led to the death of Jamshid.

4. What is the ضحاک and فردوسی - بیوراسب of وجه تسمیه

VI. 1. Write the third person singular ماضی متشکی

مستقبل - ماضی استمراری - ماضی تمنائی - ماضی مع القدرت

اسم حالیه of گفتن \*

2. How are adjectives formed in Persian.

3. Give the exact meaning of the following affixes :

گر - زار - دان - سار - ناک - دار - ان - ستان  
 and add correct ones to سرمه - دو - گل - خوف - خار - کوه -  
 سخن - سوگ \*

4. What kinds of مرکب are the following:

ایزد پاک - انگشتوسیم - صا حبدل - شاهجهان - شمشیر -  
 خدا - سر پنجه - آفتاب \*

VII. Give examples of—

1. Infinitives used both transitively and intransitively.

2. Verbs sometimes used as روابط زمانی

3. Words in which the adjective این is changed to ام

VIII. Name—

1. Words which should be prefixed to the following nouns when number has to be expressed

اسپ - فیل - شتر - کشتی - قالین - خلعت - مروارید - انب

2. The signs of مفعول به - مفعول فیه - مفعول له -

مفعول مع \*

IX. What kinds of تجنیس are there in the following: define each one.

(۱) همه شب نبودش قرار و مجموع

به تسبیح و تهلیل و مارا زجوع

(۲) که درویش را توشه از بوسه به

X. State the different kinds of:

متعلقات جمله - جمله انشائیة - دلالت - مجاز مرسل \*

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Persian:

1. The character of Babar is more known in his memoirs which were written by himself. He was a man of the most daring spirit, and had the greatest physical endurance. On one occasion he is said to have ridden a hundred and sixty miles in two days, and, thereafter, to have swam across the Ganges. He was fond of gay companions, and in adversity was never dispirited. In the midst of his wars, he found time to write Persian poetry, which has been admired for its elegance. His death was remarkable. Humayun, his son, was sick, and Babar prayed that the sickness might be transferred to himself. Strange to say, as Humayun recovered, Babar sickened and died.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal invited, lately, a party of students in the M.A. classes of the various colleges of Calcutta as his guests in a river excursion. The students were introduced by the Professors of their colleges to Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, who conversed freely with them. The trip was much enjoyed, and the Lieutenant-Governor was heartily cheered as he drove from the ghât.

3. (a) I take in one daily and two weekly papers.

(b) When you send your letter by post you ought to write the addresses distinctly in English, otherwise your letters will never reach their destination.

(c) He lost the game and I won it.

(d) He has a very pretty Arab mare with a year old foal.

II. Translate into English :—

1. پروردگار عالم عمر طبعی بقبله عالم کرامت فرماید  
درین شهر قزوین یک نفر نابکار پیدا شده است که در جمیع روی  
زمین مجرم ترازو و مستحق تر بقتل کسی بهم نمیرسد - اسمش  
یوسف سراج می گویند - اما خودش معلوم نیست که کجا  
تربیت شده است مگر این اوقات در شهر قزوین ساکن شده -  
از آنجا مرد او باش مرید جمع آورده همیشه بضرب و ذم علمای  
کرام و خدام شریعت زبان کشوده است - این ملعون همیشه  
مریدان خود را صواحفاً ذکر می کند که گویا علمای کرام  
بمردمان عوام فریب می دهند \*

2. یوسف سراج از دهات قزوین پسر کربلائی سلیم دهقان  
بوده چونکه کربلائی سلیم آدم مومن و متقی می بود خواست  
پسرش ملا بشود و داخل سلک علما گردد - بنابراین او را ایام  
جوانی برداشته آورده در شهر قزوین بمکتب گذارد - پس از  
چند سال یوسف سراج بعد بلوغ رسیده آثار رشد بر خود  
مشاهده نمود - برای تحصیل علم باصفهان رفت - از آنجا نیز بعد  
از چند سال دیگر روانه کربلائی معلا گشته در مجالس علمای  
معتبر بتکمیل علوم شروع نمود - مدت مدید دران مکان شریف  
مکث کرده بجمیع علوم اسلامی واقف گردید - چون در اکثر  
امور بتقلبات ملاها بر خورد شد ازین صنف نفرت بهم رسانیده  
نخواست خود را داخل زمره این طائفه کند \*

8. کشتیهای جنگی انگلستان که بسمت نگاهداری موانع انگلیس در سمت یونان و اطراف آن بود از جانب وزارت بحری بمناسبت عدم لزوم بکوهاندان کشتیهای مذکور دستورالعمل بازگشت داده شده \*

III. Translate into English :

1. یکی را عسس دست بر بسته بود  
همه شب پویشان و دلخسته بود  
بگوش آمدش در شب تیره رنگ  
که شخصی همی نالد از دست تنگ  
شنید این سخن دزد مغلول و گفت  
تو باری ز غم چند نالی بخفت  
بوو شکر بزدان کن ای تنگدست  
که دست عسس تنگ توهم نه بست  
مکن نام از بینوائی بے  
چو بینی ز خود بے نواتر کس  
2. آفرین بر روان فردوسی  
آن همایون نژاد فروخته  
او نه استاد بود و ما شاگرد  
او خداوند بود و ما بنده  
3. بڑوهند نامے باستان  
که از پهلوانی زند داستان  
چنین گفت که آئین تخت و کلاه  
کیومرث آورد کو بود شاه  
چو آمد به بوج حمل آفتاب  
جهان بگشت بافر و آئین و تاب  
بقایید ز انسان ز بوج بوه  
که گیتی جوان گشت ازو یکسره  
کیومرث شد بر جهان کدخدای  
نخستین بکوه اندران ساخت جای



WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. (۱) اردو شاہنامہ کس بحر میں ہے؟ اوسکا وزن کیا ہے؟

(۲) زبان اردو کی وجہ تسمیہ کیا ہے؟

(۳) اردو کی شعر گوئی کس زمانے سے پائی جاتی ہے؟

II. 1. الفاظ و محاورات ذیل کے معنی سلیس ہندوستانی

میں تحریر کرو:—

(a) سبھ لگن - خواب خرگوش - تالا - تالی - ظل اللہ -

گرگا - سلخ کا دن - مانجھ دہار - نکھ سکھ - نو چندی - سرے  
پاو - جزم پتوی - جھلا بور - خود ماغی - شاگرد پیشہ - بیرن \*

(b) سبحان اللہ چشم بد دور - سارے ذیل میں زبان

حلال ہے - ہرچہ بادا باد - چشم نمائی کرنا - دودھ بڑھانا -

کوسی نشین ہونا - چھوٹا منہ بڑی بات - مال مفت دل بے رحم \*

2. ہر ایک لفظ کے متعدد معنی لکھو؟

موندنا - وصال - رنگ - وجہ \*

3. ان الفاظ مرکب کے معنی مع معانی اجزا رقم ہوں؟

گرمابہ - طرفہ العین - ما جائی - بت کھاؤ \*

III. اشعار مرقومہ الذیل کو با محاورہ تشریح لاؤ:—

یکایک ہوا خسرو سرفراز

گرفتار بیماریؑ جان گداز

نہ جانبر ہوا پھر شہ بے نظیر

جہان سے سفر کر گیا نا گزیو

منو چہرے بعد با کو و فر

سرتخت نو ذر ہوا جلوہ گر

رکھا سر پہ دیہم شاہنشی  
 ہوا مسند آرای فرماند ہی  
 ولیکن منوچہر کے رسم پر  
 نہ قائم رہا خسرو نامور  
 نہ داد و دہش کی نہ انصاف و داد  
 ز غفلت بچور و ستم دل نہاد

1. جن لفظوں پر لکیریں ہیں انکا اصطلاحی نام بقاعدہ  
 صرف کیا ہی \*

2. پہلی بیت کی ترکیب کرو \*

IV. اس نثر کو سلیس عبارت میں لکھو:—

1. ملکہ کے منہ میں ایک کھیل بھی اڑ کر نہ گئی - وہ  
 پھول سا بدن سوکھ کر گانٹا ہو گیا - اور وہ رنگ جو کندن سا  
 دمکتا تھا ہلدی سا بن گیا - منہ میں پھیپڑی بندھ گئی -  
 آنکھیں پتھرا گئیں \*

2. دریا کے بیچ ایک پہاڑی ہے - وہاں ایک گسائیں  
 جٹاد ہاری بڑا منڈھب مہا دیو کا اور سنگت اور باغ بڑی بہار  
 کا بنایا ہے - اس میں رہتا ہے - اور اس کا یہ قاعدہ ہے کہ  
 ہوسوین دن شہورات کے روز اپنے استھان سے نکل کر دریا میں  
 پیرتا ہے - اور خوشی کرتا ہے - اور اشنان کے بعد جب اپنے  
 آسن پر جانے لگتا ہے تب بیمار درد مند دیس دیس اور ملک  
 ملک کے جو دور دور سے آتے ہیں دروازے پر جمع ہوتے ہیں \*

V. سوالات ذیل سے کسی دو کے جواب لکھئے:—

1. کس نے آہنگری - پارچہ بافی - کاشتکاری - آلات  
 جنگی - پشم بافی - تعمیر مکانات - پختہ - کشتی اور طبابت  
 ایجاد کی؟

2. ضحاک نے کیا خواب دیکھا تھا اور منجمون نے اس  
 کی تعبیر کیا بیان کی؟ کیخسرو کے تولد کے وقت افراسیاب  
 نے کیا خواب دیکھا؟

3. زال کس کا بیٹا تھا اور اُس کو کس نے پرورش کیا ؟ اور  
کسلے اسکویہ نام دیا گیا ؟  
4. فریدون کے کئے بیٹے تھے ؟ انکے نام بتلاؤ \*  
5. منزل ششم راہ ہفت خوان میں رستم پر کیا کیا  
واقعات گذرے ؟  
6. فقر اور سخی کے ہر ایک حرف سے کیا مراد  
ہو سکتی ہے ؟  
7. گاؤہ کا مختصر حال لکھئے ؟

- VI. 1. افعال کی نفی کے لئے کون حروف آتے ہیں اور اسما  
کی نفی کے لئے کون حروف ؟ انکے الگ الگ مثالیں دو ؟  
2. اب - کہاں - جتنی - کیسی - جیسی کی اصل بتاؤ -  
اور بھی - لیکن - مگر - ہاں - ہی - اب کس قسم کے حروف ہیں ؟  
3. سے - پر - میں - کو اور کیا کے متعدد معنی مثالوں  
کے ساتھ بتلاؤ \*

4. جس کی طرف ضمیر یا اسم اشارہ پھرتا ہے اسکا  
نام کیا ہے ؟

5. محذوف - موقوف - مقدر - واو معروف - واو مجهول -  
اور واو معدولہ کی تعریف کرو - مثالیں بھی دو \*

- VII. 1. اسم حالیہ - متعدی - امر تعظیمی - فعل اختیاری -  
فعل اختتامی - اور فعل استمراری بنانے کا کیا قاعدہ ہے ؟  
2. اسم منصرف سے کیا مراد ہے ؟ اسکا حکم کیا ہے ؟  
اسکے شان کیا ہیں ؟

3. ماضی تمنائی اور ماضی شرطی - مثبت و معروف -  
یہ اور وہ - ضمیر غایب اور اسم اشارہ بعید میں کیا فرق ہے ؟  
4. اسم ظرف - علم - ضمیر اور اسم استفہام مفعول -  
بدل - تمیز اور اصل جملہ کے اقسام لکھو - مثالیں بھی دو \*

- VIII. عبارت ذیل کو بجائے خطوط الفاظ مناسب داخل  
کر کے لکھئے :—

ایک روز کوئی شخص — بزرگ سے اپنا — کہتا تھا — اس نے — نہ کیا — پھر کہنے لگا دیدان نہ دیا — تیسرے — شور سے اچھی — کہنے لگا — انہوں — جھنجلا کے کہا — میوا سو دکھاتے ہو — بولا — سرہو — مین — کہاں لیجاؤن — اس عزیز کو یہ — خوش — آئی — اس کا کام کر دیا \*

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### URDU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

#### I. Translate into Urdu :

(a) "The reindeer is to be found in most of the northern regions of the Old and the New Worlds. It has long, slender, branching horns, those of the male being much the largest. Its coat is of a brown colour above and white beneath; but, at the approach of winter, begins to thicken in a remarkable manner, and to assume that lighter colour which is the great peculiarity of Polar quadrupeds. Its hoofs are cloven and movable, so that it spreads them abroad, as it goes, to prevent its sinking in the snow; and, as the animal moves along, they are heard to crack with a pretty loud noise. The reindeer is usually about four feet and a half in height. It is ordinarily so docile that it needs scarcely any direction; so swift that two of them, yoked in a sledge, will travel one hundred and twelve English miles in a day; and so persevering that it toils on, hour after hour, without any refreshment except a mouthful of snow, which it hastily snatches."

(b) "You understand now, I hope, that whatever is of value must not only be *desirable*, for its use or beauty, or some pleasure it affords, but also *scarce*; that is, so *limited* in supply, that it is not to be had for nothing. And of things which are desirable, those are the *most* valuable which are the most limited in supply; that is, the hardest to be got. This is the reason why silver and gold are of more value than iron. If they had been of no use or beauty at all, no one would have ever *desired* them; but being desirable, they are of greater value than iron, because they are so much scarcer and harder to be got."

#### II. Translate into English :

1. ایک روز ایک منزل میں منجھلا بھائی مذکور کیا کہ ایک فوسخ اس مکان سے ایک چشمہ جاری ہی مانند سلسبیل کے — اور میدان میں خودرو کوسون تلک لالہ و نافرمان اور نوگس و گلاب پھولا ہی — واقعی عجب مکان سیر کا ہی —

اگر اپنا اختیار ہوتا تو کل وہاں جا کر تفویح طبیعت کی کرتے۔ اور ماندگی بھی رفع ہوتی۔ میں بولا کہ صاحب مختار ہیں۔ فرماؤ تو کل کے دن مقام کریں۔ اور وہاں چل کر سیر کرتے پھرین۔ یہ بولے ازیں چہ بہتر۔ میں حکم کیا کہ سارے قافلے میں یکار دو کہ کل مقام ہی۔ اور بکاول کو کہا کہ حاضری قسم بہ قسم کی تیار کرو۔ کل سیر کو چلیں گے۔ جب صبح ہوئی۔ یہ دونوں ہوا دران کپڑے پہن کمر باندھ کر مجھے یاد دلائے کہ جلد تھنڈے تھنڈے چلئے اور سیر کیجئے۔ میں سواری مانگا۔ بولے کہ پا پیادہ جو لطف سیر کا ہوتا ہی سو سواری میں معلوم۔ نفرون کو کہہ دو گھوڑے دریا کر لے آویں \*

2. ہوا گام فرسا بیابان میں  
 سر شام پہونچا نیستان میں  
 کیا صید اک گور کو وان شتاب  
 لگا کر وہیں اس نے کھائی کباب  
 دیا چھوڑ صحوا میں پھر رخس کو  
 گیا خواب میں وہ یل نامجو  
 نمایان ہوا ایک شیر ژیان  
 طرف رخس کے وہیں آیا دوان  
 تگاور سو جنگ مائل ہوا  
 ہزبر دمان کے مقابل ہوا  
 اوٹھا شیر کے سر پہ بازوی و دست  
 چبا کر کیا اوسکو دانتوں سے پست  
 پھر آخر ہوا شیر جنگی زبون  
 روان اوسکے تن سے ہوا بحر خون  
 ہوا جبکہ بیدار وہ شیر نر  
 تو حیوان نہایت ہوا دیکھ کر  
 کہا رخس سے ہوئے پھر خشنای  
 کہ تجھ کو اگر شیر کرتا ہلائی

تو لے کون چلنا سلاح و سلب  
 بڑا ہی کیا تھا یہ تو نے غضب  
 اگر پھر بلا ہو کوئی آشکار  
 نہ ہونا مقابل نہ تو زینہار  
 تو بیدار و ہوشیار کرنا مجھے  
 شنائی خبردار کرنا مجھے  
 3. (۱) میرے پاؤں میں چیونٹیاں بھرے ہیں (۲) وہ  
 یہ کام عمداً کیا (۳) ان دونوں کی صورت ملتی ہی (۴) میں  
 تمکو اور شخص سمجھا (۵) دروازہ ادھر کھلا رکھو\*  
 4. سخت دل جو ہیں انہیں محروم رکھتا ہی فلک  
 بیضی فولاد سے بچہ کہاں پیدا ہوا  
 کچھ بھی حاصل با کمالوں کو نہیں ہی جز کمال  
 مورد نقصان ہوا جب ماہ کامل ہو گیا

III. Write an essay in Urdu on one of the following subjects :—

(1) On rivers, describing some of their chief uses. (2) The importance of attending to little things.

بہ زبان اردو تحریر کرو:—

- (۱) ندیوں کا بیان اور انکے بڑے فوائد\* یا  
 (۲) چھوٹے باتوں پر خیال رکھنے کی ضرورت\*

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.  
 MARATHI: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

1. खाली लिहिलेल्या वाक्यांचा अर्थ कथासंदर्भास अनु-  
 सरून स्पष्टपणाने लिहा.

- चित्तांत तीर्थयात्रा काम तथा पुरविता प्रभुहि आला ।  
 जैसा अंभोद तृषित चातक खग पसरितांचि वरि आला॥
- धर्म म्हणे रे भीमा शरणागत रिपुहे रक्ष्य सन्महित ।  
 बा जरि घडेल भीताभयदान जर्गी तरीचि जन्म हिता॥

8. न सहावा अन्यकृतज्ञातिपराभव बुधें उठा रचितो ।  
जन्मुनि सुयशाशि न जो जननीयौवनवर्नी कुठाराचि तो॥
4. ज्याची लीला प्रणताखिलवांछितसिद्धिदा महाकपिला॥
5. त्या हरिचे आश्रित ते या हरिचे प्रबळ दास हे तिपटा॥
6. सुरजित पातालग दितिदनुमुत निजहितसुयोधनाश तदा ।  
जाणुनि कृत्याहस्ते नेउनि बोधिति सुयोधना शतदा ॥
7. स्वमुतार्जुनहितकामें याचकवेषासि वृत्रहा धरिल ।  
करिल कपटवामनसा कर्णाचीं कवच कुंडलें हरिल ॥
8. पुनरपि कपिसाचि पिसा क्षिप्र धरायास तीवर उगारे ।  
तों धांडुनि धौभ्य म्हणे न उठ धराया सतीवर उगा रे ॥
11. (a) खालीं लिहिलेल्या पदांचा अर्थ सांगा.

1. हरि, 2. कलिपुरुष, 3. तिपट, 4. पंचमुख, 5. उत्सुक, 6. वराक, 7. गळांठावणें, 8. उत, 9. हटकणें, 10. निपट, 11. आंसुडणें, 12. चवर, 13. युवराजपद, 14. साहित्य, 15. भणग, 16. खमणें.

(b) 1. अमुरहित, 2. देहा, 3. राबेतें, 4. मज्जन, 5. गरवारी, 6. मणिकीं, 7. सुतता, 8. मत्तातें, 9. कराल, 10. करवाल. ह्यांचा दोन अर्थ सांगा.

(c) घटज, पार्थ, सूरज, पादप, द्युमणि, तिपट, भीम, खचर; ह्या पदांची व्युत्पत्ति लिहा.

- III. 1. सांबें दिलाशि निर्मुनि पूर्वीं आम्हांशि तूं तपस्तुष्टें ॥
2. नरकासुराहि ससखयदुवरहननार्थीं शिरेल कर्णांत ॥
3. ज्याच्या रामयशासह सुयशासि सदा सहर्ष नाक पितो॥

4. भग्नगुरुधनुर्ध्वान श्रवणें भार्गव धरूनि ये कोपा ॥

5. जेविं शरणागताच्या त्यागा प्राणाच्या नशिबिभ्याला ॥

हीं वचनांच्या कथासंदर्भास संग्रहाने लिहा.

IV. खालीं लिहिलेल्या समासांचा विग्रह सांगा.

त्रिदशवराधार्शनस्थ सद्गुणभ्रमरवकुला, महातेजा,  
अजातरिपु.

V. व्यासनीं न पडेल कसा व्याघ्रबिलीं जो मदांध ओतु निधे ।

कीं पद्मराग मानुनि जो पदरीं विंगळांशि ओतुनि धे ॥

या आर्येचा अर्थ स्पष्टपणाने लिहून तींत उपमानो-  
पमेय दाखवा.

VI. पल्लव, महापुराण, सुवर्णवर्ष, आदिपुराण, सौर्वभोम,  
ककल, कुरंडक, साहसांक ;

हीं पदांचा अर्थ लिहा.

VII. तिसर्या गोविंदाचें चरित्रास संग्रहाने एकपृष्ठांत लिहा.

VIII. (a) रुचि, भक्ति, खीळ, भित, जळू, आंबा, पारडू,  
हीं नामांचीं बहुवचन ; व हरिण, शिव, दास, राजा, चाकर,  
वाघ, हीं नामांचीं स्त्रीलिंगरूप ; हें लिहा.

(b) सहायधातु म्हणजे काय ? त्यांचीं चार उदाहरणें  
प्रयोगसहित द्या.

(c) जीं रूपें चालू गद्यभाषेत येतनाहींत पण कवितेत  
येतात तींचीं चार उदाहरणें तुम्ही वाचलेल्या पुस्तकांतून  
लिहा.



- IX. पळ धीर वीरहृदया स्वास्थ्य न दे तो कुबुद्धिचा जलधी॥  
 ब्रह्मा शक्रासि म्हणे प्रभुला व्हाया सहाय ऋक्षीतें ।  
 द्या कामरूप बळ सुत करिजे जें चंद्रकार्य ऋक्षी तें ॥  
 देवांनिहि हिमगिरिला क्षीरधिला स्वयशतुच्छ भासविलें॥  
 गुरु सचिव म्हणति इच्छित होतो कीं हेंचि तव मना यो जी  
 खालीं रेखांकित झालेल्या पदांचें शब्दलक्षण सांगा.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MARATHI: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Marathi:—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xxxv.]

II. Translate into English:—

1. श्रीगाधिजमुनि द्याया सत्कविबृंदासि सुमहिमा गाया ।  
 दशरथमधुपाप्रति ये प्राप्तमुतसुरद्रसुमहि मागाया ॥  
 दे राम लक्ष्मण मखत्राणार्थ असें तयासि तो याची ।  
 ओपीनृप जेविं पिता निजपात्री मरुपथांत तोयाची ॥
2. धर्म म्हणे भीमा हें ईश्वरसखसैन्यहनन अनुचित रे ।  
 न तरेल महच्छंधनकर्ता तो एक वायुजनुचि तरे ॥  
 श्रीरामायणकृतिसी ती दिव्या अमृतरसवती नलिनी ।  
 बहुदिवस सेविली हो त्या धर्मप्रमुखसाध्वलिनी ॥
3. सर्प म्हणे ब्राम्हण तो कोण कसा वेद्य काय वद राया ।  
 मिळतां साधूक्तामृतफळ मी सेवूं कशास बदरा या ॥  
 धर्म म्हणे कथितों मीं स्ववचाला जरिहि तूंहि जपशील ।  
 तोचि ब्राह्मण जेथें क्षांति दया दान सत्य तप शील ॥  
 वेद्य तरि परब्रह्मचि न स्पर्श जेथ मृतिजननशोची ।  
 ज्यातें पावोनि पुन्हा संवर्तशतींहि कृतिजन न शोची ॥

4. अनेक राजरूप पर्वतांनीं आपल्या पक्षांचें छेदन होईल ह्या भीतीनें चाळुक्यवंशोदधीचा आश्रय केला होता. तो उदधि इतरांस दुर्गम होता ; तथापि कृष्णराज ह्यानें आपल्या मंत्रिरूप किंवा अनुयायिरूप देवांच्या साहाय्यानें त्याचें मंथन केलें व त्यांतून सार्वभौमराज्यलक्ष्मी काढली ॥

5. ह्या देशांचें राज्य इंग्लीश लोकांकडे येण्याच्या पूर्वी सुमारे ६०० वर्षेपर्यंत हाहिंदुस्थानदेश परचक्राचें स्वाधीन झाला होता. ज्या मुसलमान लोकांनीं ह्या हिंदुस्थानावर आपला अमल चालविला होता ते हिंदूलोकांपेक्षां उद्योगी व पराक्रमी होते ; तरी ते आश्याखंडांत रहणारे लोक, व हिंदुलोक त्यांचा वर्ण, रातिभाती, संप्रदाय वगैरे एकमेकांपासून फारशीं भिन्न नव्हतीं म्हणून ज्या मुसलमानांनीं येथील राज्य मिळविलें त्यांचा आणि त्यांच्या हाताखालीं जे हिंदुलोक आले त्यांचा बराच मिलाफ होऊन गेला ॥

III. Write an essay in Marathi on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. On rivers, describing some of their chief uses.
2. The importance of attending to little things.

मार्गेयेणाऱ्या दोन्ही विषयांपैकी एकावर मराठींत निबंध लिहा.

- (1) नद्याविषयीं त्यांच्या मुख्य उपयोगांचे कांहीं वर्णनकरून एक निबंध अथवा
- (2) लहान विषयांवर लक्षपुरवणेच्या मुख्यत्वाविषयीं एक निबंध.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. நளவெண்பாவில் நீர் படித்தகாண்டங்களின் முக்கியமான செய்திகள் இன்னின்னவென்று எட்டு வரியில் எழுதுக.

II. சூதாட்டத்தால் வருங் கெடுதிகள், மக்களைப்பெருதவர் அடையும் பயன், கல்வியால் வரும் நன்மைகள்-இவைகளில் ஏதாவதொன்றைக் குறிக்குஞ் செய்யுளையாவது அந்கருத்தையாவது எழுதுக.

III. (a) சந்தக்கழற்றாமையுஞ் சதங்கையணிபைந்தளிருநோவப் பதைத்துருகி-எந்தாய் வடந்தோய்களிறாய் வழியானதெல்லாங் கடந்தோமோ வென்றார் கலுழ்ந்து.

(b) மக்களை முன்காண மனநடுங்கா வெய்துயிராப் புக்கெடுத்துவீரப் புயத்தணையா-மக்காணீர் எனமக்கள்போல்கின்றீர் யார்மக்களென்றுரைத்தான் வன்மக்களியானைமன்.

(c) இப்பாலிவ்வாரேமஞ்செய் திவனிப்பூத மினிதெழுப்ப வப்பாலிருந்த வனசரித னாவர்க்கமைந்தவாறு னாப்பா முப்பாலினுக்கு முதற்பாலாய் மும்மைப் புவனங்களுங்காக்குந் தப்பாவாய்மை யறக்கடவு ளறிந்தானெண்ணந்தப்புவிப்பான்.

1. இவற்றுள் முதலிரண்டுசெய்யுட்களுக்குப் பொழிப்புளாயும், மூன்றாவதற்குச் சுருத்துளையுமெழுதுக.

2. (a) இல் எழுவாய் பயனிலை யாவை? எந்தாய், களிறாய், இவையென்ன வேற்றுமை? அவ்வேற்றுமையுருபு எப்படிப் புணர்ந்தது?

3. (b) இல் காண, உயிரா, அணையா, இவை என்ன வாய்பாட்டுச் சொற்கள்? இவை எவற்றோடு முடிகின்றன?

4. (c) இல் 'முப்பால்' என்றது என்ன? 'இவன்' என்றது எவனைக்குறிக்கின்றது? 'அறிந்தான்' இதற்குச் செயப்படுபொருளென்ன? 'எழுப்ப', 'இருந்த', 'அமைந்த' இவ்வெச்சங்களுக்கு முடிபு கூறுக. 'மும்மைப் புவனங்கள்' இவற்றின் பெயர் என்ன?

IV. 1. செப்பமாமறைசேர் திருப்பெருந்துறையிற் செழுமலர்க் குருந்தமேவியசீரப்பனே-இது எத்தருணத்தில் யார் செய்த பிரார்த்தனை?

2. மான்பீடிக்கச்சொன்ன மயிலேபோல்-இது குறிக்குஞ் சரித்திரமென்ன?

3. ஆற்றுணு வேண்டுவதில். ஏன்?

4. பருமணலேட்டிற்கையாற் றுணிவுறவெழுதி-யாரால் என்ன எழுதப்பட்டது?

5. சாட்டையிலாப் பம்பரம்போலாடுஞ் சகசாலம்-பம்பரத்திற்கு என்ன தோரும்? இதின் கருத்தென்ன?

V. 1. மாணிக்கவாசகரும் தாயுமானவரும் என்னென்ன லெளகிகத்தொழிலில் எக்காலத்திலிருந்தவர்கள்?

2. திருவாய்மொழியைப் பாடினவருக்குள்ள பெயர்களில் இரண்டையெழுதி ஒவ்வொன்றும் உற்பத்தியான வரலாற்றைச் சுருக்கமாய்ச் சொல்லுக. திருவாய்மொழி எதனது சாரம் என்கிறார்கள்? நீர் படித்த திருவாய்மொழியில் நரஸ்துதியைப்பற்றி என்ன சொல்லியிருக்கிறது?

VI. (a) நச்சுப்பொய்கையில் யமன் வினாவிய வினாக்களிலிரண்டைமாத்திரம் எழுதி அவைகளுக்கு யுதிட்டி ரன்சொன்ன விடைகளையுங் கூறுக.

(b) நின்றுநின்று பலநாளாய்க்கு மிவ்வுடனீங்கிப் போய்ச்

சென்றுசென்று கிலுங்கண்டு சன்மங் கழிப்பா

னெண்ணி

ஒன்றியொன்றி யுலகம்படைத்தான் கவியாயி

னேற்

கென்றுமென்றுமினிமற்றொருவர் கவியேற்குமே.

1. இப்பாட்டின் சுருத்தையெழுதுக.

2. இப்பாட்டில் வரும் அடுக்குத்தொடர்கள் என்ன பொருளில் வந்தன? பாட்டின் முடிவில் வரும் ஏ எப்பொருளைக் காட்டுகின்றது?

3. நீங்கும், ஏற்கும், இவற்றினடியாகப்பிறந்த தொழிற்பெயர்கள் இவ்விரண்டு கூறுக.

VII. கீழே வருவனவற்றிற்குத் தெளிவாய் அர்த்தமெழுதுக:—

1. மாத்தொழிலு மித்தொழிலு மாற்றுதியோ.

2. குறுகுதலைக் கிண்கிணிக்காற் கோமங்கள்.

3. மாச்சினைத்தட்டு சந்தன மகிருக நிழலில்.

4. தன்னாகவேகொண்டு சன்மஞ் செய்யா மையுங் கொள்ளுமே.

5. (1) ஏன்றோம், (2) கலும்ந்து, (3) அலந்து, (4) கேண்மின்-இந்த நான்கு சொற்களுக்கும் பகுபத உறுப்புக்கள் எழுதுக.

VIII. (a) (1) ஏதுப்பொருளிலும் நீக்கப்பொருளிலும் வரும் உருபு. (2) உடன்பாட்டிலும் எதிர்மறையிலும் வரும் வினைமுற்று. (3) உருபமயக்கம், போவி-இவைகளுக்கு உதாரணங்களுழுதுக.

(b) தென் + தேசம், நடு + ஆறு, இத்தொடர்கள் என்னவிகாரம் பெற்றுவரும்? விதிகளோடு எழுதுக.

(c) யுத்தம், தர்மம், சத்துரு, ஜனனம், இந்த வட சொற்களுக்குச் சரியான தமிழ்மொழிகள் யாவை?

IX. வலியவனுடனே எளியவன் போர்செய்தால் விளக்கிற் போய் விட்டில் விழுந்தாற்போலக் கெடுதியுண்டாகும். ஆதலால் புத்திமான் அவனுடனே சமாதானம் பேசி உயிரைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும்.

(a) இதில் விளக்கு, விட்டில், இவை எவற்றுக்கு உபமானமாகக் கூறப்பட்டன?

(b) வலியவன், எளியவன், இவையென்ன சொற்கள்? பகுபத உறுப்புக்களைக் காட்டுக.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Tamil:—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xxxv.]

II. Translate into English:—

1. மிக்கோணுலகனந்த கெய்யடியே சார்வாகப் புக்கோரருவினேபோற் போயிற்றே—அக்காலம் கானகத்தே காதலியை நீத்துக் கரந்துறையும் மானகத் தேர்ப்பாகன் வடிவு.
2. காலங்கண்மூன்றுமெண்ணுங்கடவுணீகலக்கமெய்தி ஞாலங்கொணைசயினில்லாநயனிதன்மகன் சொற்கேட்டுச் சீலங்கொள்வாய்மையாய்செந்தீயெழுகானிற் சின்னீ ராலங்கொல் பான்மையாரை யார்கொல்வானருளிச் செய்தாய்.
3. எத்தனைதான் சன்மமெடுத்தெத்தனைநான் பட்டதுயரத்தனையு நீயறிந்த தன்றோ பராபரமே.
4. ஒருத்தனே யுன்னை யோலமிட்டலறி யுலகெலாந் தேடியுங் கானேன்.

5. வாய்கொண்டு மானிடம் பாடவந்தகவியேனல்  
 லேன்.

6. ஆற்றிற்றண்ணீர் நிரம்பிப் பெருகிவருகையில் வ  
 ணங்கியசெடி நாசமடையாமற் பின்பு முன்போனிமிர்ந்தி  
 ருக்கும்.

7. பிறர்க்குதவி செய்வதற்கொத்த புண்ணியமும், பி  
 றறா வருத்துவதை யொத்த பாவமுமில்லை.

8. பற்பிடிங்கின பாம்பு மதமில்லாத யானையு மிடம்  
 விட்டுப் பெயர்ந்தவரசு மெல்லாராலுமவமான மடைகின்  
 றன.

9. அவ்வேனையிலங்கொருபுற்றிலிருந்த பாம்பு ரா  
 ஜன் கிட்டவந்து பேசு, அவ்வொலியைக் கேட்டவன்வயிற்  
 றிலிருந்த பாம்புஞ் சத்தித்தது. அப்போழ்திரண்டுக்கும்  
 வாக்குவாதமுண்டாக, இதற்குள்ளே அவன் பெண்டாட்டி  
 வந்து மரத்தின் மறைவினின்றவற்றின் பேச்சுகளைக் கேட்  
 டுக்கொண்டிருந்தாள். புற்றுப்பாம்பு வயிற்றுப்பாம்பைப்  
 பார்த்தடா துராத்துமாவே, இந்த வழகுள்ள ராஜபுத்திரனை  
 யேன் வருத்துகிறாயென, வயிற்றர வாகார நிறைந்த குடத்  
 திலிருக்கிற வென்னை நீயேனிந்திக்கிறாயெனப் புற்றரவு  
 துஷ்டாகடுகு தின்றனா னீயிறப்பாய் அவன் சுகமடை  
 வான். இது ஒருவர்க்குந் தெரியாதெனப் பின்பவ்வயிற்றரவு  
 வெந்நீராலுனக்கும் லயம் வருமென இப்படி யவ்விரண்டி  
 ரகசியங்களையுங்கேட்டவளவ்வண்ணமேசெய்தப்பாம்பைக்  
 கொன்றாள்.

III. Write an essay in Tamil on one of the following subjects:—

(1) On rivers, describing some of their chief uses.

(2) The importance of attending to little things.

(1) ஆறுகளின் முக்கிய உபயோகங்களிற் சிலவற்றை  
 விவரித்தாவது அல்லது

(2) சொற்ப காரியங்களைக் கவனிப்பது முக்கியம்  
 என்பதைப்பற்றியாவது தமிழில் ஒரு விபாசம் எழுதுக.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. భాస్కరరామాయణము, భారతము,—ఈ రెండిని తెలుగున  
 రచించిన గ్రంథకర్త రెవ్వ రెవ్వరు ?

II. (1) దశరథతనయులజననకాలమును, (2) హనుమద్వియంధలి  
 దివ్యపురుషునిస్వరూపమును, స్పష్టముగ వివరించి వ్రాయునది.

III. ఈ క్రిందిపద్యములకు దండాస్వయమును, వచనమునకు స్పష్టముగ తాత్పర్యమును, వ్రాయునది.

1. అతులితదక్షిణాన్వితమహాధ్వరసంఘము లే నెనర్పితిన్  
జతురమనీషితప్రచురసౌఖ్యలు భూసురముఖ్యు లంచిత  
వ్రతులుమహీపతుల్ సుగుణవశ్యులు వైశ్యులుభక్తులు నన్ను సంత  
తమును గొల్తు రీక్షితి నుదారమహాక్రతుకర్తృశీలు రై.
2. వనజభవుండు గోపమున వాహన మైనమరాళభర్తకున్  
వనజవనీవిహారకలనంబు దొలంగఁగఁ జేయుఁ గాని గుం  
భనమున దుగ్ధజీవనవిభాగవిధాననిరూఢునై పుణీ  
జనితమహాయశోవిభవసారము హంసకు మాన్వఁ జాలునే.

3. మఱియు నప్పరంబు \* \* \* \* \* మదనతూణీరంబునుం  
బోలె ననమాయుధధరింత బయి, రత్నాకరంబయ్యును భంగరహితం  
బయి, విబుధాప్సరస్సంతానహరిచందననిలయంబయ్యును ధరణితలవిల  
సితం బయి, యినకులపాలితంబయ్యును భీమవిజయధర్మరాజసుయోధన  
యువరాజరాజితం బయి, పద్మాకరంబయ్యును విషపంకవర్జితం బయి  
నకలగుణాకరం బయి, వెలయు.

IV. ఈ క్రిందివాక్యముల యర్థమును వ్రాయునది :— 1. తద్వచ  
నాకర్ణనావగతస్వపురాతనవృత్తాంత యయి 2. చిత్ప్రదీపనిస్తరితబృ  
హత్తములు. 3. ఇనసుతబుధకవిరాజమిత్రపరివృతంబు. 4. వరమక  
రాకరంబు లగువారినిధానములు.

V. ఈ క్రిందివాక్యములకు విగ్రహములతోడ సమాసనామములు  
వ్రాయునది :—

1. కాంచనకుండలమండనవిశిష్టగురుతరరోచులు. 2. పుణ్యా  
హవాచనపూర్వకము. 3. నారాయణుడు.

VI. 1. యోగ్యాంబరశ్రేణి, మృత్పిండము, ఉరుతరపర్వతాగ్ర  
ము,—వీని కచ్చ తెలుఁగుశబ్దములతో నర్థములు వ్రాయునది.

2. (a) అంబరమువాయువగ్నితోయచ్ఛుధరణి —దీనికి సమానా  
ర్థముగల ప్రసిద్ధమైన సంస్కృతవాక్యము ఏది ?

(b) గాలి మేపరి దొర వాతక్.—దీనిని తత్సమానమైన తత్సమపదములతో వ్రాయునది.

VII. 1. ఈ క్రిందిశబ్దముల కర్థము వ్రాయునది :—

అప్రమేయుడు, బోడితలమానసులు, పసిపాడి, నైరణ, వనట, కరతలామలకము, జాను, కందుకము.

2. ఈ క్రిందిశబ్దములలో తద్భవములకు తత్సమరూపములను, తత్సమములకు తద్భవరూపములను వ్రాయునది :—గంధంబు, కార్యము, రాక్షసుడు, నెజ్జ, రాత్రి, బిచ్చము, మచ్చరము, పక్కి.

3. కులగిరులు, ఈతిబాధలు, నవద్రవ్యములు,—ఎవ్వి ?

4. తపము, అహింస.—అన నెట్టివి ?

VIII. 1. కురిసిరి, తమతమ యోపినట్లు—ఈ రూపములయందలివిశేషమును విశదీకరించునది.

2. పూవుచోండ్లు, క్రింగంటిచూపులు, ఆ త్తటి, రాసులు, పాప తేండ్లు, బెబ్బలి, సగబాలు, నెచ్చుది,—ఈ రూపము లెట్లెర్పడునో చెలుపునది.

3. సుమీ, అందాక, బందులు, ఒక్కొక్కడు, హింస, మిత్రుండు—వీనికి రూపాంతరముల వ్రాయునది.

4. కావించుక, ఈగి, పాచుక, ఉడుగుడుక—ఇవి యేధాతువులనుండి కలిగినవి ? ఈ రూపములకు వేళ్లు ఏవి ?

5. అనేకసాగ్లు, బహుశా, వేసంకాలము, సురులు—ఈ శబ్దములను దిద్ది వ్రాయుచు నట్లు దిద్దుటకుఁ గారణములఁ చెలుపునది.

IX. 1. అవ్వననిధి సూతం దుల్యముగ వారి గ్రహించుఘటంబు చూడుమా :—దీని కుపమేయ మెట్లు చెప్పఁబడియున్నది ?

2. కులాలు నుపమానముగఁ జేసి చెప్పినవిషయ మెద్ది ?

3. జనలోకైకమహారథుండు ద్విజరత్నోదయఁ గాజిం ద్రిలో

చనుడుద్యచ్చతురంగ సైన్యండును భాస్వద్రూపపంచాస్త్రాండ  
స్యస్యపక్రాంచషడాననుండు ఘనసస్తాశ్వాన్వయం డప్తమం  
త్రినవద్రవ్యనిధీశుడై దశరథాధీశుండు పెంపొందుచుక.

ఈ పద్యమునందలివైచిత్ర్యమును చెలుపునది.



X. (1) “ ఓడలు బండ్లగును, బండ్లోడలగును ” (2) “ \* \* నర సింహుడు హిరణ్యకశిపువును జంపినవిధము నభినయించెను ”—ఈ పై వాక్యములనందర్భకథలను దెలుపునది.

XI. ఈ క్రిందిపాద మేవృత్తములోనిది? ఆవృత్తలక్షణ మెట్లు?  
“ తమకార్యంబుఁ బరిత్యజించియుఁ బరార్థపాపకుల్ నజ్జనుల్ ”

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU : TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Telugu :—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xxxv.]

II. Translate into English :—

1. అనవుడుఁ బెక్కురత్నము లుపాయనము ల్గాని యమ్మునీంద్రుకా  
ననమున వేగ మేగి తగ నర్వమహిశుల నాదరించి తో  
డ్డొని యధికప్రమోదమునఁ గొన్నిదినంబుల కేగుదెంచినం  
గనుఁగొని యవ్వసిష్ఠుఁ డధికప్రమదంబునఁ జూచి యిట్లనుకొ.

2. దానము భోగము నాశము  
పూనికతో మూడుగతులు భువి ధనమునకు  
దానము భోగము నెఱుంగని  
దీనునిధనమునకు గతి తృతీయమే పానగుకొ.

3. బలము గలవానిఁ బలుపురు బలవిహీను  
లొక్కటై కూడి నిర్జింతు రుత్సహించి  
మధువు గొన నుత్సహించినమనుజుఁ బట్టి  
కుట్టి నిర్జించుమధుకర కులమునట్లు.

4. ఓ రాజకుమారుఁడా యాయడవియందుఁ గొందఱు బ్రాహ్మణ  
బ్రువులు వేదశాస్త్రములఁ జదువుట మాని నకలధర్మంబులం గోలుపోయి  
బోయలం గూడి వారు చేయుకూరకృత్యములఁ దామునుం జేయుచు  
వారియాహారముల భుజించుచు నున్నారు. వారిలో నొకనికొడుకను  
నేను. నాపేరు మాతంగుఁడు. నేను వనచరులతోఁ గూడం బోయి  
యూళ్లలోఁ బ్రవేశించి యక్కడక్కడ ధనవంతులుగా నుండువారి  
నాలుబిడ్డలతోఁ బట్టి తెచ్చి చెట్టలం గట్టి కొట్టి వారిధనంబు నంతయుం

దోచుకొను చుండును ఒకనాడు నాతోడిబోయ లొక బాంసని బట్టి చంపఁ బోవం జూచి దయగలవాఁడ నై యాకిరాతులతో నెల్ల కాలము మన కిదే వృత్తి యాయెను. బ్రాహ్మణునిఁ జంప రాదు మానుం డని నారింబితిని.

5. ఆ మాటలు విన్నతోడనే మాణిక్య మను బాలిక తెల్లపోయి యదివఱకున్న యుల్సేహ మంతయుఁ బోయి యీముత్యాల పేరు ఎపుడు బాగుచేయుదునో రేపు భ్రమరాంబ వచ్చి తనముత్యాలహార మును జూడఁ బోయిన నాబ్రతుకే మగునో యని యాలోచించుచు భోజన మయినతోడనే ముందుగాఁ దా నాపని చేసి తనయవ్వగారు ప గుండి లేచిలోపల హారము సిద్ధపఱుపవలయు నని నిశ్చయించుకొని వడిగాఁ దిండి తిని లేచి యీవలికి వచ్చునప్పటికి సరస్వతి వీధిలోనుండి పరుగెత్తి వచ్చి మాణిక్యముచేయి పట్టుకొ నెను. దానిఁ జూచినతోడనే మాణిక్యము రాత్రి హారముమాట ముత్రవతో నెక్కడఁ జెప్పినో యని భయపడుచుఁ జెలికత్తై వచ్చిన దని సంతోషించుటకు మాటుగా నెపుడు పోవునా యని గోరుచుండెను.

III. Write an essay in Telugu on *one* of the following subjects :

(1) On rivers, describing some of their chief uses. (2) The importance of attending to little things.

(1) నదులవలన కలుగు ముఖ్యము లయినయుపయోగములను కొన్ని టిని వివరించుచు నదుల విషయముగా గాని, లేక (2) అల్పవస్తువులను గమనించుటయొక్క విశేషమును గుటించిగాని, తెలుగున ఒక వ్యాసము వ్రాయునది.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: TEXT-BOOK AND GRAMMAR.

I. కేళగణ పద్యగళ అర్థవన్న స్వల్పవో బడదే రియిరి (ప్రతి పదార్థ శోడదు) :—

(a) క్రొరమనస్తరాచోడియెరం నెరెనీరి సేవిప సంతరంసమం తారయే తద్గుణంగళనే తాల్వవరంతేయే తిల్లైరాదవరి

ಕೇರಿದರಿಂದೆರುಪ್ಪೆ ಜಲಚಾರು ಮಹಾನದಿಗಳ್ಳಿಮುದ್ರಮಂ  
ಹೊರತೆವೆತ್ತುಗುಂ ಮೊದಲಿನಾರುಚಿಗಳ್ಳಡಲಶ್ಚೆ ಸನ್ಮತೀ||

(b) ಹಿತದಸುತ ಕಾಮೋಪ್ಪಿಯೆನುಸ

ತ್ವತುವ ಕೈಕೊಂಡೆನು ಭವತ್ವಪೆ

ಯತಿಶಯವು ತನಗಾಗೆ ತಾನೀ ಜಗಕೆಧನ್ಯನಲಾ|

ಸುತವೀನನ ನುಡ್ಧರಿಸಿ ಸಂ

ತತಿಯೆ ಕರುಣಿಸಿ ಪೇಕೆನುತ ಮುನಿ

ಪತಿಯೆ ಪದಪದ್ಮದಲಿ ಮಗುಗಳ್ಳುಹಿದನು ಮಣಿಶಿರವಾ||

II. (a) ಕೆಳಗಣ ಮಾತುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ?

1. ತೀರದೆ ವೀರಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಹಸಿಗೊಂಡವನು ಪಾಪಮಾಡದೆ ಇರುವ  
ನೋರ ? 2. ಈ ಅರಸನಿಗೆನಾನು ಕೀಳು ಕೋರಲಿಲ್ಲ - 3. ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸು  
ಖಾಂಧವರ್ಧನಿಕರಿದುರಂದೆ ನಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪನೇಂ ಫಲಂಪ್ರೇಪ್ಪ ದಿನಾಂಪನ್ ?  
4. ಉನ್ನತ ಸದ್ಗುಣಾ ಭರಣನೆಂದಿಗುಮೆಲ್ಲಿಗುಮಾರಿನಾಂತೊಡಂಬನ್ನ  
ಮನೇಕ ರೂಪನೆನೆ ಸರ್ವಜನ ಪ್ರಿಯಕಾರಿ ಯಾದಪಂ.

(b) ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಾತುಗಳ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಬರೆಯುವುನು:—

1. ದಾರಿಲಿ ಹೋಗುವ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವ ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು - 2. ಸ್ವ  
ರ್ಗದ ಕಾಮಿನೀ ಜನಕೊಡೆಯನಪ್ಪನ್ - 3. ಶರಧಿ ಪರಿವೃತವಲಯದವ  
ನೀಶ್ವರರ ಮಕುಟಮರೀಚಿ ಮಂಜರಿ ಪರಣನಖ ಮುಕುರಂಗಳಲಿ ಬಿಂಬ  
ಸುವುದನಪರತಾ.

(c) ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

ವಿವಾರಿ ಇರು ; ವೀರಭವಿಸಿ ಇರು ; ಪ್ರಗಲ್ಬ ; ಪ್ರೇಯಸಿ ; ಜ್ವ  
ಡೆ ; ಪೆರೆ ; ವಲ್ಮೀಕ ; ವರ್ಣಸಂಮಿಶ್ರ.

III. 1. ಸಾರಬಲಂ ವೃಕೋದರನೆ ತಾಂವನವಾಸದ ಕಪ್ಪಕಾಲದೊಳ್.  
ಕ್ರೂರಭುಜಂಗಮಂ ಪಿಡಿಯೆಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿದನಶ್ಚೆ ಸನ್ಮತೀ|| ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿ  
ಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಯಾವದು ? 2. ಉತ್ತಮರಾದಭೀಷ್ಣ ಪುರುಭಾರ್ಗ  
ವ ರಾಮ ರಘೂದ್ವಹಾದ್ಯರೇಂ | ಪೆತ್ತವರಾಜ್ಞಿಗೈದು ಪರಿನಿಷ್ಠಿತಕೀರ್ತಿ  
ಗಳಶ್ಚೆ ಸನ್ಮತೀ || ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಂದಿಯು ತಮ್ಮಹೆತ್ತ  
ವರಾಜ್ಞಿಯಮೇರೆಗೆ ವಿನೇನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ ಬರೆ

ಯೊವದು. 3. ದಶಕಂಧರ, ಬಲಾರಿ, ಅರವಿಂದನಾಭ,- ಕುಂಭಜ ಇವು ಯಾರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ? ಈ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

IV. 1. ನವೆ, ನಾವೆ ; ಆಕರ, ಆಕಾರ ; ಅಲರು, ಎಲರು ; ಅಟ್ಟೊಡಂ, ಅಟ್ಟಿದೊಡಂ ; ಅಡರು, ಎಡರು ; ನೀರದ, ನೀರಜ - ಇವುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥಭೇದವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಿ. 2. ಉರಗ, ಅಬುದ, ಪರಂತಪ, ಸುದತಿ - ಈ ಪದಗಳ ಅವಯವಾರ್ಥಬರೆಯಿರಿ. 3. ಅರ್ಥ, ಜೇರ್ಣವಾಗು, ಕರೆಯು, ವರ್ಷ, ಅನ್ಯಯ, ಅರಿ - ಈ ಶಬ್ದಗಳಿಗುಳ್ಳ ನಾನಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವದು

V. 1. “ಧರೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹೆಸರಾದುವಾ ಭೂವರ ಶಿರೋರತ್ನಂಗೆ ದಶರಥನೆಂಬ ಗುಣನಾಮಾ.” ಗುಣನಾಮವೆಂಬುದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ? 2. “ಎಂದು ಮೂವರು ಮುನಿಗಳಜನ್ಮ ಪಂದನನ ದುಗುಡವ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿ” ಈ ಮೂವರು ಮುನಿಗಳ್ಯಾರು ? 3. ಧನದೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆದಾರಿಗಳು ಮೂರೆಂದು ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿಯಿದೆ. ಆ ಮೂರು ದಾರಿಗಳ್ಯಾವವು ? 4. ಸುಜನ ದುರ್ಜನರ ಸ್ನೇಹವು ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ವರ್ಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ ? 5. ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಶತ್ರುಲಕ್ಷಣ ವಿಶ್ವಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ್ಯಾವವು ? 6. ಸಂತರ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಸನ್ಮತಿಕತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ನಿದರ್ಶನದ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಶದ ಪಡಿಸಿಯಿದೆ ?

VI. 1. ಅಸಡ್ಡಿ, ಜೋಸ್ಯರು, ನಿಬ್ಬರು, ಜೊನ್ನ ವಕ್ಕಿ, ಕೋಗಿಲೆ, ಜೇರ - ಇವುಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ತತ್ಸಮ ಪದಗಳನ್ನೂ, 2. ವರ್ಣ, ವಲ್ಲಿ, ಭೂಕ, ವಂಧ್ಯಾ, ಪ್ರಾಕಾರ, ತಾಮರಸ - ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ತದ್ಭವ ಪದಗಳನ್ನೂ, 3. ಮಿಕ್ಕ, ನೊಂದು, ತಂದಿತು, ಸಂದು, ಆಂಪನ್, ಸತ್ತಿತು - ಈ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ ರೂಪಗಳ ಧಾತುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. 4. ಇಂಗಡಲೆ, ಸುಹೃಲ್ಲಾಭ, ಬೇರುರಿ, ದಿಕ್ಕಂಡಲ, ತಮೋಗ್ರಹ, ತಿರ್ಯಗ್ವಂತು, ಆಡುಂ ಬೊಲ - ಈ ಸಮಾಸಗಳೊಳಗಣ ಪೂರ್ವಪರ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯುವದು. 5. ಕಡಿಯುವ+ ಕೋಲು, ಪರಮ+ಋಷಿತ್ವ, ಕರಿಯ+ಹಕ್ಕಿ, ವಾಕ್+ಮೂಲ - ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾಸಮಾಡಿ ಬರೆಯುವದು. 6. ಆಗಿಪಳ್, ಪೋದೊಡೆ, ಕೂಡುಗುಮೇ, ನಿಲುಗೆ, ನೊಣಮುಮೆ-ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. (ಅರ್ಥ ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಬೇಡಾ). 7. “ಪ್ರಭು” ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದದ ಬಹುವಚನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿರೂಪ ಮಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

VII. ಸನ್ಮತಿಕತಕವು ಯಾವ ವೃತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ವೃತ್ತದ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

VIII. ಕೆಳಗಣ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ವಿಧಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ್ದೇ ನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಿರಿ ; ವಿರುದ್ಧವೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ :—

1. ನೀರುಳ್ಳ ಮೇಘವು ಚಾತಕಗಳಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಕನು. 2. ಸಾಮದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೂ ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ ಆಗುವುದು. 3. ಐದು ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮೊಳಗೆ ಬಗೆ ಹರಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳು. 4. ನಾನು ಆಹಾರಾ ತಿನ್ನದೆ ದೇಹವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವೆನು. 5. ಧನವಂತನು ವಿವೇಕಿಯಾದರೆ, ರತ್ನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚಿನ್ನ ಕೇರಿದ ಹಾಂಗೆ ಕೋಭಿಸುವುದು.

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಾತುಗಳ ವರ್ಣಯೋಜನದ (Spelling) ಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ತಿದ್ದಿ ಬರೆಯುವುದು :—

1. ನಾವು ಎತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಡಬಂತು. 2. ಬೆಳಗಂಜಾವದಲ್ಲ ಎದ್ದು. 3. ಅವು ಬಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು.

IX. (a) ————— ಸಮಾನವಾದ ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪವಿಲ್ಲ. ————— ಸಮವಾದ ಸುಖವಿಲ್ಲ. ————— ಸರಿಯಾದ ಭೂಪಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ————— ಈಡಾದಲಾಭವಿಲ್ಲ. (b) ಆಪದದೊಳ್ —————, ಅಂಚಿತ ಸಂಪದದೊಳ್ —————, ಹೈವಸಭಾಂತರಾಳದೊಳ್ —————, ಆಜಯೊಳ್ —————, ಜಸದೊಳ್ —————, ————— ಸುವಿದ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಪರಿಯಿರ್ಪುದಲ್ಲೆ ಸುಪನರ್ಗ ಕರಂ ಸುಗುಣಾಳ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಬಹುದಿರುವ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Kanarese:— [See Urdu Translation paper, page xxxv.]

II. Translate into English :—

1. ನೊಂದುದಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ರೌಂಪಕತೆಗೆ ಪುರಂದರನು ತಾನೆನುತ ಮನದಲಿ

ನೊಂದು ನಯನದೊಳೊಸಿ ಸೊಸಿದ ವಶ್ಯಧಾರೆಗಳು

ಒಂದು ನಿಮಿಷಕೆ ವಿಹಗಪತಿಬಳ

ಕೊಂದಿದುದು ಮರಣವನು ಕೇಳಿರ

ವಿಂದಮುಖೋಕಿಸಿದ ನಾಮುನಿನಾಥ ಮರುಕದಲಿ।

2. ನ್ಯಾಯದೆ ನೋಡಲೆಂತು ನೆರೆಜಾಣನುಮಾದೊಡಮಾನರಂಗಿ ಸಂ  
ಧಾಯಕನಾದ ನೋವನುಪಕಾರಿ ಸಮಂತಿರೆವೇಳ್ಳು ಮೆಂತೆನಲೆ  
ಈಮಿಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೆಲ್ಲೆ ಬಿಳುಗಾರಮನಾನದೆ ಬೆಜ್ಜೆದುತ್ತಮ  
ಭ್ರಾಯೆಯನಾಂತುಡಾದೊಡೆಯುಮಾಯಪರಂಜೆಯದಾಗಿ ಸನ್ಮತೀ।

3. ಸಾಹಸವಿಲ್ಲದವನ ಬಾಳು ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ? ಶೂರನಾದವನು ಭುಜಬಲ  
ದಿಂದ ವಿಧ್ಯಂಭಸಿ ಶತ್ರುಸಮೂಹಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವನು, ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ತಾನು  
ಸಾಯತಾದರೂ ಸಾಯುವನು. ಹೇಡಿಗಳು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಹೊತ್ತುಯುದ್ಧ ಭೂ  
ಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಜಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾರದೆ ಓಡಿ ಹೋಗುವರು. ಮೃ  
ತ್ಯು ಸವಿಾಪಿಸಿದಾಗ ಶರೀರವನ್ನು ಬಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆದೀತೇ ? ಈ  
ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಗೆಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾ ಹಗೆ ಬಲವಂತವಾ  
ದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ತನಗೆ ತಕ್ಕನಾದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹಗೆಯಾಳ  
ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕು. ತಾನು ಬಲವನ್ನು ಕೇರಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕಿಂತ  
ಮುಂಚೆ ಹಗೆಗಾರನು ಸಮಯನೋಡಿ ಎದ್ದು ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನು ಮುಖವ  
ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಹಗೆಗಾರನಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಅವನನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೊಲ್ಲ ಬೇಕು,  
ತಾನಾದರೂ ಸಾಯಬೇಕು ; ಓಡಿ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿರಕಾಲ ಬಾಳ ಬಹುದೇ ?  
ಎಂದಾದರೂ ಸಾವುತಪ್ಪದು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞನಾದವನು ಧೈರ್ಯತಾಳುವ  
ನು. 4. ಹುಡುಗರು ಚಿಕ್ಕಂದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು  
ನೋಡಿ ಅವುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಗನೆ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡ ಹತ್ತಿದಷ್ಟು ಒಳ್ಳೆ  
ದೇಸರಿ ಇದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಹುಡುಗರು ಜಮತ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ  
ನ್ನು ಮಾತ ಹತ್ತಿದಾಗ, ಹುಡುಗರು ಏನು ಗಲಿಬಲಿ ಹಜ್ಜುತ್ತಾರಿಂತಲೂ,  
ಸುಮ್ಮನೇ ಬೇಸರಕೀ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರಿಂತಲೂ ಅವರ ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆಗಳು  
ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಶಿಟ್ಟುಮಾಡ ಬಾರದು ; ಹಾಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವ  
ರನ್ನು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹುರಿದುಂಬಿಸ ಬೇಕು.

III. Render into appropriate English :—

1. ಈ ಸರಕಾರವು ಧರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೌರಮನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ;

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಭಾರ ಭೋಜನ ಮಾಡುವಂಥಾ ಖಾವಂದರ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿದುದು. 2. ಎಷ್ಟು ಶ್ರಮಕರವಾದ ಜನ್ಮವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು ಆಶ್ರಮವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇರುವರೆಲ್ಲ ಹೊರತು ಸಾಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 3. ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ನಂಟ, ಮರುದಿವಸ ಬಂಟ, ಮೂರನೇ ದಿವಸ ಕಂಟ.

IV. Write an essay in Kanarese on one of the following subjects:—

(1) On rivers, describing some of their chief uses. (2) The importance of attending to little things.

(1) ನದಿಗಳಿಂದಂಟಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ ನದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಲಿ. (2) ಅಲ್ಪವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕೊಡುವುದರ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಲಿ, ಕನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TEXT-BOOK AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. തുള്ളപ്പാട്ടു പലമട്ടായിട്ടുള്ളവയിൽ ഓരൊന്നിന്നുദാഹരണമായിട്ടു രೂപ രണ്ടുവരികൾ എഴുതുക.

2. “കൃഷ്ണാർಜುನ ವಿജಯം” എന്ന ശബ್ದത്തിനെന്തർത്ഥം ? ഈ കവിതയുണ്ടാക്കിയ ആളുടെപേരും ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ കഥയും ഇതര കവിതകൾ ഇന്നവയെന്നും എഴുതുക.

II. വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞ പദങ്ങളെ കൂട്ടിച്ചെത്തി കീഴ്കാണുന്ന വരികളെ പൂരിപ്പിക്കുക.

1. ഇന്ദ്രൻതാനം.....

വന്നു.....കാണാമെല്ലോ.

2. ശത്ರುക്കരന്താ.....തവ

.....നുണ്ടു പ്രയാസം

3. നശിച്ച പാണ്ഡവരെങ്കിൽ.....

.....തുണച്ചു എന്നതും വന്നു.

4. ബാണംകണ്ടു.....ഓടും

ആണല്ലാത്തവനല്ല.....

III. സ്വവാചകത്തിൽ അർത്ഥം പറയുക :

1. 'മലയുതായം വിളങ്ങീടിന ശമരമയം ലക്ഷമസ്ത്രേണഭീതപാ  
മാദ്രാധീശാത്മജാം വെട്ടിതു ചതുരമഹാലക്ഷണാംലക്ഷ  
ണാഖ്യം  
ഇത്രേവംചാതു ഭായ്യാസ്തുകമമിതഗുണശ്രേണി രമ്യംല  
ഭിച്ച  
അത്യാനന്ദം രമിച്ചാനതി വിഭവമഹായന്ത്രനാം വന്തു  
മാലീ.'
2. 'കൃഷ്ണകൈശാംബരാകണ്ഠവിചമദ ശാഖാസ്ഥവൻ  
സിന്ധുശായീ  
കൃഷ്ണവൃഷ്ടി പ്രവീരൻ പുനരപിച പരിജ്ഞാ വഷാ  
വസാനൈ  
ഭൂതാഭൂതാകരൂണാം പുരികരസുതനോടുകരിയുകരി  
പ്രസംഗാൽ  
ജാതക്രാധംധരിച്ചാനരിഭടപടലീനശ്വരം വിശ്വ  
രൂപം.'

IV. താഴെകാണുന്ന പദങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു രണ്ടുമണിപ്രവാളശ്ലോകങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ആ ശ്ലോകങ്ങളെ വൃത്തക്രമത്തിൽ ശരിയായി എഴുതുക.

1. ഞാൻ ഇങ്ങനെ അങ്ങനെയൊരു അന്തർജ്ഞനത്തോട എന്തൊന്നുരചെയ്തവെണ്ടു - കഷ്ടംഞാനാക്കഥ കാത്തിവ. കടുംബമെല്ലാം എന്നെപ്പാൽ അങ്ങിരിക്കുന്നു.

2. കിഞ്ചനവത്സരാനംകെട്ടിലയൊ? മെലിൽ നാട്ടിൽ പൊറുപ്പാനെളുതല്ല. ഒരുയാദവൻ വെട്ടുക്കുപൊയാൻപൊൽ അവാൻ കൂട്ടം പിരിഞ്ഞിട്ടെകനായി.

V. 1. നരകൻ - പൌണ്ഡ്രകൻ - ശരധന്ധാവ - ചിത്രലേഖാ - ഇവരെക്കുറിച്ചു ഒരൊ സൂചകങ്ങൾ എഴുതുക.

2. സ്വന്താനഗൊപാലം കഥാസംഗ്രഹം പറയുക.

VI. 1. താഴെകാണുന്ന വാക്യങ്ങൾ ഏതെതു കാര്യത്തിനു ഉദാഹരണമായിട്ടാണു വ്യാകരണത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു.



1. പകൽ കക്കുന്നവനെ രാത്രികണ്ടാൽ.

2. കെട്ടിയിട്ട നാഴ്ക്കുകപ്പയല്ലാംചൊറു.

3. ഭൂതകതുകം ചിരിച്ചാൻ.

4. പുളിപ്പലിത്താൽ.

5. ആചാരമല്ലാത്ത വല്ലാത്തമൊഹം.

2. താഴെകാണുന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ഏതെതു സംസ്കൃതശബ്ദങ്ങൾ  
കുറിച്ചുണ്ടായവ ?

മടം. ആയില്യം. തെവാരം.

ഇടവം. കാണം. അരക്ക.

മകയിരം. തീപെട്ടി.

ആതിര. തെവതാരം.

3. “ കളിച്ചുചെന്നു വിവിദൻ മഹാബലൻ ” - ഇതിൽ സ  
വ്യപദങ്ങളെയും വ്യാകരിക്കുക.

VII. നിദ്രാണന്തൻ വ്യാജമരണത്തെ വിവരിക്കുക.

VIII. ലോപം - ശാരിക - പുനരന്തരിയ - ഗുണം - വൃദ്ധി - തദ്ധി  
തം - ആത്മനൈപദം - സുബന്തം - ബഹുവ്രിഹി - ഉൽപ്രേക്ഷ - ഇ  
വയെന്ത ?

IX. താഴെകാണുന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു അർത്ഥം പറയുക.

ഉപയിവാൻ. അവസൽ

സമാധയൗ. ധമൈകലോലൻ

സുവണ്ണസാലാ. ഉട്ടിദീപെ.

ചക്രവാളം. ഇന്ദ്രജാലം.

ശിവഭിജാശിസ്സ. കാജസ്സ.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Malayalam:—[See Urdu Translation paper,  
page xxxv.]

II. Translate into English:—

1. പലപലവിശിഖങ്ങളായിട്ടു

ഫലമില്ലെന്നിരിവതും നിനച്ചിട്ടു

യദുപതിമുഖമെന്നു കരുത്തിടുന്നു  
 അതുകണ്ടു വിജയനം ചെയ്തതിടുന്നു  
 അനിലജ്വരൊരു മയോടണഞ്ഞിടുന്നു  
 അനവധിശരങ്ങളും പൊഴിച്ചിടുന്നു  
 തരണിജനവയെല്ലാം മുറിച്ചിടുന്നു  
 അനവധികബന്ധങ്ങൾ നിറഞ്ഞിടുന്നു  
 കഴുക്കളും ശ്വാനികളും നിറഞ്ഞിടുന്നു  
 ജലധിയുംകലപ്പി മറഞ്ഞിടുന്നു  
 ഗിരികളും വടിവൊട്ടു കലുങ്ങിടുന്നു  
 വനശലമൃഗമെല്ലാം ഭ്രമിച്ചിടുന്നു  
 ഘടയുടെ വിധമെന്നു പകർന്നിടുന്നു  
 ഇടയിടെവിജയനം വലഞ്ഞിടുന്നു  
 കഠിനമായിമുക്കുന്നും വലഞ്ഞിടുന്നു.

2. ശുദ്ധബ്രഹ്മാപ്രവേശിച്ചിതു ബാമരമിമാനാശുഗംഗാത  
 മജ്ജൻ

സിദ്ധാന്തം ഹന്തസാധിച്ചിതു സകലമലം ധർമ്മാൻ  
 ധർമ്മജന്മാ

സാധിച്ചിട്ടു മുക്കുന്ത പുനരവനു മുദാതത്രമുന്നശ്വമെയം  
 സാധുശ്രീഭാരകായം പുരിപരമസുഖം മെവിനാൻ  
 കൈവലാത്താ.

3. മുമ്പിൽ ഗമിച്ചീടിനഗൊവു തന്റെ

പിമ്പെഗമിക്കും ബഹുഗൊക്കളെല്ലാം

ഒരുത്തനുണ്ടാക്കിന കൃഷ്ണവാദം

പരത്തുവാനുള്ളകളുടെ സംഖ്യം.

4. എന്റെ ആയുസ്സിൻ നാളുകൾ മുഴുവനും വെണ്ടുവെൊ  
 ലെ ബഹുമാനിക്കയും വണങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നവനുമായ നിങ്ങളുടെ  
 മകൻ തന്നെഎന്നു എനിക്കു പുണ്യ നിശ്ചയം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

5. ആരാന്റെ കായ്യാദികളിൽ കയ്യിട്ടു അയൽവക്കത്തുള്ള  
 കഡുംബങ്ങളിൽ കലഹങ്ങളും ഭിന്നങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർത്തു സമാ  
 ധാനത്തോടെ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങളാൽ കഴിയുന്ന ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളൊ  
 കയും വരുത്തുന്നവർക്കുള്ള ശിക്ഷ ഇതാകുന്ത എന്ന അവർ തിണ്ണ  
 വിളിച്ചുപറഞ്ഞു.



କଥା ? (୮) କେଉଁ ଛାତ୍ରଙ୍କୁ ଐଶ୍ବର୍ଯ୍ୟଭୁଳାଣୀ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ପରତ୍ୟାଗ କରିବ ?

II. (କ) କେଉଁ ସ୍କୁଲରେ ସୁଦୃଢ଼େୟ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ପୁଣିକେଉଁ ସ୍କୁଲରେ ଅକର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ? (ଖ) ତୁମ୍ଭ ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକରେ ଥିବା ସୁଦୃଢ଼େୟର ମୂଳ କଥା କାହା ପକ୍ଷରେ ବିବୃତ୍ତ କରି । (ଏକ ପୃଷ୍ଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ଲେଖିବା ଅନାବଶ୍ୟକ) (ଗ) 1. “ଅବ୍ୟାଧାରରେ ବ୍ୟାଧାର ଆପଦଜନକ” ପୁଣି 2 “ଯୋଦ୍ଧାର ବୁଦ୍ଧି ତାହାର ବଳ” ଏହି ମାତ୍ରଦ୍ବୟର ସମର୍ଥକ କଥାମାନ ତୁମ୍ଭ ପୁସ୍ତକରୁ ଲେଖ ।

III. (କ) ନମ୍ବଲିଖିତ ପଦ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ସରଳ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର :—

1. ଯେଣୁ ଆମ୍ଭେ ସମୀହିତକୁ ନ ଲଭିଲୁ ରଜନ । ତୁମ୍ଭର ନୁହେଁ ସେ ଦୋଷ ଆମ୍ଭ କର୍ମର ଗୁଣ । ଦବସେ ଭଲକୁ ନ ଧରିଲୁଟି ଯେବେ । କିସ ଅପରାଧ ବୋଲି ଅଶୁମାଲିର ତେବେ ।

2. ଲଙ୍କା-ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟହର କୁଳନାଶକର ତିନ୍ତା ସନ୍ତାପନକାରୀ । ପ୍ରମାଦଜନନ ଶୁଭବିଧିସନ ମାତକନ ପ୍ରୀତିକାରୀ । ସ୍ବତନ୍ତ୍ର ବିନାଶନ ଶୋଚନୀୟ ଜ୍ଞାନବିଧିସନଯେଉଁ ମଦ । ତାହାର ଆସ୍ବାଦ କରିଣ ପ୍ରମୋଦ ବହିବ । କେଉଁ କୋଦେ ।

3. ଅନ୍ୟ ଧର୍ମକୁ ଯେ କରନ୍ତି ତାପେ । ଆପେ ରହିଥାନ୍ତି ପୁଣି ଆତପେ । ପରର ଅର୍ଥରେ ଫଳନ୍ତି ଫଳ । ତହିଁ ଥାଏ କିସ ତାଙ୍କର ଫଳ । (ଖ) 1. ଚିହ୍ନିତ ପଦ୍ୟ କେଉଁ ସ୍କୁଲରେ ଲିଖିତ ପୁଣି ଏହି ସମ୍ପାଦଣ କାହା ? ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁ ସଂସ୍କରେ ହେଲା ? (ଗ) 2. ଅଉ 3. ଚିହ୍ନିତ ପଦ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ରେଖାରୁ ଚି ପଦ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ଅନ୍ୟ ଲେଖା ।

IV. (କ) ତା ଦେଖି ଗୃହସ୍ଥ ଦ୍ବିଜ ହୋଇଲ କୁପିତ । ନିଜ-ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀକ କଲ ଯତ୍ନ ନିଷ୍ପାଣିତ । ଯାଅ ଯାଅ ମୋର ଘରୁ ବଢ଼ି ବନ୍ଧାବନ୍ଧା । ଏକଥା କହି ବେତାଳ ପଶୁରଇ ପୁଣି ॥ ଏବ୍ରହ୍ମ ହତ୍ୟା ପାତକ ହୋଇବ କାହାର ? ଏ ପଦ୍ୟ କେଉଁ ଜ୍ଞାନରେ ଲିଖିତ ? ଏଥିରେ ସୂଚିତ ହେବା କଥା ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଲେଖି ବେତାଳ ପଶୁରବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖ । (ଖ) ଚନ୍ଦିକେଳି, ବସନ୍ତ ଏମାନଙ୍କର ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଲେଖ କି ଅବା ଏ ଜ୍ଞାନମାନଙ୍କରେ ଲିଖିତ ହେବା ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ପଦ୍ୟ ଉଦ୍ବୃତ୍ତ କରି ।

V. (କ) ଯେ ମିତ୍ର ଚକ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ପ୍ରାଚୀ ରସର ସ୍ଥାନ ଓ ଚିତ୍ରର ଆନନ୍ଦ ଜନକ ଆଉ ସୁଖ ଦୁଃଖର ପାତ୍ର, ଏ ପ୍ରକାର ମିତ୍ର ବୁଲୁଛି—ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା କିଛି ମାନବଙ୍କୁ ସମସ୍ତ-ପଦରେ ପରିଣତ କରିବାବ୍ୟତି ପୁନର୍ବାର ଲେଖା ଯୁକ୍ତିରୁ ରଚିତ ସମସ୍ତ-ପଦମାନଙ୍କର ସମାପ୍ତ ଓ ସମାପ୍ତବାକ୍ୟ ଲେଖ । (ଖ) ଭକ୍ତ, ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ, ଗୋପ, ଓ ଭକ୍ତି ଏମାନଙ୍କର ଗୁଣସ୍ତୁତି ସହିତ ଅର୍ପଣ ଲେଖ ।

VI. (କ) କୋମଳ ଆଉ ଦୀର୍ଘ ଏହି ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ବିଶେଷଣ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ଆଦମ ଆଉ ସୁସ୍ମ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ-ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ବାକ୍ୟ ରଚନା କର । (ଖ) କମ୍ପୁଲ୍‌ଗିତ ଶବ୍ଦମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରଭେଦ ବୁଝାଇ ଦିଅ :—

1. ଆଜ୍ଞା, ଅନୁମତି । 2. ଦୋଷ, ଅପରାଧ, ପାପ । 3. ଗ୍ରାସ, ଆହାର । 4. ବସ୍ତ୍ର, ପରିଚ୍ଛଦ ।

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### URIYA : TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Uriya:—[See Urdu Translation paper, page xxxv.]

II. Translate into English:—

(କ) ପୁନର୍ବାର ଦରବ୍ରତା ହେତୁରୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ହୁଏ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀପାତ୍ର ଲେଖ ବଳହୀନ ହୁଏ, ବଳହୀନ ହେବାରୁ ପରତୁଳ ହୁଏ, ପରତୁଳରୁ ଅଜ୍ଞାନ ହୁଏ, ଅଜ୍ଞାନ ଲେଖ ଦୁଃଖ ଭୋଗ କରେ, ଦୁଃଖରୁ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଭ୍ରଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ ଏବଂ ତତ୍ପରେ ନଷ୍ଟହୁଏ । ଅତଏବ ଦେଖ କି ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ଦାରଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସବୁ ବେତ୍ତର ମୂଳ କାରଣ ଅଟେ । ବରଂ ମୌନବ୍ରତ ଭଲ, ମିଥ୍ୟା ବାକ୍ୟ ଭଲ ନୁହେଁ ; ବରଂ ପ୍ରାଣତ୍ୟାଗ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଭଲ, ଖଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ଆସକ୍ତି ଭଲ ନୁହେଁ ; ବରଂ ଭିକ୍ଷା ଦ୍ରାବ୍ ଶୋକନ ଭଲ, ପର ଧନ ଆସ୍ବାଦନ ସୁଖ ଭଲ ନୁହେଁ, ବରଂ ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଗୋଷାଳା ଭଲ, ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଦୁଷ୍ଟ ବୃତ୍ତ ଭଲ ନୁହେଁ ; ବରଂ ବନବାସ ଭଲ, ଅନ୍ୟାୟ ରାଜାଙ୍କ ପୁରରେ ବାସ ଭଲ ନୁହେଁ ; ବରଂ ପ୍ରାଣତ୍ୟାଗ ଭଲ, ଅଧମ ସମ୍ପାଦନା ଯିବାର ଭଲ ନୁହେଁ ।

(ଖ) ଦମନକ କହୁଅଛି, ଏହି ପ୍ରଭୁ ମଧୁରଭାଷୀ, ବିଷତୁଲ୍ୟ ଅନଃକରଣ, ଏହା ଆମ୍ଭେ ଜାଣିଲୁଁ ; କାରଣକି, ଦୂରରୁ ହସ୍ତ ପ୍ରସାର କରନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ

ତୁ କଲ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିତ ହୁଏ, ପୁଣି ଅସନରୁ ଅଧେ ଛାଡ଼ି ଦିଅନ୍ତି ଅଥଚ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିତ ଆଲିଙ୍ଗନରେ ତ ପୁର ଏବଂ ପ୍ରିୟବାକ୍ୟ ପରୁଷତାରେ ଆଦର କରନ୍ତି ଆଉ ଚିତ୍ତରେ ଗୁପ୍ତରୂପେ ବସି ଥାଏ, ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ବାହ୍ୟରେ ମଧୁମୟ ଅନ୍ତର ଅତିଶୟ ଯାହା ବ', ଏକତମାକର ନୃପବିଧି ଯାହା ଦୁର୍ଜନ ଲୋକେ ଶିକ୍ଷା କରନ୍ତି? ତାହା ଉକ୍ତ ଅଛି ନିବିଡ଼ ସୁଲ ପଣା, ମତ୍ତ ହୁଏ ଗର୍ବ ନାଶ ନମନ୍ତେ ଅଳ୍ପଶ, ଦୁଃସ୍ତର ଜଳସମୁଦ୍ର ତରବା ଲାଗି ନୌକା, ଅନ୍ଧକାର ସୁଲରେ ପ୍ରଦୀପ; ଏହି ଯେ ଯାହାର ଉପାୟ ଚିନ୍ତା ବିଧାତା କର ନାହାନ୍ତି ଏମନ୍ତ କୌଣସି ପଦାର୍ଥ ପୃଥୁବୀରେ ନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହି କଥା ମନେ କରୁଅଛୁ, ଶାନ୍ତାନ୍ତରଣ ଲୋକର ତରସି ହରବା ନମନ୍ତେ ବିଧାତା ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଉନ୍ନୋଦ୍ୟମ ହୋଇ ଅଛନ୍ତି ।

(ଗ) ଏକଥା ତାହାର ମନରେ ବିଚାର କରି ପ୍ରକାଶିଲା ହାସଲ । ଶୁଣ ହେ ବେତାଳ ନୋହିଣ ତହଲ କହିବା ଏଥିରେ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର । ଲକ୍ଷଣ । ହାନି କୁଲହାନଜନରେ । ଲକ୍ଷଣୀ ସରସ୍ବତୀ ଏ ବେନି ମୂରତି ନିବାସ କରନ୍ତି ସିମରେ । କୁହୁତି ପାତ୍ରରେ ଗିରିର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବରଷନ୍ତି ପୁଣି ବାସବ, ଶୀଳ ଚୌରଠାରେ ସତ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟତିକାରେ ଶାନ୍ତି ସର୍ପେ ଏ ଅସମ୍ଭବ, ଇମଣୀ । ଜନେ ନାହିଁ କାମୋପଶାନ୍ତି । ବାଳକଙ୍କଠାରେ ମଦ୍ୟପଜନରେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ତନ୍ତ୍ରା ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ନାହାନ୍ତି । ରାଜାମାନଙ୍କର ମିତ୍ର କେଉଁଠି ଏ ଅଟେ ଅତୁଷ୍ଟ ଅଶ୍ରୁତ, ଏ କଥା ଶୁଣିଣ ବେତାଳ ଯାଇଣ ଶାଶିଶାତେ ହେଲ ଲମ୍ବିତ, ଏ ବାଣୀ । ଭଣିଲେ ସର୍ବ ନୃପମଣି । କଥା ସିୟୋଦିଶ ହେ ଲଲ୍ଲ ଯେ ଶେଷ ଏହି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଆସି ପୁଣି ।

(ଘ) ପରମିବାହାଣ ଲୋକମାନେ ବୀର୍ଯ୍ୟଜୀବୀ ହୁଅନ୍ତି, ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ପାରସା ହେବ 120 ବରଷ ବୟଃସିମ କାଳରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ନବକ୍ରମାବଳ ମୁଖ ବେଶିଥିଲେ ଏବଂ 152 ବରଷ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସୁସ୍ଥ ଶରୀରେ ଓ ପୁଣ୍ୟ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଶକ୍ତି ସହକାରେ ରାଜସଭାକୁ ଉପସାଦ ହୁଅନ୍ତି, ସେ ଯେଉଁ କଠିନ ନିୟମରେ ଯଜ୍ଞକୁ ତ

ଆହୁର କରନ୍ତି ରାଜବୃତ୍ତରେ ତାହାର ଅଳମାସି ବ୍ୟକାସିମ ହେବାରୁ ଏକ ବର୍ଷମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜୀବନ ଯାସି। ସମ୍ବରଣ କରନ୍ତି ।

III. Write an Essay in Uriya on one of the following subjects :—

1. On rivers, describing some of their chief uses.
2. The importance of attending to little things.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

FRENCH: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. Give the plural of vice-roi, appui-main, Hôtel-Dieu, héros, jen, joujou, bocal, bal, portail, rival.

2. The feminine of gentil, neuf, frais, bénin, inspecteur, orateur, auteur.

3. Use the article in the following sentences :—  
officiers et soldats.  
vieux et brave soldat.

II. 1. Correct any grammatical mistakes in the following sentences :—

Une demie-heure. Une heure et demi. Une fille nouveau-née. Il vivra jusqu'à l'an deux mille. Il a parcouru dix mille de chemin.

2. How do the English words ending in ous, ive, ory, ic, end in French when they have a common stem? Give an example for each ending.

III. 1. Conjugate interrogatively in the indicative present and past indefinite tense the verbs : parler, aimer, recevoir.

2. Complete the following sentences :—

Je voudrais—inspirer l'amour de la retraite. Elle offre—avertir de tout ce qui se passe. Me sertit—prouver le discours que j'avance. Pour servir—modèle aux parleurs à venir.

IV. 1. Translate into French :

I am hot I am thirsty. She is ashamed. I am twenty years old. I am right.

2. Translate into English :—

Combien y a-t-il de Madras à Bangalore? Il y a deux cents milles. Combien y a-t-il que vous êtes ici? Il est parti il y a une quinzaine.

V. 1. Translate idiomatically :—

A l'heure de l'affût. Monter sur le faite. Saigner du nez. Chien hargneux a toujours les oreilles déchirées. Tendrer la main. Bon gré mal gré.

2. What is the meaning of:—Don Bertrand. Le pétulant Pierrot et le sage Raton. Le peuple aquatique. Maître Gille.

VI. La Parque en filets d'or n'ourdira point ma vie. Je l'ai tissé de matière assez forte. Ni le temps ni l'hymen n'éteignent leur flamme.

Translate, parse the words in italics, and give the infinitive and imperative of the verbs.

VII. Explain in a few words the following proverbs:—

1. Ni l'or ni la grandeur ne nous rendent heureux.
2. Il ne faut point juger les gens sur l'apparence.
3. Aucun chemin de fleurs ne conduit à la gloire.

VIII. 1. How did Telemachus solve the following questions:—

(a) Quel est le plus libre de tous les hommes ?

(b) Quel est le plus malheureux de tous les hommes ?

2. Name the author of Telemachus and say for what purpose this book was written.

IX. Annotate:—

Ses manes impies descendirent sans doute dans ces tristes lieux où les cruelles Danaïdes puisent éternellement de l'eau dans des vases percés ; où Ixion tourne à jamais sa roue ; où Tantale, brûlant de soif, ne peut avaler l'eau qui s'enfuit de ses lèvres ; où Sisyphée roule inutilement un rocher qui retombe sans cesse ; et où Titye sentira éternellement dans ses entrailles toujours renaissantes un vautour qui les ronge.

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WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

FRENCH : TRANSLATION.

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I. Translate into English:—

1. D'abord on ne l'avait point regardé à cause de ses habits simples et négligés, de sa contenance modeste, de son silence presque continuel, de son air froid et réservé. Mais quand on s'appliqua à le regarder, on découvrit dans son visage, je ne sais quoi de ferme et d'élevé. On remarqua la vivacité de ses yeux et la vigueur avec laquelle il faisait jusqu'aux moindres actions. On le questionna, il fut admiré. On résolut de le faire roi. Il s'en défendit sans s'émouvoir. Il dit qu'il préférerait les douceurs d'une vie privée à l'éclat de la royauté ; que les meilleurs rois étaient malheureux en ce qu'ils ne faisaient presque jamais le bien qu'ils voulaient faire, et qu'ils faisaient souvent, par la surprise des flatteurs, les maux qu'ils ne voulaient pas. Il ajouta que si la servitude est misérable, la royauté ne l'est pas moins, puisqu'elle est une servitude déguisée. Quand on est roi, disait-il, on dépend de tous ceux dont on a besoin pour



se faire obéir. Heureux celui qui n'est point obligé de commander ! Nous ne devons qu'à notre seule patrie, quand elle nous confie l'autorité, le sacrifice de notre liberté pour travailler au bien public.

2. En parlant ainsi, Calipso avait les yeux rouges et enflammés ; ses regards ne s'arrêtaient en aucun endroit : ils avaient je ne sais quoi de sombre et de farouche. Les joues tremblantes étaient couvertes de taches noires et livides ; elle changeait à chaque moment de couleur. Souvent une pâleur mortelle se répandait sur son visage ; ses larmes ne coulaient plus comme autrefois avec abondance, la rage et le désespoir semblaient en avoir tari la source, et à peine en coulait-il quelqu'une sur ses joues. La voix était rauque, tremblante et entrecoupée.

3. Un octogénaire plantait.

Passe encore de bâtir, mais planter à cet âge !  
Disaient trois jouvenceaux, enfans du voisinage :  
Assurément il radotait.

Car au nom des dieux, je vous prie,  
Quel fruit de ce labeur pouvez-vous recueillir ?  
Autant qu'un patriarche il vous faudrait vieillir.

A quoi bon charger votre vie  
Des soins d'un avenir qui n'est pas fait pour vous ?  
Ne songez désormais qu'à vos erreurs passées :  
Quittez le long espoir et les vastes pensées,  
Tout cela ne convient qu'à nous.

Il ne convient pas à vous-mêmes,  
Répartit le vieillard. Tout établissement  
Vient tard et dure peu. La main des Parques blêmes  
De vos jours et des miens se joue également.  
Nos termes sont pareils par leur courte durée.  
Qui de nous des clartés de la voûte azurée  
Doit jouir le dernier ? Est-il aucun moment  
Qui puisse assurer d'un second seulement ?  
Mes arrière-neveux me devront cet ombrage :  
Hé bien ! Défendez au sage  
De se donner des soins pour le plaisir d'autrui ?  
Cela même est un fruit que je goûte aujourd'hui :  
J'en puis jouir demain, et quelques jours encore ;  
Je puis enfin compter l'aurore  
Plus d'une fois sur vos tombeaux.  
Le vieillard eut raison : l'un des trois jouvenceaux  
Se noya dès le port, allant à l'Amérique ;  
L'autre, afin de monter aux grandes dignités,  
Dans les emplois de Mars servant la république,  
Par un coup imprévu vit ses jours emportés ;  
Le troisième tomba d'un arbre  
Que lui-même il voulut enter :  
Et pleurés du vieillard, il grava sur leur marbre  
Ce que je viens de raconter.

## II. Translate into French :—

1. If ever any microscopic observer has had the opportunity of witnessing the expression of the spider's features, when, after a long fast. it sees a fly, plump with other's blood, approach its net, and keenly watches every stroke of its wing, and studies how it can best throw only the first thread round it, sure that then all that gorges it shall be its own; that we fancy would be the best image of his looks, as certainly it is of his feelings.

2. No war, or battle's sound,  
Was heard the world around;  
The idle spear and shield were high up hung;  
The hooked chariot stood  
Unstained with hostile blood;  
The trumpet spake not to the armed throng;  
And kings sat still with awful eye,  
As if they surely knew their Sovereign Lord was by.

## III. Translate into English :

1. La raison, les remontrances utiles, deviennent l'objet de son aversion la plus vive, et il frémit si quelqu'un ouvre la bouche devant lui pour lui donner un sage conseil. Il fait bâtir un magnifique palais, où on ne voit luire que l'or, l'argent et le marbre, où tout est prodigué pour contenter les yeux et appeler le plaisir. Le fruit de tant de soins pour se satisfaire, c'est l'ennui, l'inquiétude. A peine a-t-il ce qu'il souhaite, qu'il s'en dégoûte. Il faut qu'il change souvent de demeure, qu'il coure sans cesse de palais en palais, qu'il abatte et qu'il réédifie.

2 Au banquet de la vie infortuné convive

J'apparus un jour, et je meurs :

Je meurs, et sur ma tombe, où lentement j'arrive,

Nul ne viendra verser des pleurs.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BURMESE: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

## I.--(a) Parse the underlined words :—

ရှင်ရဟန်းအသိုနည်း။ တပါးရဟန်းမှာကဲ့သို့မဟုတ်။ သင့်မှာ  
အသံများလှစွာ၏တကား။ ရွာကြီး။ မြို့ကြီးကဲ့သို့ အဝတ်ကောင်း  
တန်ဆာကောင်း ဆင်ယင်ဝတ်စားကာ။ သွီးမျှသားမျှ မြူးထူးကြ  
သောအသံဖြင့်။ မြေပြင်ထိန့်မျှ ဖြစ်ခဲ့၏ တကား။ သင့်ကိုပင် ငါမေး  
တော့သည်။ ဤအသံများစွာအုတ်အုတ် ကျက်ကျက် ဖြစ်ခြင်းကား  
အကြောင်းအသိုနည်းဟုဘုရားလောင်းဆို၏။

- (b) Give the force of ဤ in များလှစွာ၏တကား။  
 (c) Explain the simile in ရွာကြီး။ မြို့ကြီးကဲ့သို့အဝတ်ကောင်း တန်ဆာကောင်း ဆင်ယင် ဝတ်စားကာ။ in the above extract.  
 (d) Classify grammatically the particle ကာ in ဆင်ယင် ဝတ်စားကာ, and show how it affects the verbs ဆင်ယင်ဝတ်စား။

II.— Give the meaning of the following idiomatic expressions :—

- (a) စိတ်တချောင်းတည်းဖြင့်ကောင်းစွာစွဲယူပြီးသောအယူ။  
 (b) နေရောင်ပျောက်လျှင်လရောင်ရောက်လာသည်။  
 (c) အားမျှမနာမြန်မြန်ရှက်ရှက်ထူစားသိ၏။

III.—Change the following into the indirect form :—

ပြည်ထဲရှင်မ။ကောင်းပြီ။သင်မကြံနိုင်လျှင်။ ဤသို့လာလှည့်။ ငါအကြံပေးအံ့။ ယခုသင့်သားမင်းပြုလျှင်။ အမှုအခွင့်မျိုးကို သင်မစောင်မတ်မနေနိုင်ရာ။ကြည့်ရှုစောင်မရသဖြင့်လည်း။ မဖြောင့်သော အမှုကိုအဖြောင့်ပြုခြင်း၌ အထွန်ခဲယည်းလှသည်ဖြစ်၍။ ကိုယ်နှုတ်နှုတ်လုံးပေးတွင်တပါးပါးဖြင့်။ ထိုအမှုကိုမှီ၍ဒုစိုက်ပွားရာ၏။ ထိုဒုစိုက်သည်ကောင်းသောဂတိသို့ရှိဆောင်တတ်သည်မဟုတ်။ ယုတ်ညံ့ဆင်းရဲစွာ။လေးပြာသောအပါယ်သို့ရှိဆောင်တတ်သော သဘောသာဖြစ်၏။ ယင်းသို့ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်။ သားနှင့် အတူ နေလျှင်မကောင်းမှုသာများ၍အပါယ်လားတော့မည်။တအိမ်တလုပ်ရတတ်သမျှဆွမ်း။ရတတ်သမျှသင်္ကန်းနှင့်။ သမိတ်လက်စွဲလျက်ရလန်းပြုပြီးလျှင်။ ထုထိုက်ပွားရာ အရပ်၌သာ။ တယောက်တည်း ခြင်း။ ကမ္မဋ္ဌာန်းကို ရှေ့ရှု၍နေလေတော့။ ထိုသို့နေခြင်း သည်လျှင်။ ထူတော်ကောင်းတို့ချီးမွမ်းအပ်သော ဓလေ့ဖြစ်တော့သည်ဟု။ အဆုံးအမပေးတော်မူ၏။

IV.—Show the exact force of **ထွင်** in each of the following sentences :—

- (a) သင့်သားမင်းပြုလျှင်။ အမှုကိုမစောင့်မခံမနေနိုင်ရာ။  
 (b) ထိုသို့ နေခြင်းသည်လျှင်။ ချီးမွမ်းအပ်သောဓလေ့ ဖြစ်  
 ထေ့သည်။  
 (c) တလလျှင်ဆန်တတင်းပေးစေ။  
 (d) ဤအရာသာလျှင်ကောင်းပေ၏။

V.—What is meant by **အိုးတန်ဆန်ခတ်စကား** ? Illustrate its use.

VI.—Analyse :—

ထိုအခါမှူးမတ်ပုရောဟိတ်မှစ၍။ ပြည်သားပြည်သူအပေါင်းတို့သည်။ ဤသို့သောဘုရားလောင်း၏အာဏာလက်ရုံး။ ဘုန်းအင်တေဇာ။ ပညာတော်အစွမ်းတို့ကိုဖြင့်ရပြန်သဖြင့်။ အံ့ဩ၍မပြီး။ ကောင်းချီးပဲ့တင်ထိန်မျှ။ နှစ်သိမ်းဝမ်းမြောက်ခြင်းရှိကြကုန်လျက်။ ငှက်ပျောပင်။ ကြံပင်။ တံခွန်ကုပ်ကား။ မလေးပွားစသည်တို့ဖြင့်။ တန်ဆာဆင်အပ်ပြီးသောမင်းသားမတို့၌။ ရပ်ရပ်ကွက် အသီးအသီးပွဲကြီးသတင်ခံကြကုန်၏။

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

BURMESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I.—Translate into Burmese [*see Urdu Translation Paper, page xxxv.*]

II.—Translate into English :—

(a) များပြားလှစွာသော သူတို့သည်။ ကျောင်းမှ ထွက်လျှင်။ ပညာသင်ကြားခြင်း၌အဆိုးသို့ရောက်ပြီဟူ၍။ ထင်ဟန် ရှိကြ၏။ ထိုသို့ထင်မှတ်ခြင်းထက်မှားသောအရာမရှိကုန်။

(b) ပုစွန်တကောင်သည်။ ညွှန်ပျောင်းများသောအိုင်တစ်ခုရှိ၍ နေလေ၏။ ဆင်ပြောင် တစ်စီးသည်။ ရေသောက်မည့်ဟု ထာလတ်

သော်။ ပုဂ္ဂန်က။ အေရပ်သို့ကျူး၍ လာသည်ကား အထူ နည်းဟု  
မေးလေ၏။ ဆင်ကလည်း။ ငါဆင်မင်းဟုဆို၏။ ပုဂ္ဂန်ကလည်းသင့်  
နေရာစားကျက်အခြားမှာရှိသည်။ သည်နေရာကား သင်ကျက်စား  
ရာမဟုတ်။ ထွားလေဟုဆိုသော်။ ဆင်မင်းကလည်း။ နင် ခေါင်းမဲ့  
လျက်အရဲပြု၍ အန်တုလိုသလောဟုမေးလျှင်။ ထုလို၏ဟု ဆိုသော်။  
ဆင်လည်းအမျက်ထွက်သဖြင့်။ ဆင်းသက်၍ ပုဂ္ဂန်ကိုထိုး၏။ ပုဂ္ဂန်  
လည်းငှပ်၍ပြေးလေ၏။ ဆင်မင်းလည်း နွံကျွံ၍ ရေဒိုင်ထဲတွင် သေ  
လေ၏။ ပုဂ္ဂန်တည်းလျှင်။ ရေဒိုင်ကိုအမှီတံကဲ သဟရလေသော  
ကြောင့်အစွယ်နှင့်ငေါငေါဖြစ်သောဆင်ပြောင်ကြီးအသားကို စား  
ရဘူးလေ၏။

(၇) လောက၌ဤသို့ပြုလျှင်ဤအဖြစ်ဖြစ်၏။ ဤသို့ပြုလျှင်ဤအဖြစ်  
မှထွက်၏။ ဤအမှုကိုပြုလျှင်ပစ္စုပ္ပန်တွင်သာ အကျိုးရှိ၏။ လူတို့၏  
ကျင့်ရာဆောင်ရာသည့်ဝတ်တို့ ကိုလည်းကောင်း။ ပစ္စုပ္ပန်သံသရာ  
မျက်မှောက်မျက်ကွယ်အဖြစ်ထွက်ကြောင်း ကောင်းစွာ အားထုတ်  
အပ်သောယောကျ်ားတို့၏ လိုလသည်။ အကျိုးမဲ့ ဖြစ်ဘူးသည်မ  
ရှိ။ ပစ္စုပ္ပန်သံသရာတွင်။ တခုခုသောအကျိုး စီးပွားနှင့် ထွက်ကင်းတော့  
လည်းကောင်း။ စူးစမ်းဆင်ခြင်၍နေလေ့ရှိသည်နှင့်အညီ။ ယခုအ  
ပြောကျယ်စွာသောမဟာသမုဒ္ဒရာ၌လည်း။ ယောကျ်ားတို့၏လိုလ  
ကိုမလျှော့သဖြင့်။ တခုခုသောအကျိုး စီးပွားနှင့် ထွက်ကင်းတော့  
မည် မထုတ်ဟု။ အားထုတ်ခြင်း၌ အကျိုးကိုမြင်သည် စင်စစ်ဖြစ်  
လျက်။ ဤသမုဒ္ဒရာ၏ကမ်းကိုမမြင်ကာ မှာနှင့် အတယ် ကြောင့်  
ယောကျ်ားတို့၏လိုလကိုလျှော့ထိုက်အံ့နည်း။

၄။ ။ အောက်ပါ အကြောင်း တဦးဦးကို ရွေးကောက် အ  
ကြောင်းပြု၍စီကုံးလိုက်ပါ။

(၁) မြစ်တို့၏အကြောင်းနှင့်။ ၎င်းတို့ဆောင်သောအကျိုးအကြီး  
အကျယ်များအကြောင်း။

(၂) သေးနုသိမ်ငယ်သောအရာများကိုကြည့်ရှု ကာတိပိုက်ခြင်း  
မှာ။ အထူးကျေးဇူးရှိကြောင်း။

III.—Write an essay in Burmese on one of the following subjects:—

- (1) On rivers, describing some of their chief uses.
- (2) The importance of attending to little things.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Add together

£	s.	d.
104	14	6½
39	11	4½
166	15	0¾
27	0	5½
1103	19	3½
1002	15	4½
6	3	11½
32234	15	7½
8192	12	6
8	4	10
13	7	0½

II. Subtract 13 times Rs. 17. 6a. 11p. from 17 times Rs. 13 6a. 11p.

III. Rs. 330. 3a. 7p. are to be divided among 193 persons, two of whom receive Rs. 2 each, and ten Rs. 3. The others receive equal shares. Find the value of each share.

IV. Find the value of  $\frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6}} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{24}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6}}$

and simplify (without reduction to vulgar fractions, if you can)

$$2\cdot03 + 1\cdot345 + 27\cdot34 + 16\cdot2317$$

V. How long will it take to walk round a square field 14 acres 1 rood 24 poles in extent at the rate of 3 miles an hour.

VI. Find the cost of whitewashing a room 22½ ft. × 12 ft. and 11 ft. high at one anna per square yard, making allowance for four windows each 4 ft. × 2½ ft. and two doors, each 8½ ft. × 4 ft.

Find also the cost of a carpet for the same room with a 3 ft. border all round the carpet, costing Rs. 4 per square yard and the border Rs. 6.

VII. Find the compound interest on £3143 6s. 8d. for three years @ 3% per annum.

VIII. A cistern can be filled by three pipes in 30, 40, and 60 minutes respectively, and emptied by an escape pipe in half an hour. The three taps are turned on at noon, but the escape pipe is at the same time accidentally left open and not closed for a quarter of an hour. At what time will the cistern be full.

IX. I purchase 16 lbs. of tea at 1s. 7d. per lb., 14 at 2s. 2d. and 17 at 1s. 8d. Seven pounds of the mixture becoming spoiled have to be sold at a low price, but by selling half the remainder at 2s. 4d. per lb., and the other half at 2s. 7½d. I eventually make a profit of 25 per cent. on the original outlay. At what price per pound was the spoiled tea sold.

X. A person invests a sum of money in the 4 per cents at 102. When they have risen to 104, he transfers Rs. 6000 stock to another investment paying 5 per cent., of which the shares are at 120. When the 4 per cents fall to par, he transfers the remainder to the 5 per cents, which are still at the same price and now finds his income Rs. 25 more per annum than it was at first. What was the sum originally invested ?

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 3-30 P.M.

### ALGEBRA.

I. Simplify the expression :—

$$7(a - 3b + c) - [4(2b + 4c)(6c - 3b) - 3(a - 4b)(a + 3b) + \{ (5a - 4b + 3c) \times 4 + a - 47b + c \} \div 7].$$

II. Divide  $\frac{1}{2} - x$  by  $\frac{1}{4} - x + x^2$  to five terms.

III. 1. Find the G. C. M. of  $x^4 - 8x^3 + 28x^2 - 53x + 42$  and  $x^4 + 6x^3 - 42x^2 + 129x - 154$ ,

$$2. \text{ Shew that } \frac{a^3}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^3}{(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{c^3}{(c-a)(c-b)} = a + b + c.$$

$$\text{IV. Simplify } \frac{3x-12}{x^2-5x+6} + \frac{5x-3}{x^2-2x-3} - \frac{x+15}{x^2-5x-6}.$$

V. Solve the equations :—

$$1. \frac{3x-2}{5} + \frac{4x-1}{7} - \frac{10x}{9} = 5(x-9) + 3 - \frac{x}{3}.$$

$$2. \begin{cases} 49x - 57y = 172. \\ 57x - 49y = 252. \end{cases}$$

$$3. \begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b-a} = 5m. \\ \frac{x}{b} + \frac{y}{a-b} = 7m. \end{cases}$$

VI. A composition of copper and tin containing 140 cubic inches weighs 42 lb. 3 oz. How many ounces of each are there if a cubic inch of copper weighs  $5\frac{1}{4}$  oz. and a cubic inch of tin  $4\frac{1}{4}$  oz.?

FRIDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

### GEOMETRY.

[N.B.—Candidates are requested to draw neat figures.]

I. 1. Prove that all the interior angles of a rectilineal figure, together with four right angles are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.

2. Each exterior angle of a regular polygon is  $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of a right angle. Find the number of its sides.

II. 1. In a right angled triangle, shew that the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the squares described on the sides containing the right angle.

2. Shew how to obtain a square equal to eight times a given square.

III. 1. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts, prove that the rectangle contained by the unequal parts together with the square on the line between the points of section is equal to the square on half the line.

2. If a rectangle and a square have the same perimeter, shew that the square will have the larger area.

IV. Give the construction only, for the following problem:—An arc of a circle being given, to describe the whole circle.

V. Prove that two circles cannot cut each other unless the distance between the centres is less than the sum, and greater than the difference, of their radii. *Illustrate by diagrams.*

VI. 1. If from a point P outside a circle TAB, a tangent PT and a secant PAB (not passing through the centre) be drawn to the circle, prove that the rectangle PA · PB is equal to the square on PT.

2. Give the corollary of this proposition and enunciate its converse.

VII. AB is the diameter of a circle and a chord AD is produced to C to meet the tangent at B. Prove that the rectangle AD · AC is equal to the square on AB, and that the tangent at D bisects BC.

FRIDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 3-30 P.M.

### PHYSICS.

I. A piece of lead is fastened to a bladder containing air so that it just sinks to the bottom of a vessel containing water. If the



vessel is now placed under the receiver of an air pump, and the air exhausted, state and explain what will happen.

II. If you were given a steel bar, a yard measure, and a pound weight, how would you use them to determine the weight of any substance?

III. A drop of ink or water on a surface can be removed by means of blotting paper, but we cannot remove a drop of mercury in this way. Describe simple experiments to show the reason of this.

IV. How would you prove by experiment that sound takes time to travel, and how could you estimate the speed by means of echoes?

V. Define the terms "specific heat," "latent heat of steam."<sup>\*</sup> How would you prove that different substances have different specific heats?

VI. Shew by a figure the position of the image of a bright point held in front of a plane mirror. If the bright point moves away from the mirror with a velocity of 5 feet per second, at what rate do the point and its image separate?

VII. Explain the use of the two lenses in a telescope.

VIII. Explain how a gold-leaf electroscope may be charged with either positive or negative electricity by means of a glass rod which has been rubbed on silk.

IX. Describe a way of determining whether an electric current is flowing in a wire or not. If there is a current in the wire, produced by a Grove's battery, how could you find which end is connected with the platinum plate of the battery?

FRIDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 3-35 TO 5-5 P.M.

### CHEMISTRY.

I. State why air is considered to be a *mechanical mixture* of Oxygen and Nitrogen, and not a *chemical compound* between these elements.

II. State what you would see if the following experiments were performed before you, and write the equations representing the reactions which would occur.

1. Sulphuric Acid is poured upon a piece of chalk.

2. Sulphuric Acid is poured over some pieces of granulated Zinc.

3. A clean cut piece of Potassium is thrown upon water.

4. A clean cut piece of Sodium is thrown upon water.

III.\* Eight gases are shown to you, viz.:—Oxygen, Hydrogen,

[\* This question should be answered as follows:—assuming that Marsh Gas had been asked,

Marsh Gas (a) colourless

(b) no smell

(c) No

(d) Yes

(e) Yes.]

Nitrogen, Chlorine, Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Ammonia and Sulphuretted Hydrogen. State the following particulars concerning each of them :—

1. its colour
2. its smell
3. will it allow a lighted candle to burn in it?
4. will it take fire on application of a flame?
5. if you were making it would you try and collect it over-water?

IV. Give the ordinary method of preparation and the chief properties of Hydrochloric Acid.

V. Give the chief properties of the following metals :—Magnesium, Mercury.

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SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

### HISTORY OF INDIA.

I. State what you know of Asoka under the following heads :—  
(1) the dynasty to which he belonged, (2) the extent of his Empire, (3) his capital, (4) the religion he professed, (5) his probable period.

II. Give a short account of the career of any two of the following :— (1) Ala-ud-din, (2) Nizam-ul-mulk, (3) Count de Lally.

III. 1. Narrate briefly the history of the Moghul Empire from the death of Aurangzeb to the invasion of Nadir Shah.

2. Enumerate the British possessions in India about the time of Nadir Shah's invasion.

IV. Give a short account of the causes, progress, and results of the last Mysore War.

V. Enumerate the leading events in the administration of Warren Hastings. Give dates.

VI. Write short historical notes on—(1) Chola Mandalam, (2) Paniput, (3) Kutub Minar, (3) Abdul Fazel, (5) the Board of Control, (6) the Ryotwari System, (7) Thugs.

VII. Give the dates of the following events :—(1) Siege of Arcot, (2) Death of Sivaji, (3) Treaty of Purundhur, (4) Defence of Jellalabad, (5) Battle of Sobraon, (6) Annexation of Pegu, (7) English settlement at Madras, (8) The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

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SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 12-5 TO 2-5 P.M.

### HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

I. Write a short account of the invasion and occupation of Britain by (1) the Romans, (2) the Danes.

II. Relate briefly the chief events in the conquests of (1) Wales, (2) Ireland under Henry II.

III. Give dates and particulars of the following (1) measures :— Act of Uniformity, Habeas Corpus Act, Act of Settlement, Repeal of the Corn-laws, Reform Bill. (2) battles :—Northallerton, Barnet, Worcester, Minden, Waterloo.

IV. 1. Write brief notes on :—Pilgrimage of Grace, Glencoe Massacre, Rye House Plot, Ship Money, South Sea Bubble.

2. Assign events to the following dates :—1153, 1347, 1670, 1713, 1802.

V. Give a sketch of the foreign policy of (1) Elizabeth, (2) Cromwell.

VI. Narrate shortly the chief events of (1) the Jacobite Rebellions, (2) the War of American Independence.

VII. Write a short biography of any two of the following :— Thomas á Becket, Harold II., Simon de Montfort, William Pitt.

SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 3 TO 5 P.M.

### GEOGRAPHY.

I. Define the following terms :—*delta*, *llano*, *landes*, *jhils*, *right bank* (of a river), *isothermal lines*, *trade-wind*, *tropics*.

II. 1. Name in order all the countries of Europe, beginning with the most westerly one.

2. If a straight line be drawn from Cape Rocca, south of Lisbon, to the Caspian Sea, south of Astrakhan and north of Alexandrovsk, state :—

(a) What countries, great towns, gulfs and seas it would pass through or very near to.

(b) What mountain ranges and rivers it would cross.

III. Where are the following islands, and to what countries do they belong? Give the name of the chief town of each, or, mention an interesting fact in connection with each :—(1) The Isle of Wight, (2) Tasmania, (3) Heligoland, (4) Java, (5) Zanzibar, (6) Cuba, (7) Vancouver, (8) Madeira, (9) Teneriffe, (10) Malta, (11) Sicily, (12) Hong-kong.

IV. Give a brief description of Ceylon under the heads of :—(1) situation, size, and physical features. (2) climate, (3) natural products, (4) people and religion, (5) language, (6) commerce, (7) towns, (8) internal communication, (9) government, (10) occupations of the people.

V. Where are the following, and for what are they noted :—(1) Navarino, (2) Genoa, (3) Manipur, (4) Tientsin, (5) Valparaiso, (6) Hamburg, (7) Khartum, (8) Saloniki, (9) Stuttgart, (10) Quetta, (11) Vladivostok, (12) Greenwich?

VI. Two ships sail from London to Bombay, and from Bombay to London, respectively. State the probable cargo in each case from the following list :—Wheat, hardware, hides, cotton, books, glassware, indigo, oil, machinery, woollen goods, jute, coal, tobacco, leather manufactures, opium, earthenware.

VII. Name :—(1) the French possession in the Madras Presidency, (2) the colonies of Australia, (3) the two largest native states south of the Godavari, (4) the town at the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle, (5) the town at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, (6) the four chief islands forming Japan.

VIII. On the accompanying map of India enter the following :—(1) the Hindu Kush; the Himalayas; Mt. Abu; the Eastern and Western Ghats; (2) the Ganges; the Indus; the Brahmaputra; the Mahanadi; the Godavari; (3) the Chilka and Sambar lakes; (4) the following towns :—Lucknow; Nagpur (C.P.); Katmandu; Broach; Vizianagram; Poona; Amritsar; Karachi; Goalpara; Gaya; Cuttack; Belgaum; Trivandrum; Agra; Mercara; Negapatam.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1891.

TUESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### ENGLISH POETRY.

I. Briefly describe the character of Fluellen, and illustrate your answer by referring to incidents in Henry V.

II. Write a short account of the discussion in which King Henry V. engaged with Bates and Williams on the night before the battle of Agincourt, giving the substance of the arguments on both sides.

III. 1. What evidence is there in your text as to the date at which the Lay is supposed to be sung by the Last Minstrel in Newark Castle?

2. In the Lay of the Last Minstrel reference is made to many popular superstitions prevalent at the time when the events narrated took place. Mention four, pointing out the connexion in which they are introduced.

IV. Paraphrase :—

No, not all these, thrice-gorgeous ceremony,  
Not all these, laid in bed majestic,  
Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave,  
Who, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,  
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread;  
Never sees horrid night, the child of hell,  
But, like a lackey, from the rise to set  
Sweats in the eye of Phœbus and all night  
Sleeps in Elysium; next day after dawn,  
Doth rise and help Hyperion to his horse,  
And follows so the ever-running year,  
With profitable labour, to his grave :

And, but for ceremony, such a wretch,  
Winding up days with toil and nights with sleep,  
Had the forehand and vantage of a king.

V. Explain fully the following passages and show their connexion with the context.

1. He's in Arthur's bosom.
2. It is no English treason to cut French crowns.
3. Letter nor line know I never a one,  
Were't my neck-verse at Hairibee.
4. Thou young,  
But ah ! too short, Marcellus of our tongue.

VI. 1. Comment on the grammar in the following :—

- (a) Never since created man.
- (b) There let him lay.
- (c) Nor never Hydra-headed wilfulness  
So soon did lose his seat.
- (d) I think it be.
2. What is the meaning of *for* in :—  
(a) *For* Branksome, ho !  
(b) (I will) use it *for* my haste ?
3. What prepositions would now be employed in place of those italicised ?  
(a) The Dauphin whom *of* succours we entreated.  
(b) Take pity *of* your town.  
(c) You are as well provided *of* both as any prince in the world.  
(d) For, *at* a word be it understood.

VII. 1. Expand into a simile—My days are in the yellow leaf.

2. Explain the following :—cold for action ; tardy-gaited night ; dark words of gramarye ; the need-fire's slumbering brand.

3. With what meaning other than that now common does Shakespeare employ the following words in Henry V.—popularity, dear, imp, humorous ?

VIII. Express in your own words the meaning of the following

1. When lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom the gentler gamester is the soonest winner.

2. Many things, having full reference  
To one consent, may work contrariously.

3. But not alone the bitter tear  
Had filial love supplied ;  
For hopeless love and anxious fear  
Had lent their mingled tide.

4. Good, the more  
Communicated, more abundant grows,  
The author not impaired but honoured more.

5. (He) for a calm unfit,  
Would steer too nigh the sands to boast his wit.

## IX. Scan, marking the feet and the accented syllables :—

1. And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea.

2. Alike the Armada's pride or spoils of Trafalgar.

3. They looking back all the Eastern side beheld.

4. Could not keep quite in his conscience.

5. Delivering o'er to executors pale.

## X. Write explanatory notes on :—

1. That small infantry

Warred on by cranes.

2. Siloa's brook that flowed

Fast by the oracle of God.

3. You have the letters Cadmus gave.

4. The scrolls that teach thee to live and to die.

TUESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## ENGLISH PROSE.

I. 1. What were the pretensions of the Cyrus of the "Anabasis" to the Persian throne?

2. How was the death of Cyrus probably an advantage to the cause of civilisation?

II. 1. How far does Grant allow Xenophon any claim to originality?

2. Why is the "Cyropædeia" called (a) an historical romance, and (b) a novel with a purpose?

III. 1. Give, in *indirect speech*, the substance of the conversation started by Aristippus with the question "Whether Socrates knew anything good."

2. "The paradox here is so great that we can hardly help believing that the conversation actually took place."

What is a *paradox*? Give the substance of the conversation referred to and point out the paradox.

IV. 1. What facts in Indian history are illustrated by a reference to :—(a) The excesses of Verres; (b) the power of the Mayors of the Palace during the reigns of the later Merovingian Kings?

2. Give the substance of Macaulay's remarks on the conduct of Clive in connection with the fictitious treaty.

3. What reason does Macaulay give to show that the principle that "criminal justice knows nothing of set-off" is not applicable to the Indian career of Clive?

V. 1. What various causes of depopulation were at work in India during the last century?

2. Explain the statement: "Under native rule, the country had reached \* \* \* 'the stationary stage' of civilisation."

## VI. Explain :—

1. To make a golden bridge for a flying enemy.

2. There is a halo of romance over the whole enterprise.

3. He played them like fishes.

4. Calcutta and Bombay represent the survival of the fittest.

VII. Give, in *one sentence* for each and in language *entirely free from figure or allusion*, the meaning of :—

1. He defended himself in a strain worthy of Capt. Bobadil.

2. This circumstance affected him as a similar escape affected Wallenstein.

3. He was not a man to throw pearls before swine.

VIII. 1. What is meant by :—inflated markets; new outlets for Indian staples; *euthanasia*; *innuendo*; *hors de combat*; solidarity.

2. Give the meanings of the following phrases and construct a *compound* or *complex* sentence illustrating the use of each :—to make capital out of a circumstance; to make a catspaw of a person; to read between the lines; to turn the tables upon an adversary; to be taken *cum grano salis*.

IX. 1. What change in meaning have the following words undergone :—*avocation*, *paradise*?

2. Derive :—*chalybeate parchment*.

X. Point out examples of the characteristic mannerisms of Macaulay in the following passage :—

"In spite of the Mussulman despot and of the Mahratta freebooter, Bengal was known through the East as the Garden of Eden, as the rich kingdom. Its population multiplied exceedingly. Other provinces were nourished from the overflowing of its granaries; and the ladies of London and Paris were clothed in the delicate produce of its looms. The race by whom this rich tract was peopled, enervated by a soft climate and accustomed to peaceful avocations, bore the same relation to other Asiatics which the Asiatics generally bear to the bold and energetic children of Europe. \* \* \* \* Whatever the Bengalee does he does languidly. His favorite pursuits are sedentary. He shrinks from bodily exertion, and, though voluble in dispute and singularly pertinacious in the war of chicane, he seldom engages in a personal conflict and scarcely ever enlists as a soldier."

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

I. Paraphrase the following :—

'Twas a fair summer night, and the broad moon  
Sailed in calm glory through the skies of June,  
Pouring on earth its pale and silv'ry light,  
Till roughest forms were softened to the sight;  
And on the western hills its faintest ray  
Kissed the yet ruddy streaks of parted day.  
The stars were few, and, twinkling, dimly shone,  
For the bright moon in beauty reigned alone.

One cloud lay sleeping 'neath the breathless sky,  
 Bathed in the limpid light, while as the sigh  
 Of secret love, silent as shadows glide,  
 The soft wind played among the leafy pride  
 Of the green trees, and scarce the aspen shook;  
 A babbling voice was heard from every brook,  
 And down the vale, in murmurs low and long,  
 Tweed poured its ancient and unwearied song.

II. As an exercise in composition, write not more than *three* pages on the relative advantages of life in the town and in the country.

III. 1. Name and define all the figures of speech used in the following sentences; 2. explain the figure in each case; and 3 give the sense of each in unfigurative language:—

(a) Pale Death knocks impartially at the doors of all.

(b) When the war commenced the whole of the people were so patriotic, that even the women cheerfully sacrificed all their finery upon the altar of their country.

(c) Your conduct will bring my gray hairs in sorrow to the grave.

IV. 1. What two classes of verbs take two objects after them? Frame a sentence illustrating each class. What becomes of the two objects when the verbs are used in the passive voice? Write the sentences given for illustration with the verbs in the passive voice.

2. Analyse the following into clauses, supplying any verbs that are understood, and state the kind and construction of each clause:—

(a) We're also taught, if man is brought  
 To want by squandering all,  
 That wife must share his grief and care,  
 And low as he must fall.

(b) It is not the less true, because it has been oftentimes said, that the period of youth is by far the best fitted for the improvement of the mind.

V. 1. Give the meaning of *four* of the following words and phrases and write compound or complex sentences introducing them correctly:—*outturn*, *turn-out*, *turn out*, *turncoat*, *turn the back on*, *turn the scale*, *turn and turn about*.

2. The following words have two distinct meanings; distinguish between their meanings, and write compound or complex sentences illustrating those meanings:—*oversight*, *undone*, *mould* (a noun), *compass* (a singular noun).

VI. 1. Criticise the following sentences, and re-write them correcting anything that is wrong:—

(a) The East India Company offered a reward for each tiger's head sufficient to maintain a peasant's family for three months.



(b) It is better that those of you who have far to walk should go now rather than you should go home in the dark.

(c) He was a man of whom it might be predicated that his political power would end with his political life.

(d) The oppression of the Roman governors frequently kindled the seeds of future rebellions in the provinces.

2. (a) What are the various classes of co-ordinating conjunctions? Give two examples of each class.

(b) Give two suffixes of English origin and two of foreign origin which indicate diminution. Give one example of each.

VII. 1. Recast the following sentences, making the changes indicated without altering the meaning :—

(a) The receipt of the news of the victory inspired the nation with the hope of ultimate success in the war. (*Instead of the nouns "receipt" and "success" employ finite verbs*).

(b) Nothing but a consciousness of the justice of their cause could have sustained them in their long struggle for civil and religious liberty. (*Begin with "The only thing" and change the word "long" into an adverbial phrase of time*).

(c) Nowhere beats the heart more kindly  
Than beneath the tartan plaid.

(*Use the positive degree of "more kindly."*)

2. Write the following in indirect speech :—

On the very night when Rob left the Captain's service, he went to Mr. Carker's house and presented himself before his new master.

"What, scapegrace!" said Mr. Carker, "Have you left your situation and come to me?"

"Oh, Sir," faltered Rob, "you said, you know, when I came here last——"

"I said," returned Mr. Carker, "what did I say?"

"If you please, Sir, you did not say anything at all," returned Rob, very much disconcerted.

His patron looked at him, and, shaking his head, observed :—  
"You will come to an evil end, you vagabond, I foresee. There's ruin in store for you."

"Oh please, Sir, don't say that," cried Rob, trembling.

VIII. Divide the following lines into feet and mark the ascended syllables :—

1. Come and trip it as ye go,  
On the light fantastic toe.
2. From the centre all round to the sea,  
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.
3. Bird of the wilderness,  
Blithesome and cumberless,  
Sweet be thy matin o'er moorland and lea.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.  
ELEMENTS OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

I. What are the characters of gastric juice? What part does it take in the digestion of bread and eggs?

II. How does the air which is expired differ from that which is inspired?

III. What are the uses of the circulation of the blood?

IV. How is the human body maintained at a constant temperature?

V. Describe the structure of the heart.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.  
SANSKRIT: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. Show by reference to passages in your text that the Parivrājika was from the first in the king's secret and slyly promoting his interest.

2. What is Kālidāsa's object in introducing Irāvati in the Third Act as somewhat excited by drink?

3. Does Irāvati get at all reconciled to the king's taking to himself another wife?

II. 1. शरीरसादादसमग्रभूषणा सुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोभपा-  
ण्डुना । तनुप्रकाशेन विचेयतारका प्रभातकल्पा श-  
शिनेव शर्वरी ॥ Raghuvamśa, canto III.

Quote or refer to a parallel passage from Mālavikāgnimitra.

2. एकातपत्रं जगतः प्रभुत्वं नवं वयः कान्तमिदं वपुश्च ।  
अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् विचारमूढः प्रतिभा-  
सि मे त्वम् ॥

What reply does King Dilipa make?

III. Paraphrase:

1. त्वदुपलभ्य समीपगतां प्रियां हृदयमुच्छ्वसितं मम वि-  
क्लबम् । तरुवृतं पथिकस्य पिपासतः सलिलमुद्रासि-  
तादिव सारसात् ॥

2. न धर्ममर्थकामाभ्यां बबाधे न च तेन तौ ।  
 नार्थं कामेन कामं वा सोऽर्थेन सदृशस्त्रिषु ॥
3. तस्मिन्कुलापीडनिभे विपीडं सम्यग्महीं शासति शा-  
 सनाङ्गम् । प्रजाश्चिरं सुप्रजसि प्रजेशे ननन्दुरानन्द-  
 जलाविलाक्ष्यः ॥

IV. Give the Vighrahas of the following compounds and explain the peculiarities if any of their formation :—

1. पीतप्रतिबद्धवत्सा, 2. स्फुरिताधरोष्ठं, 3. आब्रम्हसभं,  
 4. कुलापीडनिभः.

- V. 1. सुप्तोत्थितां प्रातरनूदतिष्ठत् ॥  
 अधिज्यधन्वा विचचार दावम् ॥  
 शिलाविशेषानधिशय्य निन्युः ॥  
 अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् ॥

Account for the accusative cases in the first three passages and the genitive case in the last.

2. मयापि यशस्विना भवितव्यम् । Explain the construc-  
 tion and change प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठेथाः into the same form.

VI. 1. Explain with reference to the context the meaning of the following passages :—

- (a) गुणा गुणानुबन्धित्वात्तस्य सप्रसवा इव ॥  
 (b) सोऽतीत्य तेजसां वृत्तिं सममेवोत्थितो गुणैः ॥  
 (c) अतिमात्रभास्वरत्वं पुण्यति भानोः परिग्रहादनलः ॥  
 (d) प्रसक्ते निर्वाणे हृदय परितापं वहसि किम् ॥  
 (e) तत्त्वावबोधैकरसो न तर्कः ॥  
 (f) कार्य्यसिद्धिपथः सूक्ष्मः स्नेहेनाप्युपलभ्यते ॥

2. Give the meanings in which the following words are used in your texts :—

पुष्कर, ककुद, द्रविण, अजर्य, आलान, आलोक, दर्श, गृष्टि, निषङ्ग, निर्वाण.

VII. 1. Translate so as to bring out the meaning of the underlined particles :—

(a) प्रहस्य सिंहः किलतां चकर्ष ॥

(b) वन्यैः पुलिन्दैरिव वानरैस्ताः क्लिश्यन्त उद्यानल-  
ता मदीयाः ॥

(c) नकेवलं रूपे शिल्पेऽप्यद्वितीया मालविका ॥

(d) स्थाने खल्वयं प्रसवमन्थरोऽभूत् ॥

(e) दिष्ट्या पुत्रविजयेन दंपती वर्धते ॥

(f) लब्दास्पदोऽस्मीति विवादभीरुः ॥

(g) स्तानीयवस्त्रकियया पत्रोर्ण वोपयुज्यते ॥

(h) यावन्नाश्यायते वेदि..... तावदेवास्य वेदान्तं प्र-  
तापः प्राप दुःसहः ॥

2. Give the force of the affixes in

ब्रम्हभूयं—अग्निसात्—षड्वर्षदेशीय and जानुद्वयस.

VIII. 1. Give the nominative singulars of लिह् - गुह् - दुह् -  
द्रुह् - उपानह् - अनडुह् and तुरासाह्, and the nominative  
plurals of ऐक्ष्वाक - अष्टन् - पूषन् - अर्वन् - मातृ and चतसृ.

2. Give the second person singular perfect (लिट्) of कृ  
to do, कृ to scatter, तृ - यज् - भज् - भ्राज् - चि - जि -  
स्मि; the third person singular aorist (लुङ्) of गुप् - शास् -  
बन्ध् - श्रि - पा (to drink) - ब्रज्; and the third person plural  
and second person singular imperfect (लङ्) of या - शी - रुद्.

## IX. Point out the mistakes in

तिस्रो निषादा मत्स्यान् गृहीतुं मध्याह्नि नावम-  
ध्यास्य प्रतस्थिरे । प्रतिनिवृत्य तेष्वेकतरः स्वस्य कलत्रया म-  
त्स्यानानापयामास.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

## I. Translate into English :—

1. मन्दः कवियशःप्रार्थी गमिष्याभ्यपहास्यताम् ।

प्रांशुलभ्ये फल लोभादुद्धाहुरिव वामनः ॥ १ ॥

तं संतश्श्रोतुमर्हन्ति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः ।

हेमस्संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिश्श्यामिकापि वा ॥ २ ॥

तस्य संवृतमन्त्रस्य गूढाकारेङ्गितस्य च ।

फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव ॥ ३ ॥

पुरस्कृता वर्त्मनि पार्थिवेन प्रत्युद्धता पार्थिवधर्मपत्न्या ।

तदन्तरे सा विरराज धेनुः दिनक्षपामध्यगतेव संध्या ॥ ४ ॥

अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरत्रैरिव द्यौः

सुरसरिदिव तेजो वह्निनिष्कृतमैशम् ।

नरपतिकुलभूत्यै गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी

गुरुभिरभिनिबिष्टं लोकपालानुभावैः ॥ ५ ॥

आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकराग्रैर्मृदङ्गधीरध्वानिमन्वगच्छत् ।

वन्यैरिदानीन्महिषैस्तदम्भश्शृङ्गाहतं क्रोशति दीर्घिकाणाम् ॥ ६ ॥

सोपनमार्गेषु च येषुरामा निक्षिप्तवत्यश्चरणान्सरागान् ।

सद्यो हतन्यङ्कुभिरस्त्रदिग्धं व्याघ्रैः पदं तेषु निधीयते मे ॥ ७ ॥

नवेन्दुना तन्नभसोपमेयं शाबैकसिंहेन च काननेन ।

रघोः कुलं कुटूमलपुष्करेण तोयेन चाप्रौढनरेन्द्रमासीत् ॥ ८ ॥

तस्य पाण्डुवदनाल्पभूषणा सावलंबगमना मृदुस्त्वना ।  
 राजयक्ष्मपारिहानिराययौ कामयानसमवस्थया तुलाम् ॥ ९  
 तस्यास्तथाविधनरेन्द्रविपत्तिशोका-  
 दुष्णैर्विलोचनजलैः प्रथमाभितप्तः ।  
 निर्वापितः कनककुम्भमुखोज्झितेन  
 वंशाभिषेकविधिना शिशिरेण गर्भः ॥ १० ॥

2. न च न परिचितो न चाप्यगम्यः  
 चकितमुपैमि तथापि पार्श्वमस्य ।  
 सलिलनिधिरिव प्रतिक्षणं मे  
 भवति सएव नवो नवोऽयमक्ष्णोः ॥ १ ॥  
 पत्रच्छायासु हंसा मुकुलितनयना दीर्घिकापद्मिनीनां  
 सौधान्यत्यर्थतापाद्वलभिपरिचयद्वेषिपारावतानि ।  
 बिन्दूत्क्षेपान् पिपासुः परिपतति शिखी भ्रांतिमद्वारियंत्रं  
 सर्वैरुत्स्रैस्समग्रैस्त्वामिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः ॥ २ ॥  
 उन्मत्तानां श्रवणमुभगैः कूजितैः कोकिलानाम्  
 सानुक्रोशं मनसिजरुजस्सह्यतां पृच्छतेव ।  
 अङ्गे चूतप्रसवसुरभिर्दक्षिणो मारुतो मे  
 सान्द्रस्पर्शः करतल इव व्याप्तो माधवेन ॥ ३ ॥  
 भ्रूभंगभिन्नतिलकं स्फुरिताधरोष्ठं  
 सासूयमाननमितः परिवर्तयन्त्या ।  
 कान्तापराधकुपितेष्वनया विनेतुः  
 संदर्शितेव ललिताभिनयस्य शिक्षा ॥ ४ ॥

3. राजन् दुधुक्षासि यदि क्षितिधेनुमेनां  
 तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण ।

तस्मिंश्च सम्यगनिशं परिपुण्यमाणे  
 नानाफलं फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः ॥ १ ॥  
 सत्यं ब्रूयात् प्रियं ब्रूयात् न ब्रूयात् सत्यमप्रियम् ।  
 प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयादेष धर्मस्सनातनः ॥ २ ॥  
 अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं नास्ति ततस्सुखलेशस्सत्यम् ।  
 पुत्रादपि धनभाजां भीतिस्सर्वत्रैषा विहिता रीतिः ॥ ३ ॥

II. Translate into Sanskrit :

1. King Aśoka became, in religion, a servant of Buddha. The Brahmins of his day, known as Tīrthikas, became dissatisfied. They went to the houses of the faithful, and, after blessing them, addressed them thus :—" Honorable Sirs,—If you wish for a blessed hereafter, devote yourselves to the true religion. Ours is the true religion, therefore believe in it. The religion of Buddha is not true, for it provides no salvation, and does not accept the authority of the Vēdas." Hearing these words of the Tīrthikas, some were convinced that the religion of the Brahmins was better than that of Buddha, some did not know how to decide, and some did not believe these Brahmins at all. Then, they, longing for fame, went to Vītaśoka, the brother of Aśoka, and addressed the prince thus :—" May success always attend you, great king; may you always prosper; may you be free from all fear. We have come to tell you what is for your good, please listen to us with attention. If you wish for a blessed hereafter, follow our religion. Ours is the true religion." Thereupon Vītaśoka became the leader of the Brahmins and wanted to win Aśoka's kingdom by fighting against Buddhism. When Aśoka came to know of this, he got his undutiful brother killed.

2. The king is master of all. He shall be holy in acts and speech. He shall be pure, and have his senses subdued, and surrounded by companions possessing excellent qualities. He shall be impartial towards his subjects, and shall always do what is good for them. He shall protect the castes in accordance with the śāstras, and shall lead all wrong-doers to the path of duty. He is the guardian of virtue, and must not himself do wrong.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. Give—

the accusative case singular of aries, Ilioneus, pater-familias, supellex.

the nominative case singular and gender of fomite, silici, Simoëntis, veribus.

the ænitive case plural of Amazonis, canis, linter, nix.

II. 1. "Nonæ Decembres." To what day does this correspond in the English calendar?

2. Put into Latin, using only words for the numerals:—the 17th December, 1891; 40,000 infantry; 4,400 cavalry; each legion had 4,000 foot-soldiers and 300 horsemen; two letters (*litteræ*); the day before yesterday; every other day; in one or two battles at the most.

III. 1. Parse *acceſtis*, *amicti*, *diffiſi*, *paſſiſ* *crinibus*.

2. Write down the third person plural, pluperfect indicative active, and the supine in "um" of the following verbs:—*alliciet*, *deſciſcentes*, *differendum*, *percellunt*, *proteret*, *ſcindebat*.

IV. 1. Derive the following words and trace their meanings to their reſpective roots:—*bidens*, *contio*, *municipium*, *profanum*, *ſupplicatio*.

2. "Cur valde permutem Sabina

*Divitias operoſiores?*

Translate the above and account for the mood of "permutem." What other conſtruction is poſſible with the verb "mutare"?

V. Render into idiomatic Engliſh the following expreſſions from Horace:—*importuna pauperies*; *lentus amor*; *immunis manus*; *splendide mendax*; *capitis minor*; *de tenero ungui*; *numeris lege ſolutis*; *male feriatis Troas*; *plus vice ſimplici*; *curtæ nescio quid ſemper abeſt rei*.

VI. 1. Scan the following lines:—

(a) *Aerea cui gradibus ſurgebant limina nexæque*

*Aere trabes, foribus cardo ſtridebat ænis.*

(b) *Tunc ille Æneas, quem Dardanio Anchisæ . . .*

2. Name and define the figures of ſpeech contained in the following extracts:—

(a) *Iam cælum terramque meo ſine numine, Venti,*

*Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?*

*Quos ego—!*

(b) *ludo fatigatumque ſomno.*

VII. Translate into Latin:—

1. Hannibal aſſerted that he would not draw a ſword, if the Gauls allowed him, before he reached Italy.

2. There was no doubt that if the front and rear of the column had not been ſtrengthened, a terrible diſaſter would have been met with in that deſile.

3. The more fiercely they fought and the more crowded the troops were on both ſides, the larger was the number of the wounded.

VIII. 1. How would a proſe writer expreſs the poetical infinitive in the following paſſages?—

(a) *Moveri digna bono die.*

(b) *Non nos aut ferro Libycoſ populare Penates*

*Venimus, . . .*



2. Change into passive construction —

(a) Hannibal ad Druentiam flumen pervenit.

(b) Ne vobis nocere possent ego providi.

3. Re-write in the form of Oratio Obliqua, beginning with "Dixit":—

"Si eum exercitum, milites, educerem in aciem quem in Gallia mecum habui, supersedissem loqui apud vos . . . . Ne genus belli neve hostem ignoretis, cum iis est vobis pugnandum, quos terra marique priore bello vicistis . . . . Ægates insulas Erycemque ante oculos proponite."

IX. Translate into English and account for the case or mood of the italicised words:—

1. plus inter ipsos, sibi quoque tendente ut periculo prius evaderet, quam cum hostibus *certaminis* erat.

2. cum hac indole virtutum atque vitiorum *triennio* sub Hasdrubale imperatore meruit, nulla re quæ agenda videndaque magno futuro *duci* esset prætermissa.

3. Hic unde vitam *sumeret* inscius  
Pacem duello miscuit. O pudor!

O magna Carthago, probosis  
*Altior* Italiæ *ruinis*!

4. Puræ rivus aquæ, silvaque iugerum  
Paucorum, et segetis certa fides meæ,  
Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africæ  
*Fallit sorte* beator.

5. Qui primus alma risit *adorea*,  
Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas,  
Ceu flamma per tædas, vel Eurus  
Per Siculas equitavit undas.

X. 1. Give a short account of the persons or events alluded to in the following:—Ægates insulas; Philippis versa acies retro; egregius exsul; Diræum cynnum.

2. "Sagunti minæ (falsus utinam vates sim) nostris capitibus incident." Who said these words and when? Show how they afterwards became true.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN : TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English:

1. Dixit; et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,  
Ambrosiæque comæ divinum vertice odorem  
Spiravere: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos,  
Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem  
Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus:  
Quid natum toties, crudelis tu quoque, falsis  
Ludis imaginibus? Cur dextræ iungere dextram  
Non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces?

2. Iam pater *Æneas* et iam *Troiana* iuventus  
 Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.  
 Dant famuli manibus *lympas*, cœreremque canistris  
 Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis.  
*Quinquaginta* intus famulæ, quibus ordine longo  
 Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere penates.  
*Centum* aliæ, totidemque pares ætate ministri,  
 Qui dapibus mensas onerent et pocula ponant.

3. O fons *Bandusiæ*, splendidior vitro,  
 Dulci digne mero, non sine floribus,  
 Cras donaberis hædo,  
 Cui frons turgida cornibus  
 Præmis et venerem et prælia destinat;  
 Frustra: nam gelidos inficiet tibi  
 Rubro sanguine rivos  
 Lascivi soboles gregis  
 Te flagrantis atrox hora *Cuniculæ*  
 Nescit tangere; tu frigus amabile  
 Fessis vomere tauris  
 Præbes et pecori vago.

4. Gens, quæ cremato fortis ab *Ilio*,  
 Iactata *Tuscis* æquoribus, sacra  
 Natosque maturosque patres  
 Pertulit *Ausonias* ad urbes,  
 Duris ut *ilex* tonsa bipennibus  
 Nigræ feraci frondis in *Algido*,  
 Per damna, per cædes, ab ipso  
 Ducit opes animumque ferro.  
 Non *Hydra* secto corpore firmior  
 Vinci dolentem crevit in *Herculem*,  
 Moustrumve summisere *Colchi*  
*Maius*, *Echioniæve* *Thebæ*.

5. Omnia norat, omnium aditus tenebat; appellare, tentare, sollicitare poterat, audebat; erat ei consilium ad facinus aptum, consilio autem neque lingua neque manus deerat. Iam ad certas res conficiendas certos homines delectos ac descriptos habebat. Neque vero, cum aliquid mandaverat, confectum putabat: nihil erat quod ipse non obiret, occurreret, vigilaret, laboraret: frigus, sitim, famem ferre poterat.

6. Cogitate quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, quanta virtute stabilitam libertatem, quanta deorum benignitate auctas exaggeratasque fortunas una nox pæne deleat. Id ne unquam posthac non modo confici, sed ne cogitari quidem possit a civibus, hodierno die providendum est.

7. Dum en *Romani* parant consultantque, iam *Saguntum* summa vi oppugnabatur. Civitas ea longe opulentissima ultra *Iberum* fuit, sita passus mille ferme a mari. Oriundi a *Zacyntho* insula dicuntur, mixtique etiam ab *Ardea* *Rutulorum* quidam generis: ceterum in tantas brevi creverant opes, seu maritimis seu terres-

tribus fructibus, seu multitudinis incremento, seu sanctitate disciplinae qua fidem socialem usque ad perniciem suam coluerunt.

8. Ibi fama est, in quiete visum ab eo iuvenem divina specie, qui "se ab Iove dicebat ducem in Italiam Hannibali missum. Proinde sequeretur, neque utquam a se deficeret oculos." Pavidum primo, nusquam circumspicientem aut respicientem, secutum; deinde, cura humani ingenii, cum quidnam id esset, quod respicere veritus esset, agitare animo, temperare oculis nequivisse; tum vidisse post se serpentem mira magnitudine cum ingenti arborum ac virgultorum strage ferri, ac post insequi cum fragore cœli nimbium. Tum quæ moles ea quidve prodigii esset, quærentem audisse: Vastitatem Italiæ esse."

(Not from Text-books.)

9. Gratæ mihi vehementer tuæ litteræ fuerunt, ex quibus cognovi cursus navigationum tuarum. Significabas enim memoriam tuam nostræ necessitudinis, qua mihi nihil poterat esse iucundius. Quod reliquum est, multo etiam erit gratius, si ad me de republica, id est, de statu provinciæ, de institutis tuis familiariter scribes. Quæ, quanquam e multis, pro tua claritate, audiam, tamen libentissime ex tuis litteris cognoscam. Ego ad te, de reipublicæ summa quid sentiam, non sæpe scribam, propter periculum eiusmodi litterarum.

## II. Translate into Latin :

One who does not easily content himself with any good which he may reach, is said to be ambitious. Ambitious men can never be truly happy, for they never are quite content. Give them one thing; they wish for another; whatever honours they may obtain, they long for more. Alexander, when he had conquered a large part of the world known in his time, wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. The man who is satisfied with a moderate share of the good things of life, lives in ease and safety.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARABIC: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

- I. بعث لنا بدال البر برا  
رجاء للجزيل من الثواب  
رفضاء عتيقا و ارضينا  
به اذ جاء و هو ابوتراب  
فلت شويهي و فجعت قومي  
و انت لسان ابن ربيب

غذيت بدرها و غدرت فيها  
فمن انباك ان اباك ذئب  
لا يوحد الجود الا في معادنه  
 والشر حيث اردت الدهر موجود  
وكن قنوعا فقد جري مثل  
 ان فاتك اللحم فاشرب المرقه

1. Paraphrase the first two couplets.
2. Parse the underlined words.
3. Analyse the fourth couplet.
4. Rewrite the fifth couplet with the اعراب

II. لقد ضاع شعري على با بكم  
 كما ضاع عقد على خالصة

In the above couplet—

1. Explain تلميح and لطافت
2. Name the author of it.

III. Explain the following sentences, and relate the story which was the occasion of (1) passing into a proverb.

(١) وقال سبق السيف العذل فصار مثلا (٢) كم تساوي عندك (٣) وليس يغني في هذا الامر الا الحيلة (٤) فقلت له انشدك الله يا شيخ بان تبين لي هذا (٥) وان عدتم عدنا (٦) ما بدالك اهلك تميلين الى ابواهيم (٧) فكنت اختلف اليه (٨) فقال لله دره ماعدا ما في نفسي \*

IV. 1. Write short notes on any two of the following persons :

مالك دينار - حاتم اصم - جنيد بغدادى - منصور عمار -

فتح الموصلى \*

2. A philosopher deduced certain qualities from the characters of the following animals. Name these qualities, using the Arabic words in your text and explaining them in English

هرة - فراب - كلب - خنزير

3. A philosopher wrote four lines to كسرى. Name them and the result ?

V. Correct or justify the following:—

- (١) اذا رايتم الملك ادعوا عليه بالخير (٢) كان في ذلك المدينة رجلين فاضلين احدهما بلغ من عمره خمسون سنون واخرى هما اربع عشرة سنون (٣) هذان المراتان جاوا الينا ليطلبون منا جواب سوا لهم (٤) جاءني اياه وطلبت مني المال (٥) لا تجي الخير من الناس الذي جعل الشر شعارهم (٦) الا تعلم ان المسلمون موحدون (٧) جاءني رجل الفاضل (٨) كان اخاه الوال مال \*

VI. 1. Define تخفيف and explain the various kinds of it.

2. Write down the اضافة - رسائل - قيل in تحليل - قلن - مومي \*

Explain the rule for the first one and for the last two.

3. Define ترخيم and اماله giving an example of each?

VII. 1. Explain the formation of اسم تصغير - جمع سالم - تننيد

2. Explain the general rules applicable to الثلاثي المجرد in the formation of المضارع المجهول and الماضى المجهول and المزيد فيه and المزيد فيه.

3. Give with examples the forms that express

صدای حیوانات - علل وامراض - حالة - موة

VIII. 1. What are the تفعّل - افتعال - افعال in حروف زائدة and by what simple test can they be distinguished.

2. Explain مطاوعة and name the ابواب which it is found and explain how it operates.

3. Give the تفعّل - تفعّل - تفعّل peculiar to نصر - بعثرة \*

IX. 1. Explain اعراب in اسم and in فعل

2. How are the cases of nouns distinguished?

Into how many classes are Arabic nouns divided according to the different ways in which they take اعراب

3. Name the اسباب تسعة and explain them.

X. Explain and illustrate

المبني - الثكرة - المعرفة - التميز - الحال - البدل -  
الافعال الناقصة - مفعول ما لم يسم فاعله \*

THURSDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ARABIC : TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Arabic :

1. Then the battle joined. One by one the little band that defended the grandson of the Prophet fell beneath the swords of the enemy. They had forbidden Husain to draw sword or defend himself, until the last of them had fallen. There remained at last only Husain and his five brothers. The five flung themselves in a body upon the enemy, were surrounded and cut down. Then the horse of Husain fell to the earth, struck by an arrow. Husain extricated himself. It was the hour of afternoon prayer. Tormented by thirst, the grandson of the Prophet sat down upon the ground without attempting to defend himself—several of the enemy approached to kill him, but none dared to strike. They feared to have to answer on the day of resurrection for the shedding of such sacred blood as his. Husain had a child Abdullah only a year old. He had accompanied his father in this terrible march. Touched by his cries, he took the infant in his arms and wept. At the instant a shaft from the hostile ranks pierced the child's ear, and it expired in his father's arms. Husain placed the little corpse upon the ground. "We come from God and to Him we return," he cried; "O Lord, give me strength to bear these misfortunes."

2. (a) What is the matter with you, I see you look sad and troubled.

(b) I was in my shop, buying and selling, when a blind beggar saluted me and prayed for me and asked for some charity.

(c) I wish to call on you to-morrow, where do you live and when do you receive visitors.

(d) I see you do not understand me, perhaps you do not know Arabic, and unfortunately I do not speak Persian.

(e) Give me something please to remember you by.

II. Translate into English :

اخبر بعض الفضلاء ان رجلا كان ينزل بنهر المهدي وكان عليه نعمة فزالت ولم يقدر علي شيء فمطر الناس ثلثة ايام متتابعة فبقى في منزله لا يقدر على الخروج فاصرو به ذلك وابلغ اليه الجوع والى عياله فلما كان في آخر الليل جاء

الى بديل بقصة له ليرهنها عنده في خبز - فانتهره البديل  
وقال ما اصنع بها و ابي ان يعطيه عليها شيئا قال فعاد الى  
منزله مغموما لا حيلة له فرفع يده الي السماء وقال اللهم  
سق الي في هذه الليلة عبدا من عبادك تحبه يفرج عني  
ما انا فيه فما شعر الا و الباب يدق فخروج فاذا رجل على  
حمار قد حفر به خدم فقال له كم عيالك قال كذا وكذا  
فاعطاه كيسا قدر ان فيه خمسة آلاف درهم فقال الحمد لله  
الذي استجاب دعائي و فرج عني كربتي فقال له و ما كان  
دعاؤك فاخبره الخبر بفعل البقال وما دعا الله عز وجل به  
فاستحلفه انه دعا بهذه الدعاء فحلف له فامر له بمائة الف  
درهم قال فسالت بعض اولئك الخدم عنه لاعلم هل يقدر  
الرجل على ما امولي به ايم لا فقال هو الفضل بن يحيى بن  
خالد البرمكي فسكت لذلك و انصرفت الى منزلي فلما  
اصبحت مضيت الى قهرمانه فقبضت منه المال قلت ان  
الفضل حوث بقول ابي تمام \*

شعر

هو البحر من اي النواحي اتيته  
فلجته المعروف والجود ساحله  
جوادا اذا ما جئت للجود طالبا  
حباك بما تحوي عليه انامله  
ولولم يكن في كفه غير روح  
لجاد بها فليثق الله سائله

III. Translate into English :

فقال النرجس انا عيون المجالس وشموع المجالس - و  
انيس النديم - وقد خلقتني الله في احسن تقويم - من

اين لك لطفي ودلالي - وقد فاتك لينني واعتدالي - وبي تشبه  
عين الحبيب فاعلم - ولاجل عين الف عين تكرم - وكثيراً بيدك  
وبيني - وان عدت الي مثلها سقطت من عيني \*

اما وفتور اجفاني النواعس  
و لحظ دونه لحظ الكوانس  
و احداق تصيد الاسد صيداً  
و الباب الرجال لها فوائس  
و عيني الوقاح و لين عظمي  
الرشيق اذا في الروض مائس  
لئن لم تنتهي يا ورد عني  
و تترك ما لديك من الوساوس  
رشفتك مائداً بسهام عيني  
و اجعل ربعك المهدوم دارس  
انا ابهى والطف منك معني  
و ازهى في المجالس للمجالس  
و كم متعته صراً و شماً  
و لنت له ولا اوذي الملامس  
و عن اهل الغرام اغض طرفي  
و ان نام الحبيب فنعم حارس  
اقوم بخدمة الندمان جهدي  
و تقعد عن مذامي في المجالس  
لفخرك لم اجد وجهاً لاني  
انا راس الزهور فلا تراوس



THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. Paraphrase:

با تهي دستي ز روشن گوهری مي پرورد  
 صد یتیم بی پدر را در ته دامن صدف  
 در دیدها شبک نشوي تا چو برگ گاه  
 از جا مرو بجاذبه کهر بای خلق  
 خنده بوقي است کز ابر سیه ظاهر شود  
 شاد بی پا در رکاب نو بهار این جهان  
 تواضع مي فزاید رتبه ارباب دولت را  
 ز غلطانی نیاید گوهر از ارزندگی بیرون  
 رگ گردن فزود از طوق قمری سرور را صائب  
 ز رعنائی نیارد سر کشان را بندگی بیرون  
 هر فضیلت را حدی است که چون ازان حد تجاوز  
 نماید خواه با فراط خواه بتفریط برزیلت گراید - پس فضائل  
 بمنزله اوساط اند و رزائل بمنزله اطراف - مانند مرکز و  
 دائره که مرکز متعین است با آنکه ابعاد نقاط از محیط است  
 و دیگر نقاط غیر متناهی از جوانب او هر یک از طرفی محیط  
 نزدیکتر اند پس بنابراین به ازای هر فضیلتی رزائل غیر  
 متناهی باشد \*

1. Analyse the fourth couplet.
2. Give the construction of the underlined words.
3. Scan the second couplet.

II. 1. Define شجاعت - عفت - عدالت and state the various kinds of حکمت

2. What is meant by امانت in the following

الا مانت علی السموات والارض الخ

3. State with your reasons whether عدالت is بسیط or مركب

## III. Write—

1. The various kinds of

ناموس - جائز - اسباب فضب - قواي انساني - صناعت -  
امراض قوت تميز \*

2. The مزاج of طرفين

3. The نفس ناطقه انساني of (قوتها) قوي and state  
the several branches of each قوت

4. The various kinds of قوت تحريك

5. Another word for each of the following قوت ناطقه -  
قوت فضايلي - قوت شهوي \*

6. The remedy for حسد - حزن - تكبر

## IV. 1. Give the Persian equivalents for

خليع العذار - ملاك - وحدت تاليفي - غطيظ كودن - مميزات \*

2. Distinguish between عدل and احسان and  
جدد and انشاء - سرعت فهم and ذكاء - رفق and خلق - جهد  
جهد مركب and جهل بسيط - غبطه and حسد - انشاد

3. Complete the following sentence:—

از افلاطون پرسیدند که تعلم تا چه وقت مستحسن  
است گفت \*

4. Point out and explain the تلميح in

1. هست در گوشه نشيني دلجمعي گرهست
- در خم عي نگريزم چو فلاطون چه كنم
2. گلوي نفس چون فرعون را محكم بدمست آور
- چوموسي اژدها را گوعصاي خويش ميخواهي

V. 1. What verbs are chiefly used in forming مصادر مركب

2. Name the infinitives which may follow ارسال - مطالعه -

اعتقاد - انتظار \*

3. Supply the verbs understood in - دشنامي - رحمي -  
نويدي - مزده - آب آب \*

VI. Supply the words used to express the sounds made by each of the following:—

بلبل - قمری - فاخه - کنجشک - ماکیان - اسب - سگ -  
شمشیر - تیر - میثای شراب - گاو \*

VII. 1. Explain the تشبیه in the following:—

(۱) رخساره چو گلستان خندان

زلفین چو زنگیان لایع

(۲) باره در زیران چو بیکل چرخ

چتر بر فوق سر چو خرمن ماه

(۳) ز ابرسیاه و برف سفید و زمین سبز

طوطی همی پدید شد از بیضه غراب

2. Rewrite without metaphors—

(۱) زید زنده دل شد (۲) پلجه مرگ درانکس فرو رفت

(۳) بگز مهتاب پیمائی بگل خورشید اندائی (۴) برشگافه

مبا مشیمه شب \* طفل خونین بخاور اندازد (۵) مهش مشک

سای و شکر می فروش \*

VIII. Give the grammatical name and examples of the تجنیس formed as follows:—

1. Between two words spelt alike but having different meanings.

2. Between two words of the same parts of speech.

3. Between two words of different parts of speech.

4. Between two words with different اعراب

IX. Define and illustrate—

اضافت مقلوبی - لف و نشر - مجاز مرسل - تضاد - افتباس -

رسال المثل - تنسیق الاعداد - براءت استهلال - رقطا - مهمله \*

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## PERSIAN : TRANSLATION.

## I. Translate into Persian :

1. In personal bravery, military talents and in devotion to business Aurangzib was probably as great as Akbar. But his suspicious nature, the want of confidence in those around him, his attempts to manage all the details of his government himself, made him most unhappy, and tended to weaken, if not to undermine his empire. The manner in which Aurangzib allowed the Mahratta power to rise reflects little credit on his statesmanship, and the overthrow of the kingdoms of Golconda and Bijapur, whose resources he might have secured to put down those predatory warriors, was a grave political blunder. His oppression of the Rajputs and his forcing jazyia on Southern India make his policy a marked contrast to that of Akbar. Akbar won the Hindus to his side. Aurangzib, by his persecutions, drove them into open enmity, and when he died, he left the Mughal Empire, which in the middle of his reign, had risen to its greatest height and reached its widest extent, weakened and disunited throughout, with the Rajputs and Mahrattas, strong and self-reliant, hovering on its borders and resolved on its downfall.

## 2. When did you last see him ?

I have fever to-day.

Sharpen my knife.

Show me your passport.

## II. Translate into English :

1. و از اسباب حفظ صحت نفس کار فرمودن قوی ست در افعال جمیله خواه قوت عملی نظری و خواه قوت عملی - چه هر ملکه بتمون بر عمل رسوخ بیشتر گیرد - و بفقرت رسوخ کم شود تا عرضه زوال گردد - و اینمعنی بمنزل ریاضت بدنی ست که در طب جسمانی از اسباب حفظ الصحت است - بلکه مدخلیت این ریاضت در حفظ صحت نفس بیشتر است از دخل ریاضت بدنی در حفظ صحت بدن - زیرا که ریاضات بدنی را بدلی چند متصورست بخلاف ریاضات نفسانی - چه هرگاه که نفس از مواظبت نظر معطل شود و از اقتباس شوارد حقائق بجوارح افکار اعراض نماید البته به بله و بلادت گراید و از فیوض عالم عقول که غذای روحانی و رزق سماوی است برآید - و بحسب معنی از رتبت

کمال انسانیت منسلخ و بصورت معنوی حیوانات عجم منسج  
گردد - و بعد از اطلاع برین انتکاس خواہ درین نشاء دنیوی  
و خواہ در نشاء اخروی بغیر از حسرت و وبال حاصلی  
نداشته باشد \*

2. رزق نزدیکان حق آید بپای خوبستن  
از تودہ در حرم باشد کبوتری نیاز  
خطر در آب زیوگاہ بیش از بحر می باشد  
من از همواری این خلق نا همواری تو رسم  
نیست ممکن بفسون بد گهران نیک شوند  
کہ گرہ از دم عقرب نتوان وا کردن  
مرغ زیوک دام را در دانه می بیند عیان  
در حضور موشگان سبزه گردانی ممکن  
حرف حق با باطلان گفتن ندارد حاصلی  
در زمین شور صائب دانه افشانی ممکن  
نیست مفلس را ز قوب اغیا جز پیچ و تاب  
رشته از گوهر ندارد بهره جز لاغر شدن  
هرگز نمی رسد بہ طباشیر اسفخوان  
پیش حسب مباد حدیث نسب کنی  
آن خصم نیست نفس کز احسان شود مطیع  
غافل مشو کہ تربیت شیو می کنی

3. یکی را گفتند در دنیا چه خواهی ؟ گفت جسم عریان  
خواهم تا در قیامت خداوند من حله بهشت پوشاند - و چشم  
گریان تا آبش آتش دوزخ فرو نشاند - قطر - ای برادر جامه  
عوری طلب \* کزد ریدن واری از دو ختن \* ہم بیفشان آبی  
از بحرین چشم \* تا امان یابی بحشر از سوختن \*

4. گل آمیزش منعم مدان جز داغ محرومی  
 نسازد آب دریا سبز هرگز خار ما ہی را  
 ہوا از گفتگوی سرد ناصح چون خنک گردد  
 توان از آتش می سوختن این رنگ کا ہی را  
 غنی از دولت دنیا نگرود عیب کس زائل  
 کہ زرتواند از روی محک بردن سیاہی را  
 میکند ویوان تمول خانہ معمور را  
 انگبین سیلاب باشد خانہ زنبور را  
 چون بر آرد دست چرخ از آستین انقلاب  
 کاسہ دریوزہ سازد چینی فغفور را
5. (۱) بمطلب من خوب بر میخورید (۲) آیا شما مرا  
 ریشخند میکنید (۳) ازین خبر بد ما تش برد (۴) این قایمان نفس  
 نمی دهد (۵) این اسب ہمیشہ سرقاقت میروود و این خوب  
 یورطمہ میروود \*

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

- I. 1. اردو زبان کی ابتدا کب سے ہی اور اسکی وجہ تسمیہ کیا ہی ؟  
 2. زبان ریختہ کا ایجاد کب سے ہوا ہی ؟  
 3. غالب کے خلعت کا حال اور اسکے اور حالات لکھو  
 جو اسنے کسی رقعہ میں بیان کیا ہی \*
- II. 1. الفاظ ذیل کے معنی سلیس ہندوستانی میں رقم کرو:—  
 تہی دل - ایاہج - سترا بہترا - حوالا - سببی بہائی -  
 بیورا - نتائج طبع - نوید مقدم - خانہ کوچی - قلیا ہونا -  
 منہائی لینا - آفتاب لب بام - دہائی رویہ - شیشہ ساعت \*

2. ان کے اصطلاحی معنی کیا ہیں ؟  
 تصور - تصدیق - علم حضوری - شکل - نتیجہ - جوہر -  
 عرض - جوہر فرد - نظری \*
3. الفاظ مرکبہ ذیل کے معنی مع معانی اجزا تحریر کرو \*
- چشمہ حیوان - ہیچ میوز - الی الان - ماہیت \*
4. ان کے اضداد اسی زبان میں کون لفظ ہیں ؟  
 دخل - حسیض - کسوف - بدر - سلخ \*
5. ان کے مترادف کیا ہیں ؟  
 عزیز داری - شہہ - سترا بہترا - دہقان فلک - قاضی  
 چرخ - ماہ دو ہفتہ \*

### III. نثر و نظم ذیل کی شرح سلیس عبارت میں لکھو :-

1. (۱) اسنے مجھ سے پیام بلکہ ابوام کیا (۲) اعانت کے  
 مراسم تقدیم کو نہیں پہنچا سکنا (۳) سعدی کے طرز نے بسبب  
 سہل ممتنع ہونے کے رواج نہ پایا (۴) کس برتے پو تھا پانی  
 (۵) وہ ارادہ قوہ سے فعل میں نہ آیا (۶) بڑا سفر دور  
 و دراز درپیش ہی زاد راہ موجود نہیں - اگر نا پر سیدہ  
 بخش دیا تو خیر اور اگر باز پرس ہوئی تو سقر مقرر ہی اور  
 پاویہ زاویہ ہی (۷) انت متا سو متا (۸) اتحاد اسی دلیل  
 صودت روحانی ہی \*

- ۱ آتش حسن سے اک شعلہ سرکش بینی  
 موجہ دود لطیف اسکی بہون کی حالت
- ۲ وہ تری تیغ کی برش ہی کہ سایہ جسکا  
 کردے اک دم میں ہیولی سے مفارق صورت
- ۳ پیش دشمن نہ گذر حق سے نہیں سانچ کو آنچ  
 بلکہ ہی آتش نمرود گلستان خلیل
- ۴ عہد میں تیرے جو ہوراہ تعدی مسدود  
 کھلے فعل متعدی سے نہ باب تفعیل

2. چوتھی بیت کی ترکیب کرو \*
3. کسی بیت بالامذکور کی تقطیع کرو۔ بحر بھی بتلاؤ \*
4. دوسری اور چوتھی بیت میں کیا صنعت ہے \*
- IV. ابیات مرقومہ الذیل کی تشریح مع تالیفات باختصار

تحریر ہو:—

اس پسر کی خضر نے کاٹی جو حلق  
 بہید اسکا پاسکے کب عام خلق  
 خضر نے دریا پہ جو توڑا جہاز  
 سودرستی کا تھا مخفی اسمین راز  
 شیر پشیمین از براے کد کرین  
 بو مسیلم کا لقب احمد کرین  
 آفتابہ ترک اس گلشن کو کر  
 تا کہ تحت الارض کو روشن تو کر  
 مطلع الشمس آ جو اسکندر ہی تو  
 پھر جہان جاوے تو نیکو فر ہی تو  
 روبغوب ہی تری خفاش حس

رو بمشرق ہی تری در ہاش حس

V. سوالات ذیل سے کسی دو کے جوابات تحریر کرو:—

1. غالب نے شعوذیل کی شروح اپنے رقعہ میں کس طرح کی؟  
 جز بخود مند مفرما عمل

گرچہ عمل کار خود مند نیست

2. نفس کی کئی قسمیں ہیں؟ نفس مطمئذہ کی تعریف

کیا ہے؟

3. اس عبارت فارسی کا تکملہ کرو۔ یا اُس تہ کا

مضمون اردو میں لکھو \*

گویند از ابوالحسن خرقانی رحمۃ اللہ پرسش رفت کہ چہ

حال داری؟ فرمود \*



4. عبارت ذیل کا مطلب سلیس ہندوستانی میں تحریر کرو اور بتلاؤ کہ غالب نے لفظ ارنی کی تحقیق میں کیا غلطی کی؟  
ارنی کے رے کی حرکت و سکون کے باہمین قول فیصل بھی ہے جو حضرت نے لکھا ہے اگر تقطیع شعر مساعدت کرے اور ارنی بو وزن چمنی گنجایش پائے تو نعم الاتفاق ہے ورنہ قاعدہ تصرف مقنضی جواز ہے \*

5. غالب نے کسی رقعہ میں ہندیوں کے اشعار کو تولنے کے لئے ایک میزان اور تین عزیزین ٹھہرائی ہیں اسکا بیان مفصل و مشروح رقم کرو \*

6. غالب نے غیاث اللغات کے مصنف کی لیاقت کے بارے میں کیا لکھا؟

قاطع برہان - محرق قاطع - دافع ہذیان - لطائف غیانی اور سوالات عبدالکریم کس مضمون کی کتابیں ہیں اور باہم کیا مناسبت رکھتی ہیں؟

1. VI. ان مثالوں میں ب - ا - و - ع - بے - ز - کا - سا -

کا معنی کیا ہے؟

دربدر - لبالب - گفت و گو - راتے رات - گاہ بے گاہ -

کچھ نہ کچھ - کھیت کا کھیت - تھوڑا سا \*

2: امر تعظمی - حاصل بالمصدر - مستقبل قریب الوقوع -

اور صفت مرکب کیسا بنتے ہیں؟

3. فہمائش کا لفظ جو حاصل بالمصدر ہے درست ہے

یا نہیں؟ اگر درست نہ ہو تو اسکی دلیل کیا ہے؟

VII. ہر ایک کی مثال لکھو:—

موصول - تمیز - بدل اشتمال - جملہ انشائیہ - کنیت

تستعارہ - مجاز مرسل - تجنیس محرف - ترمیع - سجع

شبیہ مرکب - ایہام \*

VIII. ارکان جملہ کوئسے ہیں اور متعلقات وزوا ئد کوئسے ؟

1. مصدر متعدی تابع مفعول ہونے کی صورت بیان کرو \*

2. ہر ایک دو میں کیا فرق ہے ؟

تشبیہ و استعارہ - لف و نشر و تقسیم - لغز و معما - رد و بے

و قافیہ \*

3. ان الفاظ کے لغوی اور اصطلاحی معنے کیا ہیں ؟

اعراب - مجہول - تشبیہ - حشو \*

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## URDU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Urdu :

1. "Experience amply shows that nothing valuable is to be attained without labour. Exceptional cases apart, the rule of life is that what costs us nothing is little worth, and that what is esteemed among men is the prize of effort and self-denial. The rich harvest which rewards the husbandman is the fitting sequel to a year of watchful and provident exertion ; the successful merchant reaches his envied fortune by the closest vigilance combined with the most skilful calculation ; whilst the splendid structure of knowledge which the student aspires to rear is only built up by long years of patient and sustained devotion."

2. "But whenever you *do* command, command with decision and consistency. If the case is one which really cannot be otherwise dealt with, then issue your *fiat*, and having issued it, never afterwards swerve from it. Consider well what you are going to do; weigh all the consequences; think whether you have adequate firmness of purpose; and then, if you finally make the law, enforce obedience at whatever cost. Let your penalties be like the penalties inflicted by nature—inevitable. The hot cinder burns a child the first time he seizes it; it burns him the second time; it burns him every time; and he very soon learns not to touch the hot cinder. If you are equally consistent—if the consequences which you tell your child will follow specified acts, follow with like uniformity, he will soon come to respect your laws as he does those of nature. And this respect once established, will prevent endless domestic evils. Of errors in education one of the worst is inconsistency. As in a community, crimes multiply when there is no certain administration of justice; so in a family, an immense increase of transgressions results from a hesitating or irregular infliction of punishments."

## II. Translate into English :

1. ميري جان ڪيا سمجهه هو۔ سب مخلوقات تفقه و غالب  
 ڪيونڪر پنجا ٿين۔ انت منا سومتا۔ مصري ميٿي نمڪ سلونا  
 ڪبهي ڪسي شيءَ کا مزا نه بدليگا۔ بهائي مين نے مانا تمھاري  
 شاعري کومين جانتا هون کہ کوئي دم تمکو فکر سخن سے فرصت  
 نهوگي۔ يہ جو تم نے التزام ڪيا هي توصيع ڪي صنعت کا اور  
 دولت شعر لکھنے کا اسمين ضرور نشست معنيٰ بهي ملحوظ  
 رکھا کرو۔ آخر جون مين صدر پنجاب سے حکم آگيا کہ  
 پنشن داران قديم ماہ بہ ماہ نپائين۔ سال مين دو بار بطريق  
 شش ماہہ فصل بفصل پايا ڪرين۔ ناچار ساھوڪار سے سرد کاٽ ڪر  
 روپہ ليا گيا نا رامپور کي آمد مين ملڪو صوف هو۔ يہ سود  
 چھ مہينے تک اسي طرح کٽوان دينا پڙيگا۔ ايک رقم معقول  
 گھاتے مين جائیگی۔ حضرت سے یہ التماس هي ڪر آپ جو  
 ابداء کے بادي اور مجھکو ارسال نامہ کي سبيل کے بادي  
 ہوے پين جب تک مين جيئا رهون نامہ و پيغام سے شاد اور  
 بعد ميروے مرنے کے دعاے مغفرت سے ياد فرماتے رھئے گا۔  
 السلام بالوف الاحترام \*

2. شورۂ دنيا هي ہشياري کمال  
 عقل کو هي عقل سے ياري کمال  
 بولا وہ هي راز کو حکم نہفت  
 جفت طاق آتا هي گاهي طاق جفت  
 گفتگو سے لب نہ کر تو آشنا  
 مذہب و مال و مقاصد مين ذرا  
 جبکہ پاوين خصم ان تينون پہ رو  
 ہو کمن گہ مين توي جان کا عدو  
 جب تلک قابو هي رکھ انکو چھپا  
 دوسروے نے جب سنا ظاھر ہوا

دوسرے سے ہیں توے دولب مراد  
 چاہئے اُن تک نہ آوے ذکر یاد  
 نور نور چشم حس ہی نور دل  
 نور دل سے نور دیدہ مشعل  
 نور تو یہ خانہ تن زود تر  
 جیسے تورا شاہ نے خیبر کا در  
 ہو گیا تو کھنڈ سال اے بیخبر  
 آگیا وقت رحیل اب ہوش کر  
 جب ذلک اس جان ہی روشن چراغ  
 روغن عرفان سے تو کوئے دماغ  
 3. (۱) اسکا جھوک خالی ہو گیا اور قریب تھا کہ گریوے  
 (۲) وہ خوشی کے مارے جامے میں نہیں سما یا (۳) وہ  
 مشروطی معاش ہی پیدر ہی در پیدر ہی چلی گئی (۴) اسکا بیٹا  
 مسمیٰ بہ محمود المعروف بمیا جان نہایت ہونہار لڑکا تھ  
 (۵) اس میز کے جوڑ کھل گئے ہیں اسکی موت کے واسطے  
 برپائی کو بلا بھیجو \*

4. آنکھ نہ لگنے سے سب احباب نے  
 آنکھ لگچا نے کا چرجا کیا  
 ناصح کو جو چاہوں تو ابھی ٹھیک بنا دوں  
 پر خوف خدا کا ہی کہ میں کچھ نہیں کہتا  
 جان شیریں کب گئی ہی کرہن کی رایگان  
 کہتے ہیں شیریں نے آخر آپکو جو ہر کیا

III. Write an essay in Urdu on *one* of the following subjects:—  
 (1) "The evils of famine." (2) "The adaptation of the  
 bodies of animals to their habits of life."

بزبان اردو تحریر کرو:—

(۱) قحط سالی کی خرابیاں \*  
 یا (۲) خلقت حیوانات کے جسم کی انکی گذران  
 عادات کے مطابق \*

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL : TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. “பாரதம்,” “கௌரவர்,” “அத்தினபுரி;” இப் பெயர்கள் எக்காரணங்களால் உண்டாயின?

2. நீர் பரீக்ஷைக்குப் படித்த பாரதமும், நாலடியாரும், நைடதமும் எவரெவரார் செய்யப்பட்டன? அவர்கள் சரித்திரங்களில் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் நாலேந்து வரிகளுக்கு மேற்படாமற் சுருக்கி எழுதுக.

II. 1. அடியில் வரும் பாட்டிற்குப் பொழிப்புரை யெழுதுக:

ஆண்டகை கன்னிமுன்ன ரவயவ மனைத்துமீந்து  
காண்டக மலர்ந்ததிப மெனமுகங் கவினநின்றான்  
பாண்டவர் யாமளத்தின் படிபக டாதிபாக  
வேண்டிய பலிகளீந்து வென்றியும் வேண்டியீண்  
டார்.

2. மேற்பாட்டில் ஆண்டகை என்னபெயர்? அப்ப தத்திற்குப் பொருளென்ன?

3. நின்றவன் யார்? கன்னியார்?

4. கவின - என்னசொல்? அதற்குப் பகுதியெது?

III. 1. அடியில் வரும் பாட்டிற்குப் பதவுரையெழுதுக:  
சுற்றுமன்னவற்சொற்றசொற்களிற்பகைதொலைத்  
தனன்போலாகிச்

செற்றுவார்கழற்சுவேதனைத்தன்பெருஞ்சேனையி  
ன்பதியாக்கி

அற்றைநாண்முரசறைந்தமர்குறித்தலுமரவமின்  
மகன்றெவ்வர்

கொற்றவெம்படையனைத்துமோரம்பினற்கொல்  
வனோர்தினத்தென்றான்.

2. அற்றைநான் - இது என்னதொடர்? இதில்மென் றொடர் - வன்றொடரானதற்கும் - ஐகாரம் வந்ததற்கும் நன் னூற்றூத்திரங்களைத் தெரிவிக்க.

3. அரவமின் - யார்? மகன் யார்?

IV. 1. அடியில் வரும் பாட்டிற்குக் கருத்துரையெழுதுக:

முருகுயிர்த்தளியின மூசுபூங்குழற்

கருதருபெருந்துயர் காண்கிலேனெனப்

பரிதெடுத்தேரோடும் பரிதிவானவன்

உரவுநீர்க்கருங்கட லொளித்திட்டானேரோ.

2. பூங்குழல் - என்னதொகை? பரிதிவானவன் - என்

V. 1. அடியில் வரும் பாட்டை வசனக்கிரமமாக எழுதுக.

வரத்தான் மறையாற்றும் பெற்றவரிசாபங்கள் பிடித்ததனிக்  
கரத்தான் மறைந்த தவரவர்தங் கடைக்கண்படைக்கண்  
விராந்துவிடு  
சரத்தான் மறைந்த தகல்வானந் தரணிதலமச் சரந்துணித்த  
சிரத்தான் மறைந்தது குருதிச் சேற்றான் மறைந்த  
திசைநான்கும்.

2. வரிசாபம், அகல்வானம், தரணிதலம் ; - இவையென்னதொடர் ?

3. வரிசாபம், உகுருதி ; இம்மொழிகளுக்கர்த்தமென்ன ?

VI. 1. கடந்துளோர்களுங் கடப்பரோ மக்கண்மேற் காதல் - இப்பாட்டு முழுவதும் எழுதிச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தைத் தெரிவிக்க.

2. அடியில் வருவனவற்றிற்கு அர்த்த மெழுதுக :

(a) மிகைப்படுதும்பும் விழையுமின்பமும்.

(b) மறுமைக்குவித்து மயலின்றிச் செய்து  
சிறுமைப்படாதேநீர் வாழ்மின்.

(c) நெடிபடுகானிடைத் தமியைநீங்கிப்போய்ப்  
படுபரலமளிமேற் பள்ளிகொள்ள.

(d) கொள்ளைவண்டினமிழி நறவுகூட்டுணும்  
வள்ளவாய்மலரவிழ் வாவியங்கரை.

(e) உரைசெய்மாற்றமோர்ந் துள்ளுயிருருகுறத்த  
முவிந்

கரைசெய்வேலையிற்கருந்தடங்கண்கணீருகுப்ப

(f) தந்தாவள சேனை தரிப்பறவே

தந்தாவள முற்றன சாயுறவே.

VII. 1. தம்மை - அரியராதோக்கி யறனறியுஞ் சான்றோர்  
பெரியராக்கொள்வது கோள் - எது கோளன்று ?

2. யார்மாட்டுங் கலவாமை கோடியுறும் - ஏன் ?

3. செல்லாவாஞ் செற்றார் சினம் - யார்மேல் ?

4. செல்வமுடையாருஞ் செல்வரே - எப்போது ?

5. படாஅவாம் பண்டிடையார்கண் - எவை ?

VIII. 1. யாவன் நீ, இதில் என்ன வழுவமைதியுளது ?

2. நகை, உடன்ற, வேறல், அற்றம் (குறைவு); இவற்றின் பகுதிகளெவை ?

3. சிவையுணித்து - இதில் வல்லினம் மிகாமைக்கு நன்னூற்குத்திரமென்ன ?

4. லளவேற்றுமையில் என்ற சூத்திரத்தை யெழுதி உதாரணங்கள் காட்டுக.

5. பா - எத்தனை வகைப்படும்? அவை எவை? பாவிற்குரிய உறுப்புக்கள் எவை? வெண்பாவிற்குரிய தளை எது? அதன் வகை யாது?

IX. பெரியபுராணத்திற்கு வேறு பெயர் யாது? இப்புராணம் ஆதியில் யாருக்கு யாராற் சொல்லப்பட்டது?

X. 1. சிவனுக்குத் திருமேனியாகவுள்ள அட்ட-மூர்த்தங்கள் எவை?

2. பாண்டியனுடைய மறு பெயர்களில் நான்கினை எழுதுக?

3. சம்பந்தர் முத்துச்சிலிகையை எத்தருணத்தில் எவ்விடத்திற் பெற்றார்?

4. படிக்காசுபெற்றவர் யார்? எவ்விடத்தில்? எதற்காக?

5. திருமறைக்காட்டிற்கு வேறு பெயர் யாது? அது எங்குளது?

6. உலவாக்கிழி - எவரால் யாருக்கு எச்சமயத்திற் கிடைத்தது?

7. ஆண்பனை பெண்பனையானது எவ்விடத்தில்? எச்சமயத்தில்?

8. பஞ்சகிருத்தியம், பஞ்சகதி, மும்மலம், முக்கரணம், முக்குற்றம், இவை எவை?

XI. அங்கம்பூம்பாவை, மங்கையர்க்கரசி, இவர்களுடைய சரித்திரங்களையும், திருக்கதவுகாப்புநீங்கித் திறந்த சரித்திரத்தையும் சுருக்கி ஒரு பக்கத்துக்கு மேற்படாமல் எழுதுக.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL : TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Tamil :— [See Urdu Translation paper, page cv.]

II. Translate into English :—

1. கான்ருருயிரொழுகக் கண்ணீர் கவுளலேப்ப  
ஆன்றோய்கணைபட் டெழுவும் பிணையொத்தேன்  
மான்றோரசர் முடியுழுத வார்கழற்காற்  
ரேன்றாலென் கண்களிப்ப வின்னமுமென் ரேன்  
றிலேயே.

2. கொல்லையிரும்புனத்துக் குற்றியடைந்தபு  
லொல்காவேயாகு முழவருமுபடைக்கு  
மெல்லியரேயாயினு நற்சார்வுசார்ந்தார்மேற்  
செல்லாவாஞ் செற்றார் சினம்.
3. கொள்ளைவண்டினங் கூட்டுணு நறுமலர்க்கோதை  
யள்ளலங்கருஞ் சேற்றிடை யரக்கிதழ் விரிந்த  
வள்ளவாய்ச்செழுங் கமலமேன்மடவனந்துயில்கூர்  
வெள்ளநீர்வயல்விதர்ப்பர்கோ நகரமேயினளால்.
4. தீங்கரும்பின்ற திரள்காலுணையலரி  
தேங்கமழநாற்ற மிழந்தா அங்-கோங்கு  
முயர்குடியுட்பிறப்பினென்னும் பெயர்பொறிக்கும்  
பேராண்மை யில்லாக்கடை.

### III. Translate the following :—

1. (a) தனக்குப்பின் தானம்.  
(b) கைக்கெட்டினது வாய்க்கெட்டவில்லை.  
(c) அளவுக்குமிஞ்சினால் அமிர்தமும் நஞ்சு.  
(d) ஆனைக்கும் அடிசறுக்கும்.

2. அதுகேட்டஆசிரியர் பெருமான் திருவருள் சுரந்து திருவுள்ளங்கனிந்து, ஒன்றிற்கும் இனி அஞ்சவேண்டிவ தில்லை, நீங்கள் களிப்படையுமபடி யாவருங் காண அரச சமுகத்தில் அச்சமணர்களை வாதில் வென்று அவ்வேந்தர் வேந்தனை வெண்ணிறணிவிக்கும்படி நம்பெருமான திரு வருள்செய்யுமென்று திருவாய்மலர்ந்தருளினார். அம்மருந் துமொழி கேட்ட அளவிலே அவ்விருவரும், பெருப் பெ ரும் பேறு பெற்றவர்களாய், அகமகிழ்ந்து முகமலர்ந்து எம்பெருமானிங்கெழுந்தருளப்பெற்ற தவமுடைய இந்நா டும் யாங்களும இனி என்பெறமாட்டோம் என்று மீட்டும் வணங்கினார்கள். உடனே பிள்ளையார் திருவருளைச்சிந்தித் து, உலகத்தவர்கள் செய்த வினைக்கிடாகச் சமயம் அறிவு அதுபவம் முதலியனவெல்லாம் சிலகாலத்தில் வளர்ந் தோங்கி ஆவதும் சிலகாலத்திற் சுருங்கி ஒழிந்து அழிவதும் எம்மையாளுடையார் திருவருட்செயலாம் என்றனர்.

### IV. Write an essay in Tamil on one of the following subjects :—

(1) "The evils of famine." (2) "The adaptation of the bodies of animals to their habits of life."

(1) 'பஞ்சத்தினால் வருங் கேடுகள்.' (2) 'பிராணிக ளின் உடல்கள் அந்தந்தப் பிராணிகளின் வாழ்க்கை வகை களுக்கு ஏற்றவை.'



WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. నన్నయభట్టారకుడు, పెద్దనార్యుడు. — వీరిచారిత్రములను సంగ్రహించి వ్రాయుడు. మఱియు, వీరికవిత్వభోరణులం గలభేదమును నిరూపింపుడు. 2. వర్ణనవ్యత్యాసమునుబట్టి కావ్యములన్నివిధములు? అందు శాకుంతలము ఎందులోఁ జేరును సహేతుకముగా వ్రాయుడు. 3. శకుంతలావరూధినీకథలకు మూలము లగు సంస్కృతగ్రంథము లెవ్వి? మూలవిరుద్ధవర్ణనములు మీపాఠగ్రంథములలోఁ గనిపించునేని రెండిటిని సూచింపుడు

II. 1. “వికటకూటకోటివిటంకశృంగాటకాఢౌకమానజరదిందులింబగళదమృతచిందుదుర్దినాద్రిక్రృతసల్లకీపల్లవప్రభంజనపరాంజనహస్తీహస్తము.” దీనియర్థమును నాలుగు విడివాక్యములుగాఁ దేటమాటలతో వ్రాయుడు.

2. “బలమఱి కామక్రోధంబులు రెండు జయింపబడి తపోవీర్యబలంబులజేసి చేయునవి నిచ్చలు నెవ్వనియేని పానసంవాహంబుల్.” ఈ పద్యముయొక్క భావము వ్రాయుడు.

3. ఈక్రిందిపద్యములకు దండాన్వయములు లిఖియింపుడు:—

(a) క్వణదనుకింకిణీకలితకాంచనకంచికలాపములరణ  
స్తణికలనూపురంబులు సమధ్వని సుస్పృగ భక్తి బాదచా  
రిణి యయి కన్యకాజనపరీత సుభద్ర తదద్రుపూజన  
ప్రణతులు సేసె నింద్రసుతుఁ బార్థు నిజేశ్వరుఁగాఁదలం  
చుచున్.

(b) గంగావృచ్ఛతరంగిభంగికయశోగాఢఛచ్చవిచ్చన్నసా  
రంగాంకాంకనిరంకుశప్రతికళాప్రాధిప్రియంభావుకా  
గాంగేయాచలచాపనూపురవచోగాంభీర్యలీలాస్పదా  
బంగాళాంగకలింగభూపనుభటాభ్రశ్రేణిజంఘానిలా

III. 1. “భ్రమరకీటన్యాయము” అనఁగా నెట్టిది? మీరిప్పుడు చదివినమఱొక్కన్యాయముపేరు వ్రాయుడు.

2. శిలోంఘవృత్తు లెట్టివి ? త్సపణికులు, కాపాలికులు,—వీరి ట్టివారు ?

3. “మనమిష్ట్య డేవాయుపథమున మన్నాము” — వాయుపథము లెన్ని ? వాని పేర్లేవి ?

4. అర్జునుని తీర్థయాత్రా కాలపరిమితి యెంత ? ద్రాపదివరి బహుధర్మలను ఒక్కసారిగా బెండ్లాడిన ప్రాచీన పుణ్యస్థలము మువ్వరను దెలిపుడు.

5. శాస్త్రసిద్ధము లగు వివాహము లెన్ని విధములు ? అందు మీ పాఠములందు జెప్పబడినవాని పేర్లు ఏవి ?

IV. 1. (a) లేకున్న నిఁక నాకు నీళ్లు విడుపుఁడు. (b) పురుషపిఁకంబు మింగె రుతమున్ గళ మందునె శీత మేగియున్. (c) లక్షమొదవుల నీకిత్తు నక్షయముగ. — ఈవాక్యములయర్థములను స్పష్టముగా వ్రాయుఁడు.

2. దందహ్యమానము, అనితపఁగుఁడు, కేదారకటక, కుతపకాలము,—వీనికిఁ బర్యాయపదములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

3. ఆహవము, మాయావులు, నా కది యాయఁ దగును, వివాహ ప్రాప్త.—వీనిని రెండేనియర్థములందుఁ బ్రయోగించి చూపుఁడు.

4. (a) ఆశీర్వాచనము, వరము ; (b) ప్రత్యూహము, ప్రత్యూషము ; (c) సారంగ, సారంగ ; (d) అభ్రము, అభ్రమువు — ఈ జంటలకుం గల యర్థభేదమును వ్రాయుఁడు.

V. 1. (a) భోగ\_\_\_\_\_మయ్యెఁ బూచిన సంపెంగ పాలువు\_\_\_\_\_లకుబోలె.

(b) ఫలారి యైనవాఁడు తత్ఫలా\_\_\_\_\_ పరికింపఁడు.

ఇందు గీతలపట్ల నుండఁదగు పదంబులఁ జేర్చి వ్రాయుఁడు.

2. (a) ప్రజలకెల్లను గడు రామరాజ్యమయ్యె (b) కనుమా శచితోడిసాటిం ఘనముగ నీవున్. (c) ఓభూదేవీ! నీలోనికి నాకు దారి యిమ్ము.—వీనియందు కవిహృదయము వ్యక్తపఱుపుఁడు.

3. (a) క్రమ్యుయెడుప్రొద్దులు, (b) దారను X నెంతమాత్రం బు తలంప నేను. — ఇందు గీతలు గీసిన పదముల సాధుత్వాసాధుత్వములను బరీక్షింపుడు.

VI. 1. ఒల్ల, దివ్వని, ఒవ్వమి, — ఇవి యేయేధాతువులయొక్క యేయేరూపములలో వ్రాయుడు.

2. “ధర్మతనయుం డనుజులుం దానును జనుదెంచె” — ఇందలి యేకవచన క్రియకును, “వీరు కుంతీమహాదేవులు” — ఇందలి బహుత్వ రూపమునకును, సారస్యమేమి?

3. చాలము, అర్ధరాత్రము, ఆనంద్యము. తృణస్త్రైణములు — వీనికిని, “ధన్యుల కానుభద్రకు శతకృతువుతున కున్నవించె న | వ్రాన్య యశుడు” — ఇందలి మొదటి పదమునకును, విగ్రహములు వ్రాసి ఆయా వృత్తులపేర్లు చెలుపుడు.

VII. 1. (a) చలిమలనల్లనల్లసిలు (b) అసితోపలశ్యామలామలాంగి మెఱుపునుబోలెను నటలును, (c) గోధేనువులు. (p) అధ్యాపనతిత్పరుడు. — ఇందలి శబ్ద వైచిత్ర్యమునుగాని యర్థవైచిత్ర్యమునుగాని వివరించి తెలుపుడు.

2. (a) “ఓసీ” ఇది వట్టిచిత్తరువుబొమ్మ గాదంటే! — భవ భూతి. (b) “పతులకడన యునికి నతులకు ధర్మవు” — భారతము. (c) “శౌర్యమే యుంకువ చేసి” — భాగవతము. — ఈ వాక్యములను జదువగానే మీరు చదివిన గ్రంథములందలియే వాక్యములు అర్థసామ్యము వలనగాని శబ్దసామ్యమువలనగాని జ్ఞాపకమునకు దగి యున్నవి?

3. “కాంచితే నూత యీమృగము గంతము ద్రిప్పి రథంబు సారెకుం

గాంచుమఁ బోవుదున్ విశిఖఘాతభయంబునబూర్వకా  
యమన్

వంచి సగంబు మేసినతృణంబు శ్రమంబున నేల వ్రాలగా  
నించుకయుద్వఁ జాల దివి నేగెడు నందక గంతులేయు  
చున్”

భరతాభ్యుదయము. —

ఈ పద్యమునకును మీరు చదివినపద్యమునకును భారతమ్యము గలదా? సప్రమాణముగ వ్రాయుడు.

VIII. 1. “నీయం దాపురోచనకృతం బైనదుర్యశఃపంకంబు పాండవానుగ్రహజలంబులంజేసి కడిగికొనుము” — ఇందలియలంకారము పేరు వ్రాయుడు.

2. ఏయేధర్మములందు ఎవ్వరెవ్వరితో ఈశ్వరనారసింహరాజునకుఁ బోలిక కల్పింపఁబడియె?

IX. 1. ప్రేరణార్థమం దేయే ప్రత్యయములు తెలుఁగులో వాడఁబడును?

2. (a) ధర్మవె తాత్పర్యముగా (b) దానికి ననఘుఁడు కరుణించె, (c) ధౌమ్యతో వేదము చదివె, (d) తల్లిఁ బ్రజల న్ననుఁ గూర్చుము. — ఇందలి విభక్తి ప్రత్యయము లేయేయర్థములను బోధించును?

3. “మేనం బులకలు పైడమెడును” ఇటఁ గ్రియాపద మేకాలమును దెల్పును?

X. 1. నాటక పరిభాషలో “బ్రవేశము” అని దేనికిఁజేరు? మీ పాఠమునుండి దాని కొక్కలక్ష్యము చూపుడు.

2. అనసూయా ప్రియంవదలకు దుష్కర్మంతుని పేరు ముందుగా నెట్లు తెలియఁ గలిగెను?

3. కణ్వుతపోవనముయొక్క “పరిపూర్ణత” ను దుష్కర్మంతుఁడు వర్ణించినతెఱఁగు కొంత నూచింపుడు.

4. “—సం | ధ్యం రెండును భూతయక్షదానవగంధ | ర్వలు గ్రుమ్మరియెడుప్రాద్దులు.” — ఈ యర్థమే శాకుంతములో నెట్లు వర్ణింపఁబడియున్నది?

XI. 1. “లిలాసుమణికోటిసంఘటితదివ్యదేహంబుతో” — ఇది యే వృత్తముయొక్క పాదము? దీని గణవిభజనము చేయుడు.

2. తరువ్రాజుకును ద్విపదకును గలపోలిక యెట్టిది? వాని కేయే గణములు రావచ్చును?

WEDNESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Telugu:—[See Urdu Translation paper, page cv.]

II. Translate into English:—

- పురుషుడు—నేను వల గాలము మొదలయిన చేపలనుబట్టు  
సాధనములచేతఁ గుటుంబభగణము చేసికొ  
నుచున్నాను.

శ్యామలకుడు.—(నవ్వి) నీ జీవనము బహు పరిశుద్ధమైనది.

పురు.—దేవా! తమ రిట్లు నెలవియ్య రాదు.

గర్వితమె యైనను సహజకర్త మెపుడు

వదలఁ గూడదుగాదె యెవ్వారలకును

త్యైసురుండు పశుమారణకర్త చేత

దారుణుం డైన వృదువె యా దయను బూని.

శ్యామల—తరువాత. తరువాత.

పురు—ఒక నాఁడు నేనుక యెఱుఁగెను గోసితిని.

అప్పుడు దానికడుపులో రత్నప్రభా భాసుర మైనయాయుంగరము కనఁ

బడినది తరువాత నేను దీని నమ్మఁ జూపుచు మీచేతఁ బట్టువడితిని.

మీరు నన్ను జంపినను సరే. విడిచినను సరే. ఇది వచ్చినవిధ మింతే.

- కుందనమువంటిమేను మధ్యందినాత

పోట్లహఠఁ గంటె వడదాకె నెప్పు లొలుకు

వదన మస్తద్గ్రహంబుఁ బావనముఁ జేసి

బడలికలు వాసి చను మన్న బ్రాహ్మణుండు.

- సుతశతవర్జితాశ్రమము సూడఁగ నూపక మేరుపర్వతో

న్నతపృథుశృంగ మెక్కిపడిన న్నివల్లభదేహబంధ మ

క్షత మయి తూలనంచయనికాశత సుప్పే ననంతనంతత

వ్రతనియమప్రభావులగువారలఁ బొందునె దేహదుఃఖముల్.

- వననిధిలోనిరత్నములు వాసుకిమూర్ధజరత్నసంఘముల్

గొనఁగ నవశ్యముజనులకుఁ నమకూఱదుగాననెప్పుడుం

గొనకఁ బరార్థ్యుఁడువులఁ గోరినవానిన యిత్తు రత్తెఱుం  
గునఁ బవరింతు రంగశులఁ గోమటు లప్పరి సిద్ధరత్నముల్.

5. అనురుఁ జెవి శాస్త్రమునఁ గుండలమునఁ గాదు  
పొనరుఁ జే యీవిఁ గంకణమునను గాదు  
ఉరుదయాధ్యులమేను పరోపకార  
కలన రాణింను గందరిబువలనఁ గాదు

III. Write an essay in Telugu on one of the following subjects:—

(1) "The evils of famine." (2) "The adaptation of the bodies of animals to their habits of life."

(1) తామమువలని చెడుగులు. (2) జీవజంతువుయొక్క య  
భ్యాసము (నాడుక) లకు తగినట్లు వాని దేహములు పొనఁగియుండుట.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. (a) కన్నడ జ్యోమిని భారతవన్ను యోవాతను, యోవాగ్యో,  
యోవ కడియెల్లి రఱిసిదను? (b) శాకుంతల నాటకద పద్యభాగద  
భాషే, మత్తు గయోపాఖ్యానద భాషే, ఇవుగళల్లి యోవదు జే  
జ్జు డళోదాగి కాణొత్తదే? లుదాడరణ సుఱితవాగి తిళిసిరి. (c)  
శాకుంతల నాటకదల్లి సూత్రధారను మాడతక్కు కార్యవేను? సూ  
త్రధారనేంబ డేసరు బరలిక్కు కారణవేను? (d) గయోపాఖ్యాన  
ద కథేయన్ను యోరు యోరిగే డేళడ్డు?

II. (a) "తత్కల్పిష్టగావ పరియిందాగయేనోళాదుదతి క్కొ  
పం?" ఇదక్కు లుత్తరవన్ను బరేయిరి. (b) గయోపాఖ్యానదల్లి  
నారదను కలఱిప్రియనేంబ తన్న బిరుదన్ను డ్యాగే స్థాపిసిదను?  
ఈ విషయదల్లి నారదన గుణవిశేషక్కు డ్వాళేయ గుణవిశేష  
క్కు తారతమ్యవేను?

III. (a) ఇదరయ పద్యవఱనగళ శ్లేషార్థవన్ను వివరిసిరి:—

1. అభిలాషే యెంతిరే సదానవంసిరియెంతే  
విభవాస్పదం కలానిధియే తే న్యుగధరం.

ನಭದಂತೆ ಕುಜಯುತಂ ದ್ವಿಜನಂತೆ ವಂಶ ಪರಿಶೋಭಿತಂ  
ಸ್ವರ್ಗದಂತೆ॥

\* \* \* ತಚ್ಛೈಲಮಸಿಹದೂದಂ॥

2. ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತಾ ಪ್ರಥಮಾಧ್ಯಾಯದ 3ನೇ ವಾಹಿನೀಮಧ್ಯೆ ೧೦೪ರ  
ಧಾರ್ತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ವಿಶೋಕನ ದೂಯಮಾನ ಮನಸ್ಸ ಬಕಾರಿ ಸಹಜ ವಿಷಾ  
ದ ಪ್ರಕಟೀ ಕರಣ ಧಾರೀಣಮಾಗಿಯುಂ.

(b) ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದ್ಯಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

1. ಭೂರುಹಮೂಲದೊಳ್ ಶುಕಕುಲಾಶ್ರಯಕೋಟರದಿಂದೆಬ್ಬಿಲ್ಲನೀ  
ವಾರಮುಮಿಂಗುಡಿ ಫಲವಿಭೇದನದಿಂ ನುಣುಪಾಂತಕಲ್ಲಳುಂ॥

ಸೋರುವ ವಲ್ಕಲಾಂಜಲದ ನೀರಿನ ರೇಖೆಯಿನೊಪ್ಪು ನೀಜಲಾ  
ಧಾರದಮಾರ್ಗಮುಂಸಲೆ ತಪೋವನಮೆಂಬುದ ತಾನೆ ಸೂಚಿಕುಂ॥

2. ವಿತ್ರಸ್ತಾಖಿಲ ಧಾರ್ತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಪೃತನಾ ವೀರಾತಿ ಲಂಘ್ಯೋಲ್ಲಸ |  
ಚಿತ್ರಸ್ಯಾದನ ಬಾಹುವೀರೈ ಘನರಶ್ಮಿ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಬಂಧಾಜಃ॥

ದ್ವಾತ್ರಸ್ಯೇದ ವಿಘೂರ್ಣಕಾರವ ವಿವೋಹೌ ವಾಪ್ತಕುಂಭರೈಶ್ಚ |  
ಪಾತ್ರೀಭೂತ ಕಣಾಧನಂಜಯನು ತದ್ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಮೋವೇಳ್ವೆನೈ॥

(c) ನಿರಾಘು, ಆಶುಗ, ಆಣತಿ, ನನ್ನಿ, ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಯ್ಯ, ಕವಲಂಬು, ಡಿಂ  
ಗರಿಗ, ವೆಂಠಣಿಸು, ಮುಡುಹು, ಅರ್ಜುನ.—ಈ ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು?

IV. (a) ವಿಷ್ಣುಭಕ್ತ ವೆಂದರೇನು ? (b) ದುಷ್ಯಂತನ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರ  
ಜೆಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೆ ? (c) ಶಾಕುಂ  
ತಲ ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಓದಿದ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ  
ಮೂರುರಸಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿವೆ ಯೆಂಬದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ ತಿ  
ಳಿಸಿರಿ. (d) ಅಂಬುರುಹ ಲೋಲಂಬ ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ ಕಪ್ಪವವಾರಿ | ಕಂಬುಕೀ  
ಕರ ಷಕ್ರವಾಕ ಶೈವಾಲಕಾ | ದಂಬಗಂಭೀರ ಸೈಕತ ಮೃಣಾಳಂಗಳವು  
ತನಗವಯಂಗಳಾಗೆ॥ - ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ್ಯಾವುದು ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಅವಯವ  
ವೆಂದು ಕವಿಯ ಭಾವನೆ ?

V. (a) “ತಿಳುಪಿದಂ ಪಿಂತೆ ಭಾರತಯುಧ ಮಧ್ಯದೋ | ಳ್ಳುಳನ  
ನಾಭಂ ನಿನಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆಯು ಮಹಂಕಾರ | ಮಳುದುಹಿಲ್ಲ” — “ತಿಳುಪಿದಂ”  
ಎಂಬದೇನು ? ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ ?

(b) “ರುಕ್ಮಾಂಗದ ಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರ ಭೂಷಕ್ರಪಾಲಕರಾತ್ಮಜರಮೊಗ ನೋ

ದಿದರೆ ? ”—ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ? (c) 1 ಕುರುವಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಖೋಕ್ಕೆಯೆದ್ದಂಕಾಯಿತು. 2. ಪೊಳ್ಳು ಮಾಳ್ವನು ಯುದ್ಧರಂಗ ದೊಳ್ಳಾಬೆಂಣಿಗಳ ಕೈಯೊಳಿಟ್ಟನ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮ ಮಧಿಕಮಲ್ಲ. 3. ಆನರ ನಾಮ ಮಾತ್ರನರನಲ್ಲದೆ ಷೇಷವೆಯೊಳ್ಲ್ಲ.—ಈ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು ಯಾರು ಯಾರೊಡನೆ ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದಂಥವುಗಳು ? ಅವುಗಳ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯವೇನು ?

VI. (a) ನಲಿದುಲಿದು ಸುಳಿದು ಸುಳಿದು ಬೆಳೆದಳೆಂದು ಪೊಳೆದು ಸೇಳೆದು - ಇದು ಯಾವಪ್ರಾಸ ? (b) 1. ಒಲವೆದ್ದೈರಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗಿ ಜವದಿಂ ಬಂದಂತಿವಂ ತೋರುವಂ. 2. ಯಾವಿನೀ ಪರನೀ ಪವನೇ ರಣ ಹಸ್ತಿಪಾಮನು ರಮ್ಯವಂ—ಇವು ಯಾವ ಸಮಪಾದ ವೃತ್ತಗಳ ಪರಣಗಳೆಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿರಿ.

VII. (a) ನಿಂದಾ, ಚಿಂತಾ ವ್ರತ, ಅಭರಣ. ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧಲೇಪನ.—ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟಗನ್ನಡ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಪದಗಳನ್ನೂ ; ಕೂರ್ಪು, ಬಿಸು ಸುಯ್ಯು, ಇರ್ಕೆ, ಸ್ನಾಹಿತ, ಅಹಂಕಾರ, ತಾಮ್ರಪೂಡ.—ಇವುಗಳ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವಯವಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. (b) ಅಂಗೈ, ಕಟ್ಟರಣ್ಯ, ಕೀಳುಗುಟ್ಟು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು, ಇಮಂಥತಕರ ಸರೋರುಹನೆ—ಇವುಯಾವ ಸಮಾಸಪದಗಳು ? (c) ನಿನ್ನಿ + ಇಮ್ಮಿ, ಅದು + ಇಮ್ಮಿ. ಓರಿದು + ಮರಂ, ಕಾಡು + ಕಿಚ್ಚು, ಭಾವಿಸು + ಕುಂ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. (d) ಆಣೆ, ಪವನ್, ಪಾಗರ, ಆಡನೋಗಿ, ಪಕ್ಕಲಿ, ಇಂಗಳಂ.—ಇವುಗಳ ತತ್ಸಮಗಳು ಯಾವವು ? (e) ಯಾವ ಅರಿ ಸಮಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು, ಯಾವವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗದು ?

VIII. 1. ತನಗೆ ಪಗೆಯಾದ ಕತ್ತಲೆಯ ಸಾರೂಪ್ಯದಿಂ | ದಿನ್ನಿ ದೊಡೆದುಗಿನಂ ಮುಳುಮಿರನೆಂದಂಜೆ | ಕೆನ್ನೈದಿಲೆಯ ಮೊಗಂಬಾಡಿದುದು. 2. ನಾಗಭೂಷಣನಾಗಿ ಶಿವನಲ್ಲ ಹರಿಗರ್ಕೆ | ಯಾಗಿ ಪಾಲ್ಲಡಲ್ಲ &c. ಇವು ಯಾವ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳು ?

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Kanarese:— [See Urdu Translation paper, page cv.]

II. Translate into English:—

1. ಗಾಳಿಯಂ ಮಿಕ್ಕು ನೆಡೆವಾಹಯಂ ಕಾಲ್ಗಳಂ



ಕೀಳಲಾರದೆ ನಿಂದು ಧರೆಯೊಳೆ ನೆಟ್ಟರೆಯೊ  
ಪೇಳಪೇಕೆಂದು ಪರೆಯೊತಂದು ಪಾಠಂಗೆ ಬಿನ್ನೈಸಿ ಕೈಮುಗಿ  
ಯಲು॥

ಕೇಳವಿಸ್ತುತನಾಗಿ ಬಂದು ನೋಡಿದನಲ್ಲಿ  
ನಾಳನಟ್ಟಿದ ನಬ್ಬರಿಸಿವೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪೊಯಿ  
ದೇಳನಿದೊಡದು ವಜ್ರಶೀಲವಾದುದು ಸಿಲುಕಿತಾಕುದುರೆ ಕಲ್ಲೆಡ  
ಯೊಳು॥

೨. ಪೆರಪೆರಸು ತೊತ್ತಿಡಿದು ಮುಂದೆ ಭರವನೆಡಿ  
ವರಸರಸುಗಳ ಕಂಠಮಾಲೆಗಳ ತೋರಮು  
ತ್ತೊರಸೊರಸುಮಿಗೆ ಪರಿದವರಸೂಸುದಂಬುಲದ ಚೆನ್ನೆಲದಮೇ  
ಲೊಕ್ಕಿರೆ॥

ಪೊರೆದ ಸಂಧ್ಯಾರುಣದ ಗಗನಮಂಡಲದೊಳಂ  
ಕುರಿಸಿದುಡುಗಣದಂತೆ ರಂಜಿಸಿತು ದೆಸೆದೆಸೆಗೆ  
ಪರಿಮಳದೇವನೊಂದು ದಗರುಣದನ ಯಕ್ಷಕದಮದ ಮೊಗವಾ  
ಸದ॥

೩. ವಿದೂಷಕ. — (ನಿಟ್ಟುಸಿರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು), ಅಯ್ಯೋ ದೈವವೆ ! ಪೇ  
ಟಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಆಸಕ್ತನಾದ ರಾಯನ ಸ್ನೇಹದಿಂದ ಕೆಟ್ಟನಲ್ಲಾ ! ಇಗೋ ಇಲ್ಲಿ  
ಹುಲ್ಲೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಹಂದಿ, ಈ ಕಡೆಹುಲಿ, ಎನ್ನುತಾ, ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪೇ  
ಸಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ದಟ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಮರದನೆರಳಲ್ಲದ ಅಡವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುತ್ತಿಸಾಕಾಯಿತು  
ಉದುರಿದೆಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹಿಗರಾಗಿ ಪೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿದ ಹೋಗಿನ ನೀರುಗಳ  
ನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕುಡಿದಾಯಿತು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೊತ್ತು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುಟ್ಟ ಮಾಂಸ  
ವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಭುಂಜಿಸಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಕುದುರೆಯ  
ಹಿಂದೊಡೆ ಕರೀರದ ಕೀಲುಗಳ ನೋವಿಂದ ರಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಾನು  
ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಲಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಹರಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ  
ಅರಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸುವ ಹಾಳಹಕ್ಕಿ ಪೇಟೆಗಾರರ ಕಲಕಲಧ್ವನಿ  
ಯಿಂದ ಎಚ್ಚರವಾಯಿತು. ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಷ್ಟತಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕುರು  
ವಿನಮೇಲೆ ಬೊಕ್ಕೆ ಎದ್ದಂತಾಯಿತು. ನಿನ್ನಿನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹುಲ್ಲೆ  
ಯನ್ನು ಅಟ್ಟಿಗೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಆಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹೊಕ್ಕ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಯನಿಗೆ  
ನನ್ನ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟವು ಕರುಂತಳೆ ಎಂಬುವಳನ್ನು ಪೇರೆ ತೋರಿಸಿತು. ಈಗ

ನಮ್ಮರಾಯ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರವನ್ನೇ ಎತ್ತುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಗಲೂ ಆಕೆಯನ್ನೇ ಬಿಂತಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಯನಿಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬೆಳಗಾಯಿತು.

4. ಇದಕನರೂ ಪದವರ್ತಿಪ|

ಸದುಪಾಯವ ಪೇಳಿನೀನೆ ಶಕ್ತನೆನಲಿತೆ|

ತ್ಸದಮಲಮತಿಯ ಕ್ರೂರನು|

ಮುದದಿಂ ದಂತೆಂದುನುಡಿದ ಮುರಮರ್ದನನೋಳ್ ||

III. ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ವಚನ; ಹುಟ್ಟು ಕುರುಡು; ಹಾಸು ಹೊಕ್ಕು (used in weaving); ಶೇಕಶೇರುಟಕೆ. Give English equivalents for the above terms.

IV. Write an essay in Kanarese on *one* of the following subjects:—

(1) "The evils of famine." (2) "The adaptation of the bodies of animals to their habits of life."

(1) "ಹೊಸದಿಂದಂಟಾಗುವ ಹಾನಿಯನ್ನು" ಕುರಿತಾಗಲಿ. (2) "ಮೃಗಗಳ ಶರೀರಗಳು ಅವುಗಳ ಜೀವನಮಾಡುವ ರೀತಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕವು" ಎಂಬದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾಗಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. മലയാള ഭാഷയിൽ എത്രവക ആട്ടക്കഥകൾ ഉണ്ട? അവയുടെ ഉത്ഭവം ഉദ്ദേശം ഏതുകാലങ്ങളിലാണ്?

2. ജനകീപരിണയം മാതീരിയിലുള്ള നവീനനാടകങ്ങളും കർണാಟിയിൽ വിജയം മാതീരിയിലുള്ള പ്രാചീനനാടകങ്ങളും തമ്മിലുള്ള പ്രധാനമായ വ്യത്യാസങ്ങളെ ചുരുക്കമായി വിവരിച്ചുഴയുക.

3. ജനകീപരിണയം ഒരുമിശ്രനാടകമാകുന്നു. അതിൽ മൂന്നാമങ്കംവരെ ഉൽപാദനമായ ഭാഗം എന്താകുന്നു?

4. 'പൂർവ്വംഗം' എന്നാൽ എന്തു? ജനകീപരിണയത്തിന്റെ കഥാസാരം ചുരുക്കമായി പ്രസ്താവനയിൽ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എങ്ങിനെ എന്നു കാണിക്കുക.

5. ജാനകീ പരിണയം മൂലത്തിന്റെ ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താവു ഭക്തി  
 ബലിയിക്കുന്നതായി ഇരുന്നിരിക്കണം എന്നു കാണിച്ചാൻ വല്ലഭം  
 നിങ്ങൾ വായിച്ചതിൽ ഉണ്ടോ ?

II. 1. ജാനകീ പരിണയം മൂന്നാമങ്കം കഥ ചുരുക്കമായി എഴു  
 തുക.

2. അഭ്യർത്ഥനാരമായണസിദ്ധാന്തപ്രകാരം മുക്കി കേൾക്കും  
 'ജ്ഞാനം' 'ഭക്തി' ഇവയിൽ പ്രധാനമെന്താണ് ? കാരണസഹി  
 തം എഴുതുക.

3. ദൈവമാക്കു മരണമുണ്ടോ ? അഭ്യർത്ഥന രമായണത്തിൽ  
 നിന്ന ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി എന്തുഗ്രഹിക്കാം ?

III. 1. മലയാളവാരി പരന്നശൈല കഥമഹിപ്രോത്സാഹനരംഗം  
 തലമുക്കിതിപെനയൊലുമെടീശൽ ക്രൂരപ്രഹസ്തം  
 തദാ

കണ്ഠമൊഴിയെന്തൊരുമാറ്റവിപിനെ ശാസ്ത്രവിക്രീഡി  
 തം

ബലോളൊഗഭരാനു വാചതരസാസൊപിപ്രവീരൻഭ  
 ടാൻ.

2. രക്ഷയെന്നപൊലെത്തന്നിപ്പൽ പഥികൻ കാലില  
 ഞാശ്രയിക്കു

നീക്കിപ്പാനാശയല്ലാമിവ രവിഗഗനാഗ്രത്തിലെറുനു  
 വെഗാൽ

വീക്കിക്കുന്നില്ലകാന്താപ്പിത തളിരിനെയിക്കൊകിലം ദാ  
 ഹമുലം

പക്ഷംകൊണ്ടുവീശുന്നിതു മധുരവും ക്ലാന്തയാം കാ  
 ന്തയെത്താൻ.

3. സ്തംഭിമമിമിമയൊടൊത്തുഗണ്ഡ

തടവിനകങ്കമരണവൊടുചെന്റം

പൊട്ടുപൊടെ നയനാം ബുതാമരപ്പൂ

പ്പൊടികളണി ഞ്ഞളിപൊലെ വീണിടുന്നു.

4. വിബുധകലതിലക നിവനസമശ്ശര സുന്ദരൻ വീരയെ

നാത്തജൻ വീര ചൂഡാമണീ

സുരയുവതിജനന യനസുഖകരകളെബരൻ സുന്ദരീചെ

ന്നു വരിച്ചുകൊൾകാശൂനി

കമനിപ്പുന്നരിവനു മതിസുഭഗന ഭീമാനവാൻ കണ്ടുകൊ

ൾക നളൻതന്നെ മഹാപ്രഭൻ

തെളിവിയല്ലമൃത കരവദന നിവരുകൂട്ടൻ തെജസ്സ്  
കൊണ്ടു സമസ്തം ജയിപ്പവൻ  
ഇവനു മതിസൂതനറിയിട്ടരിത ചരിതാന്തകൻ ഇന്ദ്രതു  
ല്യപ്രഭുൻ ചന്ദ്ര ചൂഡാമണി  
പുന്നരിവനു മതിസരസ നഖില ഭവനാധിപൻ പുണ്യ  
ശീലൻ മഹാഗംഭീര സത്പവാൻ  
നടുവിലൊരു നളന്ദ്രപതിസതിവസുധാവരൻ നാടുവാ  
ണിട്ടന്ന മന്ത്രിലൊകെശ്വരൻ.

5. എന്നുടെ പരമാത്മാവുതന്റെ സന്നിധിമാത്രംകൊണ്ടു  
ബ്രഹ്മവിദ്യയുണ്ടെന്നു തത്സാന്നിദ്ധ്യംകൊണ്ടെന്നു  
ൽ സൂക്ഷ്മമാമവയെല്ലാംതത്സംബന്ധപ്രതിപാദിക്കുകയും  
ബുദ്ധജനം തത്സംബന്ധത്തിന്നുണ്ടോ ജനനാദികളെന്നു  
തത്സംബന്ധത്തെക്കുറിച്ചുതന്നെ യറിയാവൂ.

(a) 1-ാം 2-ാം അദ്ധ്യായത്തിൽ 3-ാം 4-ാം ഇവയുടെ അർത്ഥം സംശയാ  
രഹിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതായിട്ടുണ്ടു. 5-ന്റെ സാരാർത്ഥം മാത്രം എഴുതുക.

(b) 1-ന്റെ അർത്ഥം എഴുതുക.

(c) 2. 4. ഇവയിൽ വല്ല അർത്ഥങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ടെ  
ങ്കിൽ എന്തു?

IV. താഴെ എഴുതുന്നവയിൽ ആദ്യത്തെ ഭൂമിന്റെയൊ കടുവില  
ത്തെ ഭൂമിന്റെയൊ അർത്ഥം വിശദമാക്കി എഴുതുക ?

1. അജഗര കബളിതചരണൻ ഹരിഭജബലപീഡിതവദൻ  
ഗജവരണിതാഗത ശരണൻ പാരം രചയതിരവമതിക  
രണം.

2. തമിഴിന്റെ തന്നെ കളഭം തമിഴിന്റെയും തമിഴിന്റെയും  
തമിഴിന്റെയും

ജാലങ്ങൾപൊലെയും സകലദിഗിസരസതരമന വധി  
പരക്കയാൽ

സാമ്രാജ്യാധിപം ശങ്കിച്ചുവെങ്കിൽ.

3. വാചസ്പത്യംകൊണ്ടു ഭവനം ജഗദന്തൻ വാചസ്പത്യം  
വരണമെങ്കിൽ സദാമമ.

4. സംഗരാവനിയിൽ നിന്നു പാകലിതചന്ദ്രമാസരചിമാ  
ലയാ

സുന്ദരാംഗിജ ലക്ഷ്മിതാനമവരിച്ചവെഗമലാപതിം.

5. ആകണ്ഠം നീരിലാഴ്ത്തം മുനികളുടെജടാഭാരമാടുന്നനെരം  
കൊകലദാങ്ങൾപേടിച്ചുഴന്ന ഭസിഗബ്ബിക്കമിട്ടിക്കി  
ലായി.

6. ആനനമിതഹോകണ്ടു ക്ഷീണനായ ചന്ദ്രൻ പിനകചാ  
ഭ്രിസാണൗതാപമാൻ.

V. 1. വിഷ്ണുരാമായതാരത്തിൽ ഭഗവതപുത്രനായിജനിച്ചതിനു  
കാരണമെന്തു ? ഭരതൻ, ശത്രുഘ്നൻ, വാനരന്മാർ, ഇവർ പൂർവ്വത്തി  
ലാരാകുന്നു ? രാമൻ, ലക്ഷ്മണൻ, സീതാ, ഈ പെരുകൾക്കു കാര  
ണമെന്തു ?

2. വിശ്വാമിത്രൻ ഭഗവത രാമലക്ഷ്മണന്മാരെ ആശ്രമത്തി  
ലെക്കു കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനെ തടുപ്പാൻ താടകയെ നിശ്ചയി  
യിച്ചതു എന്തുകൊണ്ടാകുന്നു ?

3. “കൌസല്യാദൈവിക്കല്പംകൊടുത്തു ബ്രഹ്മവരൻ ശൈലി  
ലാത്മനോ പാതിനല്കിനാൻ കൈകെയിക്കും.” എന്തുകൊണ്ടാകുന്നു  
‘ശൈലിലു’ ?

4. “കരാളൻ.—വിശ്വാമിത്രാശ്രമത്തിൽനിന്നു അരയൊള  
നദൂരമുള്ള കൌശികി നദീതീരത്തിൽ കൂടാരം അടിച്ച ഭഗവതരാ  
ജാവ വസിച്ചുവരുന്നു.” കരാളൻ ഇതെങ്ങിനെ യറിഞ്ഞു ?

5. ദൈവിയെന്നുള്ള രണ്ടേക്കരം ചൊല്ലാതെ  
ദൈവനാശം വരുത്തുന്നാകിൽ സുഖംബ്രണാം  
ലജ്ജയ്ക്കിൽ പരം മറെറന്തുകാരണം  
സജ്ജനംവെണമവരെ നികത്തുവാൻ.  
ഇത ആർ ആരൊടു എപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞതാകുന്നു ?

VI. 1. ദിക്കരികൾ-തപങ്ങൾ-ഇവ ഏവ ?

2. രാവണന്റെ വിമാനം, നാരദന്റെ വീണ, ഇന്ദ്രന്റെ  
തോട്ടം ഇവയുടെ പെരുകളെ പറയുക.

3. താഴെ എഴുതിയവയിൽ സൂചിതമായ കഥകളെ ചുരുക്ക  
മായി എഴുതുക.

(a) അംഭോജനാഭന്റെ പാപപങ്കെന്തെന്ന് സംഭ്രമമായുള്ള ഭാഗീരഥി.

(b) മൂന്നാം സ്ഥിതിയെ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചു മുന്നി.

4. 'ത്രിമുനിയെ മലിനീകരിക്കുന്നതിനെ മറികടന്നു.' ഇതെന്തെന്ന് ? ത്രിമുനിയെ ആരെ ?

VII. 1. പുഷ്പബാണൻ, കജഞ്ചം, ഏണാക്കി, ഇവയെ സമമായി നിങ്ങളുടെ പുസ്തകത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മലയാളപദങ്ങൾ എഴുതുക.

2. വന്ദി, വന്ദൻ ; യാചകൻ, യാചകൻ ; നിശ്വാസം, വിശ്വാസം ; ഇവ തമ്മിലുള്ള അർത്ഥവ്യത്യാസമെന്തു ?

3. സന്ദേശം, ആരാൽ, വരണം, ഹരി, മാനം, യോഗം, ഹൈന്ദവം, കാമം, ഇവ എന്തെന്തെങ്ങനെയെല്ലാം നിങ്ങൾ വായിച്ച പ്രബന്ധങ്ങളിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു ?

4. തുലിതരസ്സുധാ, സകലജലധര നികരസമുദായം, ചരണനന്ദന

കൃതകൗണ്യൻ, ശ്രീവാക്യാത്മാ, നിജമായാഗ്രണ്ഡിംബിതൻ, പത്രാംകരം,

താരകബ്രഹ്മം, അഗ്നിശരണം, സ്വായൽഗർവ്വം, ചില്ലിവിധാസം,

തെരിന്നനെ, തീർപ്പുകൾ. ഇവയിൽ ആറുവാക്കുകളുടെ അർത്ഥം എഴുതുക.

5. കൗണ്യൻ, കാശ്ചി, ഖളാതാ, കിങ്കരൻ, വിഷ്ണു. ഇവയുടെ ധാത്വരൂപം എഴുതുക.

VIII. 1. സ്വഭാവപ്രകാശം - അത്യാന്തരത്വം - ഉല്ലാസം - ഇവയെ നിങ്ങൾ വായിച്ചതിൽനിന്നു ഓരോ ഉദാഹരണം എഴുതുക.

2. താഴെ എഴുതിയവയിൽ ഉള്ള അലങ്കാരങ്ങളുടെ പേരും ലക്ഷണവും പറയുക.

(a) പല്ലവമല്ലിരൂപാവകജാലം.

(b) സുന്ദരിയുടെ ദൂരദൈവം തന്നിലെ മാർദ്ദവിതാശ്ചകവർണ്ണ

എന്നൊത്തൊസമീകൃതാൽ ചന്ദനതളിരിനെ കൾക്കുന്നു.

(c) പൊന്മാലയും നല്ല വൈഡ്യയു രണ്ടും തമ്മിൽ ഏടി  
പ്പിച്ചു മുറുത്തു വിടാതെ.

3. ഖടാണാം പരി, ഉത്തമോത്തമൻ, വിദ്വാനുന സപര  
ധ്യപൻ, പണ്ഡിതനന്ദൻ. െരം സമാസങ്ങളെ വിഗ്രഹിച്ചു വിവ  
രിക്കുക.

‘ബ്രഹ്മവിനെഹനിച്ചവൻ’, ഇതിനെ ഒരു സമാസപദ  
മാക്കുക.

4. അർത്ഥിക്ക ചിത്തപ്രമോദം വരുത്തുവാനർത്ഥമാർജ്ജുന  
സങ്കേതം സർപ്പം : കയ്യിൽ കിട്ടിയ കനകം വിട്ടിട്ടിയും കൊൾവാ  
നിഷ്ഠിക്കരുതെ.

ഇവയ്ക്കു സമാധാന വാക്യങ്ങൾ നിർമ്മിച്ചതിൽ  
നിന്നെഴുതുക.

IX. 1. ‘തമഃ’ എന്ന പ്രത്യയം സംസ്കൃതത്തിൽ എന്തിനായി ഉപ  
യോഗിക്കപ്പെടുന്നു ? അതിനു സമാധാന വേറെ ഒരു പ്രത്യയം പറ  
യുക.

2. വിഷ്ണു താൻ തന്നെ വന്നു വിന്നു തപാധനൻ.

സത്പതിത്തന്മാരായ താപസശ്രേഷ്ഠന്മാരാൽ നിത്യവും  
ഭക്ത്യാ

ബുദ്ധ്യാധരിക്കപ്പെട്ടൊരുനിൻ പാദപങ്കജങ്ങളിൽ ഭക്തി  
സംഭവിക്കേണം ചൈതന്യസദാകാലം.

താഴെവരച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പദങ്ങളുടെ പ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ പറയുക.

3. അപര്യുനാഥം - സംബന്ധിതവാക്യം - കർമ്മനിഷ്ഠി. ത  
ന്നുപരിശേഷണം. ഇവ എന്തു ?

4. തത്സമങ്ങൾ തത്ഭവങ്ങളാകുമ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന അർക്കരഭ  
ഭങ്ങൾക്കു പല ക്രമങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടോ ? ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ചുരുക്കമായി എഴു  
തുക. താഴെ എഴുതുന്ന പദങ്ങളിൽ തത്ഭവങ്ങളായുള്ളവയുടെ തത്സ  
മങ്ങളും തത്സമങ്ങളായുള്ളവയുടെ തത്ഭവങ്ങളും എഴുതുക. താത്രി,  
സമാവർത്തനം, കട്ടിൽ, രവി, വിഡ്ഢി, ഭട്ടർ.

X. 1. കിളിപ്പാട്ടുകളുടെ കവിതാരിതി എന്താകുന്നു ?

2. കിളിക്കൊക്കുപോലെ നഖങ്ങൾ തുടയ്ക്കും

വളഞ്ഞും വിരിഞ്ഞും ബുദ്ധിപോൽ പ്രകാശം.

ഇതിൽ ഓരോ പാദത്തിൽ എത്രമാത്ര ഉണ്ടു ? പാദങ്ങളെ ഗണങ്ങളായി വിഭാഗിച്ചു ഗണങ്ങളിൽ ഗുണലക്ഷ്യങ്ങളെ വ്യത്യാസപ്പെടുത്തി അടയാളം വെക്കുക. അടയാളം ഗുരുവിൻ മീതെ (—), ലഘുവിൻ മീതെ (u), ഇങ്ങിനെ ആയിരിക്കണം.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Malayalam:—[See Urdu Translation paper, page cv.]

II. Translate into English :

1. തൈവൈയ്യംമൊഴിമാർ കടാക്ഷമധികം കാംക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടു വണ്ണമീ മാൻപൈതങ്ങൾ ഭയത്തിനാലുടനടൻ നൊക്കുന്നനൊട്ടുങ്ങളാൽ ആമ്പൽപ്പൂക്കൾ നിറഞ്ഞപൊലെ വിപിന്നെത്തെന്നുന്നതിൻ ഭംഗിയെ തുമ്പില്ലാത്തകിരാതരൊട്ടറിയുമൊ ചാരത്തുവാണീടിലും.
2. ഇത്തരംവാക്കുകൾ കെട്ടൊതു ഭൂപന്റെ ചിത്തരംഗത്തിൽ ജ്വലിച്ചുമെന്നുഭവൻ ത്രൈലോക്യസുന്ദരീ രത്നമാം ഭൈമിയെ ത്രൈലോക്യസുന്ദരൻ കണ്ടാൻ മഹിപതി ലാവണ്യപിയാഴമക്ഷികൾകൊണ്ടുടൻ കൈവലമാസ്ഥിച്ചാൻ മഹാഭാഗുവാൻ കാർകൊണ്ടുഴന്നൊരു ജീമൂതകൊമളം വാർകുന്തളംകണ്ടു മൂന്നു നരാധിപൻ പഞ്ചമിച്ചന്ദ്രപ്രകാശലലാടവും ചഞ്ചലാപാംഗഭൃംഗാവലീഭംഗിയും തെൻചൊരി വായ്പുലർപ്പുഞ്ചിരിക്കൊഞ്ചലും നെഞ്ചിൽ തറക്കുന്ന ഹാസഭാവങ്ങളും.
3. മല്ലാരിപ്രിയയായ ഭാമസമരം ചെസ്തിലയൊതെർതെളി ചിലെപണ്ടു സുഭദ്രപാരിതൂഭരിക്കുന്നില്ലെവികുറിയോ





ସାଧୁ ସମ୍ପଦ । (ଗ) ଲଙ୍କେ ନିକୁଞ୍ଜେ ଥରେ କୁଞ୍ଜବଲ୍ଲଭା, ଦୋଳେ ମଞ୍ଜୁଳ  
ଫୁଲ୍ଲ ଫୁଲ୍ଲ-ମଞ୍ଜୁଷା । (ଘ) କ୍ଳାନ୍ତ ହେଲେ ତହିଁର ଚର ନନ୍ଦନେ, ଥୋ  
ଇବୁ ଅବଳକୁ ବୋଧଶୟନେ । (ଙ) ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରଭଞ୍ଜନ ଭୟଙ୍କର ଦେବ  
ରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇ, ଘୋର ଭୈରବ ନାଦରେ ଧମସ୍ତ ବାଣକୁ ଆତଙ୍କା  
କୁଳ କରି, ଅଟଳଗିରୀଶଙ୍କୁ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ବିଦାଣ୍ଡି କରୁଅଛି । (ଚ) ସେମାନେ  
ଏହି ବ୍ରହ୍ମାକ୍ଷୟ ନଗର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରି ବିଷ୍ଣୁବିହ୍ୱଳ ଏବଂ କିଂକର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ  
ବମ୍ବୁର ହେଲେ । (ଛ) ଅଭୁତେଦୀ ହିମାଚଳ ଯେଉଁ ଭାରତବର୍ଷର ଦୁର୍ଗ  
ପ୍ରାଚୀର-ରୂପେ ଦଣ୍ଡାୟମାନ, ଅନନ୍ତ ମହାସାଗର ଏବଂ ସୁଦୂରବାହୀ  
ବିଷ୍ଣୁଳ ସିନ୍ଧୁ ଏବଂ ବ୍ରହ୍ମସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଯେଉଁ ଦେଶର ପରିଚାରୁ ପେ ବିରାଜମାନ, ସଂ  
ସ୍କୃତ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ବିଶାଳକାୟ ମହା- କାବ୍ୟବ୍ରହ୍ମ ସେଇ ଦେଶର ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ  
ଅଟେ ।

1. ଉପଗ୍ରସ୍ଥିତ ବାକ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ବିଶଦ୍ଧରୂପେ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର ।

2. ଘ-ଚିହ୍ନିତ ପଦ୍ୟରେ କି ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ସତ୍ୟ ନିହିତ ଅଛି ?

IV. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବାକ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କରେ ପ୍ରବା ପୌରୁଣିକ ଇତିବୃତ୍ତ ଲେଖ ।  
(କ) ସଗରବଂଶ ସୁଗ ସୋପାନ ରାଜି ପ୍ରାୟେ ଦଶଇ ଗଙ୍ଗା ନଗେ ବରାଜି ।  
(ଖ) ବଳିଚ୍ଛଳନବେଳେ ପ୍ରଭୁ ବାମନ, ଯେପାଦ ବିସ୍ତାରିଲେ ଘୋଟି ଗଗନ ।

V. (କ) ଶରନାଗତ, ସୁଦର୍ଶଣ, ବିଭୀଷିକା ଏ ପଦମାନଙ୍କୁ ଶବ୍ଦବିଧି ଓ  
ସ୍ୱରୂପର ସୂଚି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ନର ସଂଶୋଧନ କର । (ଖ) ଭବ, ବୈଶ୍ୟ,  
ଧାତା, ଯୁବା, ପାତକ ଓ ମାମୁ ଏମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି ରୂପ ଏବଂ ନାମ,  
ରାଜ୍ୟ, ଗୁଣୀ ଓ ଆଇ ଏମାନଙ୍କର ପୁଂଲିଙ୍ଗ ରୂପ ଲେଖ ।

VI. (କ) ମଉ, ଭୋଗ, କ୍ଳାନ୍ତ, ଭୀତି, ଗ୍ଳାନ ଓ ବିୟା ଏ ପଦମାନେ  
କି ଯାତ୍ରା ଉତ୍ତାରୁ କି ଯ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସିଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇଅଛନ୍ତି ? (ଖ) ନିମ୍ନ  
ଲିଖିତ ପଦ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉପପଦ, ଯାତ୍ରା, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ, ବାଚ୍ୟ ଏବଂ କି ପରି ପଦ  
ସାଧନ ହୋଇ ଅଛି ଏବଂ କି ଅର୍ଥ ହେବ ଲେଖ । ଭୂରଜମ, ବହୁଭୁକ୍ତ,  
ପିପାସୁ, ମଙ୍ଗଳକୃତ୍ୟ, କଳକସ୍ତ୍ର ଓ କୃଷି ମ ।

VII. (କ) ସିଦ୍ଧରଜିଣୀ ବୀଣାତନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ନଳିନୀ ପଦ୍ମନୟନମର, ବବପ୍ର-  
ଫୁଲ୍ଲ ଶେତ କୁମୁଦଶିରୀ, ଶୁଭ୍ର ଜ୍ୟୋତିବସନରେ, ଧ୍ୱାନ୍ତହାରୀ, ଓ ମାନ-  
ବବେଦିତବୃଦ୍ଧ ଏ ପଦମାନଙ୍କର ସମାସ ଓ ଅର୍ଥ ସହିତ ସମାସବାକ୍ୟ ଲେଖ

VIII. (ବ) “ରସାମୃତ ବାବ୍ୟହୁଁ କାବ୍ୟ” ଏହି ବାବ୍ୟର ଅର୍ଥ ଖଣ୍ଡ  
ରୂପେ ବୁଝାଇ ଦିଅ । ରସର ପ୍ରକାରଭେଦ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର । (ଗ) ଅର୍ଥ ।  
ଲଙ୍ଘାର କେତେ ପ୍ରକାର ? ଉପମା ଓ ରୂପକ ଅଲଙ୍ଘାରର ଭେଦ ଉଦା  
ହରଣ ଦ୍ଵାରା ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ ।

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

URIYA: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Uriya:— [See Urdu Translation paper, page  
cv.]

II. Translate into English:—

(କ) ସମୁଦ୍ର ମେଘଳା ଧରଣୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଭାରିତବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରକୃତିର ଲାଳା  
ଭୂମି । ଉତ୍ତରରେ ହିମାଳୟ ତୁଷାରଧଳ ଅଭିଭୋଦି ଶୂନ୍ୟ ସମୁଦ୍ର କର  
ମେଘନାମଣ୍ଡଳର ମାନବଶ୍ରମର ବିକ୍ରମାନ, ଦିକ୍ଷିଣରେ ଜଳନିଧି ଉତ୍ସାହ  
ତରଙ୍ଗମାଳା ପ୍ରସାରିତ କର ସ୍ଵରାଜ୍ୟତ ସମୟରୁ ନୃତ୍ୟ କରୁ ଅଛି, ପୂର୍ବ  
ଓ ପଶ୍ଚିମରେ ବ୍ରହ୍ମସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଓ ସିନ୍ଧୁ ନଦ କଳ କଳ ନାଦରେ ଲହରୀଲୀଳା କରୁ  
କରୁ ବାରିଧି ବନ୍ଧୁ ଅଙ୍ଗ ବିସ୍ତାର କରୁ ଅଛନ୍ତି । ଭାରତ ପ୍ରକୃତିଗତ ସୋନ  
ର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପ୍ରତିଛବି । ପ୍ରକୃତିରେ ଯେ କୌଣସି ସୋନର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅଛି ଭାରତରେ  
ତହିଁର କୌଣସି ଅସତ୍ତ୍ଵ ନାହିଁ ।

(ଖ) ଦୁର୍ଜିନର ସହବାସ କେବେହେଁ ନକର । ଦୁଷ୍ଟ ଜନ ପିରତି  
ଯେ ହେତୁ ଅଶୁଭର । ଅଙ୍ଗାର ଯେସନେ ଉଷ୍ଣ ଥିଲେ କରବହେ । ହେ-  
ଲେହେଁ ଶୀତଲହସ୍ତେ କଳା ଦାଗ ରହେ । ପୋଥିଗତ ଯେଉଁ ବିଦ୍ୟା  
ନୁହେ କଣ୍ଠଗତ । ଭାଷ୍ୟଦୋଷେ ଯେଉଁ ଧନ ପରହସ୍ତଗତ । ସେ ବିଦ୍ୟା ସେ  
ଧନ ଥାଇ କିବା ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ । କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳେ ଯେବେତାହା ନୁହଇ ଆପଣ ।

(ଗ) ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ ଜନକ ତାଙ୍କ ଶୈଳଗଜ ପୁଣ୍ୟ ହିମାଚଳ, ମୃଗନାଭୀ  
ଗନ୍ଧରେ ଯେ ସୁବାସିତ, ତୁଷାରଧଳ, ମାର୍ଗ ଶ୍ରାନ୍ତି ଦୂର ହେତୁ ହୃଦୋ-  
ପର ବିସିଦ୍ଧି ଯେବେ ଶୁଭ ଶମ୍ଭୁ-ବୃଷ-ଶୁକ୍ଳ ପଙ୍କ ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତି ହୋଇବହେ  
ତେବେ । ଦେବଦର ସଂସାର-ସମୁଦ୍ର ଘୋର ଦାବାନଳ, ଦିଗ-ଅନ୍ତ  
ବ୍ୟାପି କାୟ ପବନର ଧର ଭ୍ରୀମବଳ, କାଳରପି ସବୁ ଗ୍ରାହେ, ସୀସରୁ ଧା  
ଆନ୍ତି ମୃଗଗଣ—ଏହି ବପବରେ, ମେଘ, ହେବ ଭୂମ୍ବେ ଅଚଳ-ସ୍ଵର୍ଗ—

ମୁଁ ସ୍ଥଳ ଯାତ୍ରାରେ ବସି ସେ ଅନଳ କରିବ ଶମନ ସ୍ବଦ୍ଧନ ସମ୍ପଦ ଫଳ ତାପି  
ତଳା କଷ୍ଟ କରାଉଣ ।

(ଘ) ସୁ ସମେଶ ବହୁ ତୁ ହେଲେ ପ୍ରବେଶ, ଉପୁଜିବ ହରଷ ହୃଦେ  
ଅଶେଷ, ମୀନଚହୁଲେ ଲେ କମଳ ପରି, ସ୍ଥୁରବ ବାମନେସି ବେଶେ  
ସୁଚର ।

Write an Essay in Uriya on :

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

FRENCH : TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. The adjectives of which the masculine ends in *eur* have several forms for the feminine, give examples.

2. Give the rules for the formation of the plural in the adjectives ending in *ant* or *ent*, and mention the exception.

II. Point out the difference between (1) *ce* demonstrative pronoun and *ce* demonstrative adjective; (2) *y* as an adverb and *y* as a personal pronoun.

III. Write (1) the future (first person only) of the verbs : *envoyer*, *chercher*, *sourire*; (2) the perfect of *dormir*, *courir*, *savoir*; (3) the present participle of *nuire*, *coudre*, *vaincre*.

IV. Give the plural of (1) *chef-lieu*, (2) *pied-à-terre*, (3) *tête-à-tête*, (4) *réveille-matin*, (5) *contre-poison*, (7) *essuie-main*.

V. 1. Correct the mistakes in the following :—(a) *Mes père et mère*. (b) *Les frères et sœurs*. (c) *Fene la reine*. (d) *Le premier et le second étages*. (e) *Un rouge babit*.

VI. 1. Rewrite the following, making corrections when necessary :—

(a) *Les personnes que j'avais engagé à vous voir, sont ici*.

(b) *Il nous a prié de lui écrire*.

(c) *Cette affaire m'a coûté une peine infinie*.

(d) *Nous les en avons informés—Il nous en a blâmés*.

(e) *Ils se sont proposé pour l'accompagner*.

(f) *Les personnes que j'avais désirées de voir sont ici*.

(g) *Il nous a recommandés de lui écrire*.

(h) *Le peu d'affection que vous lui avez témoigné lui a rendu le courage*.

2. Construct short sentences, using the following phrases or words :—

(a) *Servir à rien, servir de rien*.

(b) *Second, deuxième*.

(c) *Par terre, à terre*.

(d) *En campagne, à la campagne*.

(e) *Tous les deux, tous deux*.

VII. 1. What is the pronunciation of *i* in *oignon*, of *l* in *baril*, *n* in *examen*, *s* in *tandis* que, *avis*, *blocus*, *gratis*; *X* in *Xavier*; *z* in *Suez*, *ch* in *chaos*, *Archange*.

2. Give the correct idiomatic form of each of the following:—  
(a) Demander excuses. (b) Cet homme est fortuné. (c) Sur les minuit. (d) Tête d'oreiller. (e) Il va pire. (f) Jeu d'eau. (g) Je me suis en allé.

VIII. 1. What circumstances induced Racine to write the tragedy *Esther*?

2. Give the character of *Esther* as exhibited in the tragedy.

3. Remark on the expressions in italics:—

C'est lui qui devant moi refusant de *ployer*.

Ce que tu m'as dicté je veux de point en point *qu'il*  
*soit exécuté*.

*Suis-je* pas votre frère?

Que ce nouvel honneur va *croître* son audace.

Du temple où votre Dieu se plaît *d'être* adoré.

IX. 1. Quote some expressions of Corneille, (a) trivial, (b) rather fit for comedy than for tragedy, (c) ungrammatical, (d) obsolete.

2. Compare Racine with Corneille.

X. 1. How does Bossuet define history?

2. Explain the following:—Il y a une fausse sagesse qui se renfermant dans l'enceinte des choses naturelles, s'ensevelit avec elles dans le néant.

3. Give the definition of man according to Bossuet's paraphrase of the words of the Ecclesiastes.

4. Quote the nervous expressions of Tacitus, used by Bossuet on the danger of glory.

5. What is the epithet given by Bossuet to the character and talent of Tacitus?

XI. According to Buffon (1) what are the two indispensable elements of true eloquence? (2) Give the appreciation of Buffon on the respective styles of the historian, the philosopher, and the poet.

XII. (1) Appreciate the chief beauties of Bossuet; (2) what is the epithet generally given to him; (3) write some lines on his life and his literary works.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

FRENCH: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English:—

1. Quand une fois on a trouvé le moyen de prendre la multitude par l'appât de la liberté, elle suit en aveugle, pourvu qu'elle entende seulement le nom. Ceux-ci, occupés du premier objet qui les avait transportés, allaient toujours, sans regarder qu'ils allaient à la servitude; et leur subtil conducteur, qui, en combattant, en dogmatisant, en mêlant mille personnages divers, en faisant le docteur et le prophète aussi bien que le soldat et le capitaine, vit

qu'il avait tellement enchanté le monde, qu'il était regardé de toute l'armée comme un chef envoyé de Dieu pour la protection de l'indépendance, commença à s'apercevoir qu'il pouvait encore les pousser plus loin. Je ne vous raconterai pas la suite trop fortunée de ses entreprises, ni ses fameuses victoires, dont la vertu était indignée, ni cette longue tranquillité qui a étonné l'univers. C'était le conseil de Dieu d'instruire les rois à ne point quitter son Eglise.

2. Pour bien écrire, il faut donc posséder pleinement son sujet; il faut y réfléchir assez pour voir clairement l'ordre de ses pensées, et en former une suite, une chaîne continue, dont chaque point représente une idée; et, lorsqu'on aura pris la plume, il faudra la conduire successivement sur ce premier trait, sans lui permettre de s'en écarter, sans l'appuyer trop inégalement, sans lui donner d'autre mouvement que celui qui sera déterminé par l'espace qu'elle doit parcourir. C'est en cela que consiste la sévérité du style; c'est aussi ce qui en fera l'unité et ce qui en règlera la rapidité, et cela seul aussi suffira pour le rendre précis et simple, égal et clair, vif et suivi. A cette première règle, dictée par le génie, si l'on joint de la délicatesse et du goût, du scrupule sur le choix des expressions, de l'attention à ne nommer les choses que par les termes les plus généraux, le style aura de la noblesse.

3. Les chrétiens n'ont qu'un Dieu, maître absolu de tout,  
De qui le seul vouloir fait tout ce qu'il résout :  
Mais si j'ose entre nous dire ce qui me semble,  
Les nôtres bien souvent s'accordent mal ensemble ;  
Et me dût leur colère écraser à tes yeux,  
Nous en avons beaucoup pour être de vrais Dieux.  
Enfin chez les Chrétiens les mœurs sont innocentes,  
Les vices détestés, les vertus florissantes ;  
Ils font des vœux pour nous qui les persécutons ;  
Et depuis tout le temps que nous les tourmentons,  
Les a-t-on vus mutins ? les a-t-on vus rebelles ?  
Furieux dans la guerre, ils souffrent nos bourreaux,  
Et lions au combat, ils meurent en agneaux.
4. Ce Dieu maître absolu de la terre et des cieux,  
N'est point tel que l'erreur le figure à vos yeux :  
L'Eternel est son nom, le monde est son ouvrage.  
Il entend les soupirs de l'humble qu'on outrage,  
Juge tous les mortels avec d'égaux lois,  
Et du haut de son trône interroge les rois.  
Des plus fermes Etats la chute épouvantable,  
Quand il veut, n'est qu'un jeu de sa main redoutable.  
Les Juifs à d'autres dieux osèrent s'adresser :  
Roi, peuples, en un jour tout se vit disperser :  
Sous les Assyriens leur triste servitude  
Devint le juste prix de leur ingratitude.
5. J'ai vu l'impie adoré sur la terre :  
Pareil au cèdre il cachait dans les cieux  
Son front audacieux ;

Il semblait à son gré gouverner le tonnerre,  
 Foulaît aux pieds ses ennemis vaincus :  
 Je n'ai fait que passer, il n'était déjà plus.

II. Translate into French :—

1. I will suppose, then, a speaker, and an audience too, who never saw England, never saw a member of parliament, a policeman, a queen, or a London mob ; who never read the English history, nor studied any one of our philosophers, jurists, moralists, or poets ; but who has dipped into Blackstone, and several English writers, and has picked up facts at third or fourth hand, and has got together a crude farrago of ideas, words, and instances, a little truth, a deal of falsehood, a deal of misrepresentation, a deal of nonsense, and a deal of invention.

2. My banks they are furnished with bees,  
 Whose murmur invites one to sleep ;  
 My grottos are shaded with trees,  
 And my hills are white over with sheep.  
 I seldom have met with a loss,  
 Such health do my fountains bestow ;  
 My fountains, all bordered with moss,  
 Where the harebells and violets grow.

III. Translate into English :—

1. Diphile commence par un oiseau, et finit par mille. Sa maison n'en est pas égayée, mais empestée ; la cour, la salle, l'escalier, le vestibule, les chambres, le cabinet, tout est volière : ce n'est plus un ramage, c'est un vacarme ; les vents d'automne et les eaux dans leur plus grandes crues ne font pas un bruit si perçant et si aigu ; on ne s'entend plus parler les uns les autres dans ces chambres où il faut attendre pour faire le compliment d'entrée, que les petits chiens aient aboyé.

2. Superbe, il se ranime, il s'élance, il se dresse,  
 Soutient seul mille assauts ; son généreux courroux  
 Réserve aux plus vaillants ses plus terribles coups.  
 Sur lui seul à la fois tous ses ennemis fondent ;  
 Leur morsures, leurs cris, leur rage se confondent.  
 Il lutte, il frappe encore : efforts infructueux !  
 Hélas ! que lui servit son port majestueux,  
 Et sa taille élégante, et ses rameaux superbes,  
 Et ses pieds qui volaient sur la pointe des herbes ?  
 Il chancelle, il succombe, et deux ruisseaux de pleurs  
 De ses assassins même attendrissent les cœurs.

FRIDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

I. Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal. ABC is a triangle, D, E, are the middle points of AB, AC. BE, CD meet at O. Show that the area of the triangle whose sides are equal in length to AO, BO, CO is one-third of that of the triangle ABC.

II. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the two unequal parts together with the square on the line between the points of section is equal to the square on half the line.

If the vertex A of an equilateral triangle be joined to a point D in the base BC, show that  $AD^2 = BD^2 + CD^2 + BD \cdot CD$ .

III. If a straight line touch a circle, and if from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles made by this line with the tangent are respectively equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

APQ, ARS are two fixed straight lines, O is a fixed point between them. Through O are drawn any two lines PS and QR. Shew that the tangents at O to the circles circumscribing POR and QOS contain a constant angle.

IV. In a given triangle inscribe a circle.

Construct a triangle, given one side and the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles.

V. The sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proportional, and those sides which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous.

The line DE is drawn parallel to the base BC of a triangle ABC, cutting AB and AC in D and E respectively. CD and EB are joined and intersect in F. Shew that AF bisects DE.

VI. Find the G.C.M. of  $4x^5 - 209x^2 + 15$  and  $15x^5 - 209x^3 + 4$ .

VII. Between two given numbers  $a$  and  $b$  insert:—

(1) two arithmetic means; (2) two harmonic means; (3) two geometric means.

If  $x_1, x_2$  be the arithmetic means,  $y_1, y_2$  the harmonic means and  $z_1, z_2$  the geometric means, shew that  $x_1 y_2 = x_2 y_1 = z_1 z_2$ .

VIII. Solve the equations:—

$$1. \sqrt{x^2 + a} + \sqrt{x^2 - a} = \sqrt{2a + b} + \sqrt{b}.$$

$$2. \frac{x}{y+1} + \frac{y}{x+1} = \frac{5}{3}; x^2 + y^2 = 2.$$

IX. Prove that the number of permutations of  $n$  things taken altogether, of which  $p$  are alike and all the rest unlike is  $n \div p$ .

In how many ways can the letters forming the word *plantain* be arranged so that the two  $a$ 's do not come together?

X. Write down the first five terms in the expansion of  $(a^2 + x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

Prove that if  $M$  differ from  $N^2$  by a small quantity the square root of  $M$  is approximately equal to  $\frac{3}{5} N - \frac{(3N^2 - M)^2}{5N^3}$ .



FRIDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRIGONOMETRY AND EUCLID, BK. XI.

I. 1. Trace the variations in the sign and magnitude of  $\sin A + \cos A$ , as  $A$  increases from  $0^\circ$  to  $360^\circ$ .

2. If  $\sin A = q \sin B$  and  $\cos A = p \cos B$ , find the values of  $\tan A$ , and  $\tan B$ .

II. 1. Prove the formula  $\cos (A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$ .

2. If  $\cos (\alpha + \beta) \sin (\gamma + \delta) = \cos (\alpha - \beta) \sin (\gamma - \delta)$  show that  $\tan \delta = \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma$ .

3. Prove the identities

$$(i) \cos (36 + A) \cos (36 - A) + \cos (54 + A) \cos (54 - A) = \cos 2 A.$$

$$(ii) \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{7} - \sin \frac{6\pi}{7} = 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{7} \sin \frac{3\pi}{7} \sin \frac{5\pi}{7}.$$

III. Show that the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal to the radius is invariable. Taking this angle to be the unit, find the measure of the angle  $69^\circ 18' 0''$ , assuming  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ .

IV. Find a general expression representing all angles which have a given sine. Obtain the general values of  $x$  which satisfy the equation  $\sin 9x + \sin 5x + 2 \sin^2 x = 1$ .

V. 1. Explain the symbol  $\log_a N$ ; and find its value when  $a = .01$  and  $N = .00001$ .

2. Calculate to six places of decimals

$$\sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{875}{32}\right)^2}, \text{ having given } \log 2 = .3010300.$$

$$\log 7 = .8450980.$$

$$\log 90762 = 4 .9579041.$$

$$\log 90763 = 4 .9579088.$$

VI. 1. In any triangle show that the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles: and 2. prove that  $a \sin \frac{B-C}{2} = (b-c) \cos \frac{A}{2}$ .

VII. Find the area of a given circle, and of a given sector.

In the figure of Euclid I. (1) find the area of the part common to both the circles.

VIII. A flagstaff known to be 20 feet high stands at the top of a tower, and subtends an angle whose tangent = .032 at a place 100 feet distant horizontally from the foot of the tower. Find the height of the tower.

IX. 1. Define a sphere, cone, cylinder and prism. Name the regular solids that can be constructed with ( $a$ ) equal and equilateral

triangles (b) equal and equilateral pentagons, stating the number required for each.

2. Planes to which the same straight line is perpendicular are parallel to one another.

X. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes, they shall be cut in the same ratio.

SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

### HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

I. What were the circumstances that led to the Union of England and Scotland? Give the terms of the treaty by which the Union was completed. Sketch briefly the effects of the Union in the two countries.

II. State briefly what you know of (1) the Petition of Right (2) Tonnage and Poundage (3) Enforced Knighthood (4) the Star Chamber (5) the Self-denying Ordinance.

III. Give a short account of the efforts made by the adherents of the Stuarts to overthrow the Hanoverian dynasty, treating specially of the expedition of the Young Pretender.

IV. What mechanical inventions gave a great impetus to the commercial activity of England towards the end of the eighteenth century? Show that this activity assisted the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832.

V. Write short notes on (1) the Drapier Letters (2) the Stamp Act (3) the Letters of Junious (4) the National Debt (5) Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution" (6) the Education Act of 1870.

VI. What circumstances led to the adoption of a Free Trade policy by England, and who took the chief part in the agitation which led to this result?

VII. What considerations led England to take part against Russia in the Crimean War? Describe (giving dates) the chief events of the War, and the terms of the treaty by which it was concluded.

SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 12-5 TO 2-5 P.M.

### HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

I. Describe the constitution of the Spartan State, mentioning (1) the classification of the population (2) the mode of government.

II. Describe, and estimate the comparative value of, the services rendered to Greece by Athens and Sparta in repelling the invasion of Xerxes.

III. Write a short account of the work of Pericles, (1) as a soldier (2) as an administrator (3) as an encourager of the arts.

IV. State the steps by which Philip of Macedon became the ruling power in Greece.

V. What grievances led to the creation of the Decemviri? State the nature and duration of their rule. Of what benefit was it to the Plebeian party?

VI. Give the causes and describe the course of the Jugurtine War. How does it reflect on the character of Rome at that time?

VII. What causes led (1) to the formation (2) to the dissolution of the First Triumvirate? In what important respect did the First and Second Triumvirates differ?

VIII. Name the battles or sieges, with the dates, which decided Rome's supremacy over (1) Samnium, (2) Carthage, (3) Greece, (4) Spain, (5) Syria, (6) Gaul, (7) Egypt.

SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 3 TO 5 P.M.

### LOGIC.

I. What is term? Distinguish between general, collective, and singular terms, giving two examples of each. Are these three classes of terms always mutually exclusive?

II. 1. Define connotation and denotation. State and exemplify the law of their relation to each other.

2. Arrange the following terms according to their greater or less connotation, beginning with the term which has least connotation—animal, dog, organized substance, mammal, quadruped.

III. Give the rules of definition. Examine the following definitions—state whether correct or incorrect, and if incorrect, show what rule is violated:—

1. Man is an animal that laughs.
2. Man is a rational animal inhabiting the earth.
3. Man is a biped.
4. Man is a being possessing the attribute of humanity.

IV. 1. Prove by means of the contradictories that the contraries cannot both be false.

2. State the logical character of the following propositions, convert them, and show what inferences may be drawn from an assumption of their falsity:—

- None but the brave deserve the fair.  
Three men were hanged for murder.  
Many lads are not sufficiently studious.

V. 1. Why can no figure but the first have a conclusion in A?

2. Show that the second figure can only prove negative conclusions.

3. Construct a concrete syllogism in Felapton and reduce it to the corresponding mood of the first figure.

VI. Write the following reasonings in strict syllogistic form. Examine each and state whether valid or invalid. If valid, give the mood and figure; if invalid, show the nature of the fallacy:—

1. The ibis is a kind of crane, for both cranes and ibises are waterfowl with long legs.

2. Snails are not insects, for all insects are articulata, and snails are not.

3. All Hindoos are natives of India, and they are also Aryans, therefore all Aryans are natives of India.

## B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1891-92.

FRIDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### ENGLISH POETRY.

I. State briefly the relations between the seven principal persons in *Othello* during the few weeks preceding the commencement of the play.

II. The time from the landing of Othello at Cyprus to the death of Desdemona can be traced clearly in the text. Refer to a few of the passages and incidents which support this statement, and say what the time is.

III. Give in the form of a letter from Cassio to a friend at Venice the events of the Fifth Act,—distinguishing between those of which he himself was an eye-witness and those of which he could only know from others.

N.B.—Marks will be given for style, which should be clear and *concise*.

IV. Mention any special circumstances in connection with Othello which tended to make him fall an easy victim to Iago's scheme.

V. "Alone among the characters of Shakespeare Iago is continually being labelled by those around him. He is always \*Iago." Supply the missing word, and explain why Shakespeare adopts this unusual course.

VI. Explain briefly the following, naming the speaker and the occasion:—

1. \* \* \* Noble swelling spirits,  
That hold their honours in a wary distance.
2. Her honour is an essence that's not seen  
They have it very oft that have it not.
3. I do not so secure me in the error,  
But the main article I do approve,  
In fearful sense.

VII. Paraphrase :—

When I have fears that I may cease to be  
 Before my pen has gleaned my teeming brain,  
 Before high-piled books, in charact'ry,  
 Hold like rich garners the full-ripened grain ;  
 When I behold, upon the night's starred face,  
 Huge cloudy symbols of a high romance,  
 And think that I may never live to trace  
 Their shadows, with the magic hand of chance ;  
 And when I feel, fair creature of an hour !  
 That I shall never look upon thee more,  
 Never have relish in the fairy power  
 Of unreflecting love,—then on the shore  
 Of the wide world I stand alone, and think  
 Till Love and Fame to nothingness do sink.

VIII. 1. State in your own words the ideas, expressed in the selected poems of Tennyson, on (a) prayer; (b) constitutional government.

2. Explain the following, with reference to the contest, where necessary :—

- (a) Work without hope draws nectar in a sieve,  
 And hope without an object cannot live.
- (b) The good stars met in your horoscope,  
 Made you of spirit, fire, and dew.
- (c) They stood aloof, the scars remaining,  
 Like cliffs which had been rent asunder.
- (d) The yonge sonne  
 Hath in the Ram his halfe cours y-ronne.
- (e) Al was fee simple to him in effect.
- (f) Though that he were worthy, he was wys.

IX. 1. Define humour, and illustrate from the Prologue the humour of Chaucer.

2. "He principally describes external appearances as indicating character."

Illustrate this statement from the Prologue.

X. 1. Mark the scansion of the following lines, explaining any peculiarities of accent :—

- (a) An out-rydere that lovede venerye.
- (b) With a thredbare cope, as is a povre scoler.
- (c) Ginglen in a whistling wynd as clere.
- (d) By his clenness how that his sheep shold live.

2. Parse the italicised verbs in the following lines. If the verb is in the indicative mood, give the corresponding person of the corresponding tense of the subjunctive mood; if the verb is in the subjunctive mood, give the corresponding form of the indicative mood; if the verb, from its form, may be either indicative or subjunctive, point out which is required by the sense, giving reasons for your opinion :—

- (a) She wolde wepe, if that she *sawe* a mous  
Caught in a trappe, if it were deed or *bledde*.
- (b) And if ther *dide*, certeyn, so wroth was she.
- (c) If gold *ruste*, what shal yren do?
- (d) If a preest *be* foul, on whom we truste.
- (e) Men *moot* yeve silver to the povre freres.
- (f) That no drope ne *fil*le up-on hir brest.

3. Write etymological notes on the italicised letters in the following words :—Wiste, nightertale, plentevous, povre.

FRIDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### ENGLISH PROSE.

I. 1. How does Hazlitt reconcile the existence of the pleasure with the pain in tragedy?

2. What points of contrast between Chaucer's poetry and Spenser's are noticed by Hazlitt?

II. 1. Illustrate from the character of Othello what Hazlitt calls "the dramatic fluctuation" of passion.

2. Note briefly the distinguishing features in the poetry of Byron.

III. Cromwell's life may be divided into three periods: mention them, and state briefly the influences that affected his character during the first and second periods.

IV. Give Harrison's estimate of Cromwell's claims to be regarded as a great general.

V. Explain the following with special reference to the italicised portions :—

1. The *new model* proved to be the saving of *the cause*.

2. *Pride's Purge* was the most revolutionary of *the three great acts of force* by which the army coerced the Parliament.

3. Cromwell was rooted to the idea of a *double authority*.

VI. The following is an extract from one of Hazlitt's paragraphs. You are required to point out (1) the chief characteristics of his style that it illustrates; and (2) any faults you may note in it :—

"Tom Moore is a poet of a quite different stamp. He is as heedless, gay, and prodigal of his poetical wealth, as the other is careful, reserved, and parsimonious. The genius of both is national. Mr. Moore's Muse is another Ariel, as light, as tricky, as indefatigable, and as humane a spirit. His fancy is for ever on the wing, flutters in the gale, glitters in the sun. Everything lives, moves, and sparkles in his poetry, while over all love waves his purple light. His thoughts are as restless, as many, and as bright as the insects that people the sun's beam. 'So work the honey-bees,' extracting liquid sweets from opening buds; so the butterfly expands its wings to the idle air; so the thistle's silver down is wafted over summer seas. \* \* \* \* \* The fault of Mr. Moore is an exuberance

of involuntary power. His facility of production lessens the effect of, and hangs as a dead weight upon, what he produces. His levity at last oppresses. \* \* \* \* \* He exhausts attention by being inexhaustible. His variety cloy; his rapidity dazzles and distracts the sight. The graceful ease with which he lends himself to every subject, the genial spirit with which he indulges in every sentiment, prevents him from giving their full force to the masses of things, from connecting them into a whole. He wants intensity, strength and grandeur. \* \* \* \* \* But he has wit at will, and of the first quality. His satirical and burlesque poetry is his best: it is first-rate. His Two-penny Post-bag is a perfect 'nest of spicery,' where the Cayenne is not spared. The politician there sharpens the poet's pen. In this too, our bard resembles the bee; he has its honey and its sting."

VII. How far does Emerson, in the text-book, reveal an answer to his question "why England is England"?

VIII. 1. What is Emerson's explanation of the low state of contemporary English science?

2. What is Sidney's account of the condition of English poetry in his time?

IX. Explain with reference to the context:—

1. "The young spirit fancies it happiness enough to live with people who can give an inside to the world." *Emerson*.

2. "The water-laws, the arctic frost, the mountain, the mine, only shatter cockneyism." *Emerson*.

3. "Both, not having both, do both halt." *Sidney*.

X. What is Sidney's teaching as to—

1. The nature of poetry;
2. The use of similitudes?

XI. What evidence is there in the "Apologie" as to—

1. The general character of the stage-arrangements in Sidney's day.

2. The causes which may possibly have led to Sidney's writing in defence of poetry.

XII. 1. Give the force of the italicised words in the following sentences:—

(a) The *jolly commodity* of being sick of the plague.

(b) Comedies give the largest field to *ere* (ear).

(c) *Inartificially* imagined.

(d) More careful to speak *curiously* than to speak truly.

2. Paraphrase—

"Now let us go to a more ordinary opening of him, that the truth may be more palpable; and so I hope, though we get not so unmatched a praise as the etymology of his names will grant, yet his very description, which no man will deny, shall not justly be barred from a principal commendation."

SATURDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

I. 1. Account for the scarcity of inflexions in the English language.

2. Specify and localise the chief English dialects between the Norman Conquest and the death of Chaucer; and mention any two grammatical features peculiar to each.

II. What is Grimm's Law? Taking the Anglo-Saxon *fæder* (=father) and the English *foot*, show how each of them agrees or disagrees in the labial and dental consonants with Grimm's Law.

III. 1. About what period did the form "*its*" appear in English literature? What were the older forms for this pronoun?

2. Account for the italicised letters in *could*, *thrice*, *laugh*, *gossip*, *men*, *twelve*, *did*, *children*.

IV. 1. What change in meaning have the following words undergone:—*libel*, *starve*, *girl*, *acre*?

2. Write short explanatory notes on the italicised words in the following:—

- (a) Whar-for ilk man, bathe lered and *lewed*,  
Suld thinke on that love that He man shewed,  
And love Hym and thank Hym als he cau,  
And elles es he an *unkynd* man.
- (b) Archbishop Abbott was *painful*, stout, of a grave and  
*voluble* eloquence.
- (c) Yet such is now the Duke's condition,  
That he misconstrues all that you have done;  
The duke is *humourous*.
- (d) This eased her heart and dried her *humourous* eye.

V. Explain the following metaphorical phrases:—to kick over the traces, to pull the strings, to get under way, to go to the wall.

VI. What authors are referred to in the following? Write a short explanatory note in support of your statement in each case:—

- 1. If, honoured Colin, thou hadst lived so long  
As to have finished thy fairy song.
- 2. Poet of Nature \* \* \* \*  
In honoured poverty thy voice did weave  
Songs consecrate to truth and liberty.
- 3. The Legend of Good Women, long ago  
Sung by the morning star of song who made  
His music heard below.
- 4. The Lord Chancellor wrote on science like a Lord Chancellor.

VII. Describe the chief characteristics of old English poetry.

VIII. Give the names and approximate dates of the authors of six of the following works:—



(1) *Hudibras*; (2) *Confessio Amantis*; (3) *The New Atlantis*; (4) *The Critic*; (5) *The Tale of a Tub*; (6) *Gorboduc*; (7) *The Schoolmaster*; (8) *The Golden Terge*.

Give a short account of any two of these.

IX. What is a sonnet? Whence and at what period was this form of poetry introduced into English literature? Name the chief writers of sonnets in the sixteenth century.

X. Mark carefully the feet, stresses and pauses in the following; and name the characteristic foot in each line:—

1. 'Tis a sight to engage me if anything can,  
To muse on the perishing pleasures of man.
2. Sound of vernal showers  
On the twinkling grass,  
Rain-awaken'd flowers,  
All that ever was

Joyous, and clear and fresh, thy music doth surpass.

XI. Select a novel of *any one* of the following authors:—Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Charles Kingsley, Bulwer Lytton, and George Eliot, and show your acquaintance with the work, by giving either a brief sketch of the plot, or an analysis of one of the leading characters in it.

or

Select one of the longer poems of either Dryden or Pope, and sketch its contents so as to show your acquaintance with the original.

XII. 1. Point out what you consider faulty in the following sentences.

2. How would you recast them?

(a) "When I say 'a great man,' I not only mean a man intellectually great, but also morally, who has no preference for diplomacy at all events which is mean, and underhanded, to secure ends which can be secured by an honest policy equally well, who does not resemble Polonius, who prefers to get at truth by untruthful tricks, and who considers truth a carp which is to be caught by the bait of falsehood. We cannot call a petty intriguer great, though we may be forced to call an unscrupulous man by that name."

(b) "Mr. Pym was looked upon as the man of greatest experience in Parliaments, where he had served very long, and was always a man of business, being an officer in the Exchequer, and of a good reputation generally, though known to be inclined to the Puritan party."

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SATURDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 2 TO 3-30 P.M.

### ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. *Famines*, their causes, effects, and the means of preventing them.

2. The literary activity of the Elizabethan age, the forces that created it and the chief directions in which it found expression.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.  
SANSKRIT: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. Paraphrase :

1. आ शैलेन्द्राच्छिलान्तस्खलितसुरनदीशीकरासारशी-  
ता क्षीरान्तान्नैकारागस्फुरितमणिरुचो दक्षिणस्यार्ण-  
वस्य । आगत्यागत्य भीतिप्रणतनृपशतैः शश्वदेव क्रि-  
यन्तां चूडारत्नांशुगर्भास्तव चरणयुगस्याङ्गुलीरन्ध्र-  
भागाः ॥
2. स्तुवन्ति श्रान्तास्याः क्षितिपतिमभूतैरपि गुणैः  
प्रावाचः कार्पण्याद्यदवितथवाचोऽपि पुरुषाः ।  
प्रभावस्तृष्णायाः स खलु सकलः स्यादितरथा  
निराहाणामीशस्तृणमिव तिरस्कारविषयः ॥
3. उत्सिक्तः कुसचिवदृष्टराज्यभारो  
नन्दोऽसौ न भववि चन्द्रगुप्त एषः ।  
चाणक्यस्त्वमपि च नैव केवलं ते  
साधर्म्यं मदनुकृतेः प्रधानवैरम् ॥

II. 1. Mention the sources from which the story of the *Mudrā-rākshasa* was taken.

2. Calculate the length of time occupied by the events referred to in the drama.

3. What do you know about the dates of the authors of the above drama and the *Daśakumāracharita* ?

4. Enumerate the different branches of learning which were taught to Rājavāhana.

III. 1. Give the meanings in which the following words are used in your text-books : —

जितकाशिन, अभियोगः, व्युत्तिष्ठमान, शरणम्,  
तन्त्रम्, विग्रहः, हंसः, बाह्यणब्रुव, किंकर्तव्यता, उत्कलिका,  
घुणाक्षरम्, अन्तरम्.

2. Write the Sanskrit equivalents of the following Prakrit words पाउडम्, वाहो, घरम्, असुणिदव्वं, मुञ्चिज्जदु, केरके, ओसलणा, अणुचिट्ठिदव्वम्.

3. How are the following combined consonants occurring in Sanskrit words modified in Prakrit? and give two instances of each. त्य, द्य, स and उञ.

N.B.—Omit those instances which occur in the passages which are extracted in this paper.

IV. Explain the following, bringing out the full force of the expressions underlined.

1. राज्यप्राप्तिकृतार्थमेकमपरं तीर्णप्रतिज्ञार्णवम्  
सौहार्दात्कृतकृत्यतैव नियतं लब्धान्तरा भेत्स्यति ॥
  2. मन्मथोऽपि मामपहसितानिजलावण्यमेनं विलोकय-  
न्तीममूययेवातिमात्रं मथन्निजनाम सान्वयं करोति ॥
  3. निग्रहे तावत्पर्वतकोऽस्माभिरेव व्यापादित इति  
कृतघ्नतायाः स्वहस्तोदत्तः स्यात् प्रतिश्रुतराज्यार्धप्रतिपादनेऽ  
पि पर्वतकविनाशः केवलं कृतघ्नतामात्रफलः स्यात् ॥
  4. लब्धायां पुरि यावदिच्छमुषितं कृत्वा पदं नो गले  
व्याघातो जयघोषणादिषु बलादस्मद्वलानां कृतः ॥
  5. आर्याज्ञयैव मम लङ्घितगौरवस्य  
बुद्धिः प्रवेष्टुमिव भूविवरं प्रवृत्ता ॥
  6. सावग मुण्डिअमुण्डो णक्खत्ताई पुच्छसि ॥
  7. अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि स्फोटः ॥
  8. कमलाणं मणहराणं रूअर्हितो विसंवदइ शीलं ।  
संपुण्णमंडलम्मि वि जाइं चन्दे विरुद्धाइं ॥
- V. Rewrite in Sanskrit.
1. पाउण निरवसेसं कमुमरसं अत्तणो कुलसदाए ।  
जं उग्गरेइ भमरो अण्णाणं कुणइ तं कज्जं ॥

2. दूले पञ्चासत्ती दंसणं वि दुल्लहमधण्णैः ।  
 कल्लाणकुलहराणं देआणं विअ मणुस्सदेआणं ॥  
 3. सासणमलिहन्ताणं पडिवज्जह मोहवाहिवेज्जाणं ।  
 जे मुत्तमात्तकडुअं पच्छा पत्थं उवदिसन्ति ॥

VI. दुरात्मा चाणक्यवदुर्जयत्वतिसंधातुं शक्यः स्यादमात्य  
 इति वागीश्वरी वामाक्षिस्पन्दनेन प्रस्तावगता प्रतिपादयति ॥.

Explain the passage and state to what वागीश्वरी refers.  
 Give two other instances of it from the Mudrārākṣha.

- VII. 1. यो नन्दमौर्यनृपयोः परिभूय लोक-  
 मस्तोदयावदिशदप्रतिभिन्नकालम् ।  
 पर्यायपातितहिमोष्णमसर्वगामि  
 धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः ॥

2. पितृन् पुत्राः पुत्रान् परवदभिर्हिसन्ति पितरः  
 यदर्थं सौहार्दं सुहृदि च विमुञ्चन्ति सुहृदः ।  
 प्रियं मोक्षं तद्यो व्यसनमिव सद्यो व्यवसितः ॥

according to the Bombay edition, or

प्रियं सद्यस्त्यक्तं व्यसनिनि वयस्ये व्यवसितः ॥

according to the Calcutta edition

(a) Explain the alamkāras in the first stanza.

(b) Compare the two readings of the third line of the second stanza and state which of them is better.

- VIII. 1. Give the abstract nouns (not those formed by the addition of the suffixes त्व and ता) from सहित, समग्र, मधुर, सुहृत् and वणिक्; adjectives from परलोक, एकान्त, अतिभार, उशनस्; and the third person singular, of the indicative present tense (लट्) of पठ्, लभ्, ज्ञा, हन्, प्र + स्था in the desiderative, and of the aorist (लुङ्) of स्था, पा and अधि + इ to read, in the causative.

2. In what sense are the frequentative and desiderative forms of verbs used? Give examples.

XI. 1. विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्धय स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतम् ॥ Kumārasam-  
bhava.

2. पपौ निमेषालसपक्ष्मपङ्क्ति-

रूपोषिताभ्यामिव लोचनाभ्याम् ॥ Raghuvamśa.

3. संबन्धमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः ॥

Do.

4. सति कुञ्जे चित्रकर्म ॥

Quote passages from your text-books, containing the above or similar ideas, or give their contexts.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English:—

1. (a) चाण० ॥ कथं स्पर्धते मया सह दुरात्मा राक्षसः ।

कृतागाः कौटिल्यो भुजग इव निर्याय नगरा-

द्यथा नन्दान्हत्वा नृपतिमकरोन्मौर्यवृषलम् ।

तथाहं मौर्येन्दोः श्रियमपहरामीति कृतधीः

प्रकर्षं मद्बुद्धेरतिशयितुमेष व्यवसितः ॥

आकाशे लक्ष्यं बद्धा ॥ राक्षस राक्षस विरम्यतामस्मा-

दुव्यसनात् ॥....

विचिन्त्य ॥ अथवा नातिमात्रमत्र वस्तुनि मया मनः

खेदयितव्यम् । कुतः ।

मद्बुद्धैः किल सोऽपि पर्वतमुतो त्याप्तः प्रविष्टान्तरै-

रुद्युक्ताः स्वनियोगसाधनविधौ सिद्धार्थकाद्याः स्प-

शाः । कृत्वा संप्रति कैतवेन कलहं मौर्येन्दुना रा-

क्षसं भेत्स्यामि स्वमतेन भेदकुशलस्त्वेव प्रतीपं

द्विषः ॥

(b) चण्डा०॥ ओसलेह ओसलेह अवेह अवेह । जइ  
इच्छह लक्खिदवे प्पाणे विहवे कुले कलत्ते आ  
ता पलिहलह विसमं लाआपत्थं सुदूलेण ॥

अविअ । होदि पुलिसस्स वाही मलणं वा सेविदे अप-  
त्थम्मि । लाआपत्थे उण सेविदे सअलं वि कुलं  
मलदि ॥

ता जइ ण पतिज्जह ता एह पेक्खह एअं लाआपत्थ-  
कालिणं सेट्ठिचन्दणदासं सउत्तकलत्तं वज्झट्ठाणं णीअमाणं ॥  
आकाशे श्रुत्वा ॥ अज्जा किं भणह । आत्थ से कोवि मो-  
क्खोवाआत्ति । अज्जा अत्थि अमच्चरक्खसस्स घरअणं जइ  
समप्पेदि ॥ पुनराकशे ॥ किं भणह । एसे सलणागदवच्छले  
अत्तणो जीविदमेत्तस्स कालणे ईदिसं अकज्जं ण कलिस्सदित्ति ।  
अज्जा तेण हि अवधालेह से मुहां गदि । किं दाणिं तुम्हाणं  
एत्थ पडिआरविआरेण ॥

२. परेद्युः प्रभाते विद्येश्वरो रसभावरीतिगतिचतुरस्तादृ-  
शेन महता निजपरिजनेन सह राजभवनद्वारान्तिकमुपेत्य दौ-  
वारिकनिवेदितनिजवृत्तान्तः सहसोपगम्य सप्रणाममैन्द्रजालि-  
कः समागतइतिद्राःस्थैर्विज्ञापितेन तद्दर्शनकुतूहलाविष्टेन समु-  
त्सुकावरोधसहितेन मालवेन्द्रेण समाहूयमानः कक्षान्तरं प्रवि-  
श्य सविनयमाशिषं दत्त्वा तदनुज्ञातः परिजनताड्यमानेषु वा-  
द्येषु नदत्सु गायकीषु मदकलर्कोकिलामञ्जुलध्वनिषु समधि-  
करागरञ्जितसामाजिकजनमनोवृत्तिषु पिच्छिका भ्रमणेषु सप-  
रिवारः परिवृढं भ्रामयन् मुकुलितनयनः क्षणमतिष्ठत् । तदनु  
विषमं विषमलम्बणं वमन्तः फणालंकरणा रत्नराजिनीराजित-

राजमन्दिराभोगा भोगिनो भयं जनयन्तो निश्चरुः । गृध्राश्च  
बहवस्तुण्डैरहिपतीनादाय दिवि समाचरन् । ततोऽग्रजन्मा  
नरसिंहस्य हिरण्यकशिपोर्दैत्येश्वरस्य विदारणमभिनीय मह-  
दाश्चर्यान्वितं राजानमभाषत । राजन् अवसानसमये भवता  
शुभसूचकं द्रष्टुमुचितम् । ततः कल्याणपरंपरावाप्तये भवदा-  
त्मजाकारायास्तरुण्या निखिललक्षणोपेतस्य राजनन्दनस्य वि-  
वाहः कार्य इति । तदवलोकनकुतूहलेन महीपालेनानुज्ञातः  
स संकल्पितार्थसिद्धिसंभावनसंफुल्लवदनः सकलमोहजनकम-  
ञ्जनं लोचनयोर्निक्षिप्य परितो व्यलोकयत् । सर्वेषु तदैन्द्र-  
जालिकमेव कर्मेति साद्रुतं पश्यत्स रागपल्लवितहृदयेन राज-  
वाहनेन पूर्वसंकेतसमागतामनेकभूषणभूषिताङ्गीमवन्तिसुन्दरीं  
वैवाहिकमन्त्रेणैपुण्येनाग्निं साक्षीकृत्य संयोजयामास ॥

3. (a) नास्त्युपायः स संसारे कोऽपि योऽपोहितुं क्षमः ।

भूपालमत्तकरिणामेषां चपलकर्णताम् ॥

(b) भुजवनतरुच्छायां येषां निषेव्य महौजसां

जलधिरशना मेदिन्यासीदसावकुतोभया ।

स्मृतिमपि न ते यान्ति क्षमापा विना यदनुग्रहं

प्रकृतिमहते कुर्मस्तस्मै नमः कावकर्मणे ॥

(c) यात्याश्रितः किल समाश्रणीयलभ्यां

निन्द्यां गतिं जगति सर्वजनार्चितां वा ।

गच्छत्यधस्तृणगुणः श्रितकूपयन्त्रः

पुष्पाश्रयी सुरशिरोभुवि रूढिमेति ॥

II. Translate into Sanskrit:

The Pallava king Paramêśvaravarman defeated the Chalukya king Vikramâditya at the head of a battle,—in which the disc of the sun was caused to assume the likeness of the circle of the moon

through the mist of the dust, that was produced by the marching of countless troops of men, horses, and elephants; which was terrible through the thunder-like sound of drums; which teemed with unsheathed swords that resembled flashes of lightning; in which elephants were moving like clouds and which, therefore, resembled an unseasonable appearance of the rainy season; in which tall horses looked like billows, and conches were incessantly blown, and which, therefore, resembled the roaring ocean which was agitated by a violent wind; in which troops of furious elephants firmly struck each other's faces with the piercing thunderbolts of their tusks; in which squadrons of horsemen were connected by their swords, that had struck each other's heads; in which both large armies had lost arms, necks, shanks, thigh bones and teeth; in which brave warriors were marching on the back of lines of fallen elephants, that formed a bridge over the flood of blood; which covered the field with shattered banners and umbrellas, with fallen elephants and with dead and half-dead soldiers, who had done their duty and whose strong arms still raised the weapon; in which tiaras, armlets, necklaces, bracelets and ear-rings were broken, and pulverised; and which caused hundreds of headless trunks vehemently dance together in a fearful manner.

III. 1. Which branches of Sanskrit literature have, according to Professor Weber, been influenced by the Greeks?

2. Can both the Mahābhārata and the Rāmāyaṇa be classified as Kāvya? Give reasons for your answer.

3. Name the six Mahā Kāvya and their authors, and state the approximate time in which each of those authors flourished.

4. Give the titles of the works of Kalhaṇa, Guṇādhya, Jayadēva, Yāska, Rājāsēkhara, Vararuchi, Vāmana, Sārṅgadharma, Sūdraka, Sōmadēva.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### GREEK. TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. What do you know of the "Digamma"? Trace it in the following words:—

βασιλεύς, ἰδεῖν, ἔσπερος, ἑώρων.

2. Explain the formation of the Comparatives θύσσων, μείζων, μᾶλλον, from ταχύς, μέγας, μάλα respectively.

3. Define "root", "stem", "inflection", and illustrate each of them from λόγος, εἶμι, εἶμι, φεύγω.

II. 1. Give the general rules for placing the accent on Greek words, and explain "paroxytone", "perispomen", "diaeresis", "enclitic."

2. Accentuate the following:—

φέρ' εἶπε νυν, τοτ' οἴσθα παιδα μοι τινα...  
εἰτ' οὖν ἐπ' ἀγρων εἶτε κανθαδ' εἰσιδων.



III. 1. What is the difference in meaning between ἄγω and ἄγῳ; οἴκοι and οἴκοι; μύριοι and μυριοί; τὸ μέσον τεῖχος, and μέσον τὸ τεῖχος; μέτα and μετά; μητροκτόνος and μητροκτόνος; γαμῶ and γαμοῦμαι; δουλώ and δουλεύω; γελάω and γελασείω; ἀναγιγνώσκω and συγγιγνώσκω?

2 Translate the following sentences and point out in each the peculiar Greek construction:—

(a) ὁ μάντις τοὺς λόγους ψευδεῖς λέγει.

(b) καὶ ὑμᾶς εἰδὼς τὰ πεπραγμένα μνημονεύοντας, ἐκείνο φοβοῦμαι, .....

(c) καὶ νῦν ἔθ' αὐτός εἰμι τῷ βουλευμάτι.

(d) τὸ δ' οὖν κεφάλαιον, ἡξίου ὦν μὲν εὖ πεπόνθῃσαν ὑπὸ Φιλίππου χάριν αὐτοῖς ἀποδοῦναι, ὦν δ' ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἡδίκηντο δίκην λαβεῖν, .....

IV. 1. Conjugate λέγω in the Perfect Indicative Passive, δίδωμι in the 2nd Aorist Imperative Active, τολμάω in the Present Optative Active, ἔημι in the Imperfect Indicative Active, σπεύρω in the Future Indicative Middle, δουλώω in the Present Conjective Passive.

2. Write out the paradigms of οἶδα, the 2nd Aorist Active of διδράσκω and γινώσκω, the Perfect Passive of τίπτω, and the Present Active of ἴστημι.

V. 1. Parse προσταθέντα, ὑπεξελών, ὑφείς, ἐξεπέμψω, λέληθας, ἠῦδας, ὥφθη, πεύσεσθε.

2. Write down in tabular form the 1st Person Singular only of the Future, Active or Middle, the Aorist Active, and the Perfect, Active and Passive, if found, of the following verbs:—ἀλίσκομαι, βαίνω, φέρω, φαίνω, κάμνω, ἐλαίνω, πίπτω, τρέφω.

VI. 1. What cases can be used absolutely in Greek? Give examples and translate them.

2. Contrast the meanings of the different cases, in the following:

(a) τέρπομαι τοῦτο, τέρπομαι τούτου, τέρπομαι τούτῳ.

VII. Translate the following sentences and account for each mood or negative underlined:—

1. δυσάλγητος γὰρ ἂν εἶην τοιάνδε μὴ οὐ κατοικτείρων ἔδραν.

2. ἐγὼ δ' οὐ μή ποτε

τάμ' ὥς ἂν εἶπω μὴ τὰ σ' ἐκφήνω κακά.

What other reading is suggested here?

3. τοῦτ' ἄλλ', εἰάν με τῷ τερασκόπῳ λάβῃς :  
 κουνῇ τι βουλευσάντα, μή μ' ἀπλῇ κτάνῃς  
 ψήφῳ, διπλῇ δέ, τῇ τ' ἐμῇ καὶ σῇ, λαβών.
4. τὸ δ' ἔπος οὐξερὼ τάχα,  
 ἥδοιο μὲν, πῶς δ' οὐκ ἂν ; ἀσχάλλοις δ' ἴσως.
5. ὦ δύσποτμ', εἴθε μήποτε γνοιῖς ὅς εἰ.
6. τί μ' οὐ λαβὼν  
 ἔκτεινας εὐθὺς, ὥς ἔδειξα μήποτε  
 ἑμαυτὸν ἀνθρώποισιν ἐνθεν ἢ γεγώς ;

VIII. 1. Scan the following lines and name the different feet that occur :—

καὶ μὴν ὀκνῶ μὲν, ἃ δ' ἂν ἔρῃ μαθοῦς' ἐρῶ.  
 πότερον ἐχῶριε βαιός, ἂν πολλοὺς ἔχων....

2. Put into Greek, paying careful attention to the use of the particle “ ἂν ” :—

(a) He would not now be seeking to persuade you that I acted wrongly.

(b) I would have done that, if you had not written this letter.

(c) If you would grant me the same favour, I should be able to assist my friends.

(d) We know that not only you, but also others, under these circumstances, would fight for your country.

IX. ὕβρις φυτεύει τύραννον.  
 ὕβρις, εἰ πολλῶν ὑπερπλησθῇ μάταν,  
 ἃ μὴ 'πίκαιρα μηδὲ συμφέροντα,  
 ἀκρότατον εἰσαναβᾶσ'  
 ἀπότομον ἐξώρουσεν εἰς ἀνάγκαν,  
 ἐνθ' οὐ ποδὶ χρησίμῳ  
 χρήται. τὸ καλῶς δ' ἔχον  
 πόλει πάλαισμα μήποτε λῦσαι θεὸν αἰτοῦμαι.  
 θεὸν οὐ λήξω ποτὲ προστάταν ἴσχων.

1. Translate the above passage.

2. Substitute Attic for the Doric forms that occur in it.

3. To whose “ ὕβρις ” is allusion made and what lessons are the chorus seeking to enforce ?

X. 1. Show how Sophocles has skilfully combined the elements of tragic fear and pity in the plot of the *Œdipus Tyrannus*.

2. Give a sketch of the Athenian “ Boule ” and its method of procedure.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## GREEK: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English:—

1. Ἐπειτα τοιαῦτα ποιῶν λέγεις ἃ δεῖ προσεῖναι τῷ δημοτικῷ, ὥσπερ ἀνδριάντα ἐκδεδωκώς κατὰ συγγραφὴν, εἴτ' οὐκ ἔχοντα ἃ προσήκεν ἐκ τῆς συγγραφῆς κομιζόμενος, ἢ λόγῳ τοῖς δημοτικοῖς, ἀλλ' οὐ τοῖς πράγμασι καὶ τοῖς πολιτεύμασι γινωσκομένους. καὶ βοᾷς ῥήτῃ καὶ ἄρρητῃ ὀνομάζων, ὥσπερ ἐξ ἀμάξης, ἃ σοὶ καὶ τῷ ὑψὲ γένει πρόσσεστιν, οὐκ ἐμοί. Καίτοι καὶ τοῦτο, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐγὼ λοιδορίαν κατηγορίας τούτῳ διαφέρειν ἠγοῦμαι, τῷ τὴν μὲν κατηγορίαν ἀδικήματα ἔχειν, ὧν ἐν τοῖς νόμοις εἰσὶν αἱ τιμωρίαι, τὴν δὲ λοιδορίαν βλασφημίας, ἃς κατὰ τὴν αὐτῶν φύσιν τοῖς ἐχθροῖς περὶ ἀλλήλων συμβαίνει λέγειν. Οἰκοδομησάιν δὲ τοὺς προγόνους ἡμῶν ταυτὶ τὰ δικαστήρια ὑπέιληφα οὐχ ἵνα συλλέξαιτες ὑμᾶς εἰς ταῦτα ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων κακῶς τὰ ἀπόρρητα λέγωμεν ἀλλήλους, ἀλλ' ἵνα ἐξελέγχωμεν, ἕάν τις ἡδικηκώς τι τυγχάνῃ τὴν πόλιν. Ταῦτα τοίνυν εἰδὼς Αἰσχίνης οὐδὲν ἤττον ἐμοῦ πομπεύειν ἀντὶ τοῦ κατηγορεῖν εἴλετο. Οὐ μὴν οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα ἔλαττον ἔχων δίκαιός ἐστιν ἀπελθεῖν. Ἦδη δ' ἐπὶ ταῦτα πορεύσομαι, τοσοῦτον αὐτὸν ἐρωτήσας. Πότερόν σέ τις, Αἰσχίνη, τῆς πόλεως ἐχθρὸν ἢ ἐμὸν εἶναι φῆ; ἐμὸν δῆλον ὅτι.

2. Ἄλλ' οὐκ ἦν ταῦθ', ὡς ἔοικε, τοῖς τότε Ἀθηναίοις πάτρια οὐδ' ἀνεκτὰ οὐδ' ἐμφυτα, οὐδ' ἐδυνήθη πώποτε τὴν πόλιν οὐδεὶς ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου πείσαι τοῖς ἰσχύουσι μὲν, μὴ δίκαια δὲ πράττουσι προσθεμένην ἀσφαλῶς δουλεύειν, ἀλλ' ἀγωνιζομένη περὶ πρωτείων καὶ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης κινδυνεύουσα πάντα τὸν αἰῶνα διατετέλεκε. Καὶ γὰρ ταῦθ' οὕτω σεμνὰ καὶ προσήκοντα τοῖς ὑμετέροις ἤθεσιν ὑμεῖς ὑπολαμβάνετε εἶναι ὥστε καὶ τῶν προγόνων τοὺς ταῦτα πράξαντας μάλιστα ἐπαινεῖτε, εἰκότως. Τίς γὰρ οὐκ ἂν ἀγάσαιο τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐκείνων τῆς ἀρετῆς, οἳ καὶ τὴν χώραν καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπεῖν ὑπέμειναν εἰς τὰς τριήρεις ἐμβάντες ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ τὸ κελευόμενον ποιῆσαι, τὸν μὲν ταῦτα συμβουλευσάντα Θεμιστοκλέα στρατηγὸν ἐλόμενοι, τὸν δ' ὑπακούειν ἀποφηνάμενον τοῖς ἐπιταττομένοις Κυρσίλον καταλιθώσαντες, οὐ μόνον αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες αἱ ὑμέτεραι τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ. Οὐ γὰρ ἐξήτουν οἱ τότε Ἀθηναῖοι οὔτε ῥήτορα οὔτε στρατηγὸν δι' ὅτου δουλεύουσιν εὐτυχῶς, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ζῆν ἡξίου, εἰ μὴ μετ' ἐλευθερίας ἐξέσται τοῦτο ποιεῖν. Ἦγείτο γὰρ αὐτῶν ἕκαστος οὐχὶ τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῇ μητρὶ μόνον γεγενῆσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῇ πατρίδι. Διαφέρει δὲ

τί; ὅτι ὁ μὲν τοῖς γονεῦσι μόνον γεγενῆσθαι νομίζων τὸν τῆς εἰμαρμένης καὶ τὸν αὐτόματον θάνατον περιμένει, ὁ δὲ καὶ τῇ πατρίδι ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ ταύτην ἐπιδεῖν δουλεύουσιν ἀποθνήσκειν ἐθελήσῃ, καὶ φοβερωτέρας ἡγήσεται τὰς ὕβρεις καὶ τὰς ἀτιμίας, ἢς ἐν δουλευούσῃ τῇ πόλει φέρειν ἀνάγκη, τοῦ θανάτου.

3. Αἰτεῖς· ἃ δ' αἰτεῖς, τὰμ' ἔαν θέλῃς ἔπη κλίων δέχεσθαι τῇ νόσῳ θ' ὑπηρετεῖν, ἀλκὴν λάβοις ἂν κἀνακούφισιν κακῶν· ἀγὼ ξένος μὲν τοῦ λόγου τοῦδ' ἐξερῶ, ξένος δὲ τοῦ πραχθέντος. οὐ γὰρ ἂν μακρὰν ἵχνεον αὐτό, μὴ οὐκ ἔχων τι σύμβολον. νῦν δ', ἴσμενος γὰρ ἀστὺς εἰς ἀστὺς τελῶ, ὑμῖν προφωνῶ πᾶσι Καδμείοις τάδε· ὅστις ποθ' ὑμῶν Λαῖον τὸν Λαβδάκου κάτοιδεν ἀνδρὸς ἐκ τίνος διώλετο, τοῦτον κελείω πάντα σημαίνειν ἐμοί· κεῖ μὲν φοβεῖται, τοῦπικλημ' ὑπεξελὼν αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτοῦ· πείσεται γὰρ ἄλλο μὲν ἀστεργὲς οὐδέν, γῆς δ' ἅπεισιν ἀσφαλῆς.
4. ΟΙ. οὐχ ὡς τάχος τις τοῦδ' ἀποστρέψει χέρας;  
ΘΕ. δίστιμος, ἀντὶ τοῦ; τί προσχρήζων μαθεῖν;  
ΟΙ. τὸν παῖδ' ἔδωκας τῷδ' ὃν οὗτος ἱστορεῖ;  
ΘΕ. ἔδωκ'. ὀλέσθαι δ' ὠφελον τῇδ' ἡμέρᾳ.  
ΟΙ. ἀλλ' εἰς τὸδ' ἥξεις μὴ λέγων γε τοῦνδικον.  
ΘΕ. πολλῶ γε μᾶλλον, ἣν φράσω, διόλλυμαι.  
ΟΙ. ἀνὴρ ὅδ', ὡς ἔοικεν, ἐς τριβὰς ἔλα.  
ΘΕ. οὐ δῆτ' ἔγωγ', ἀλλ' εἶπον ὡς δοίην πάλαι.  
ΟΙ. πόθεν λαβών; οἰκεῖον ἢ ἔξ ἄλλου τινός;  
ΘΕ. ἐμὸν μὲν οὐκ ἔγωγ', ἐδεξάμην δέ του.
5. ἰὼ γενεαὶ βροτῶν,  
ὡς ὑμᾶς ἴσα καὶ τὸ μηδὲν ζώσας ἐναριθμῶ.  
τίς γὰρ, τίς ἀνὴρ πλέον  
τᾶς εὐδαιμονίας φέρει  
ἢ τοσοῦτον ὅσον δοκεῖν  
καὶ δόξαντ' ἀποκλῖναι;  
τὸ σὸν τοι παράδειγμ' ἔχων,  
τὸν σὸν δαίμονα, τὸν σόν, ὦ τλαῖμον Οἰδιπόδα, βροτῶν  
οὐδένα μακαρίζω·  
ὅστις καθ' ὑπερβολὰν  
τοξεύσας ἐκράτησε τοῦ πάντ' εὐδαίμονος Ὀδυσσεύου,  
ὦ Ζεῦ, κατὰ μὲν φθίσας

3.

Audes

*Deicere e saxo cives aut trudere Cadmo ?*

4. Regnum in provinciam redactum est, fructibusque eius levare posse centesimæ vectigal professus Cæsar ducentesimam in posterum statuit.

5. Ut quisque obviis, quamvis leviter audita in alios atque illi in plures cumalata gaudio transferunt.

6. *Solus est quem diligunt Di.*

7. Licet antestari ? Ego vero

*Oppono auriculam.*

8. Reperiebantur solo ac parietibus erutæ humanorum corporum reliquiæ, carmina et devotiones, et nomen Germanici plumbeis insculptum, semiusti cineres ac tabe obliti, aliaque maleficia quis creditur animas numinibus infernis sacrari.

9. Illud potentissimi regis anapæstum, qui laudat senem et fortunatum esse dicit, quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus.

10. Cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis,

Cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum

Quam aut aquila aut serpens *Epidaurius* ?

11. Artemisia illa, Mausoli, Cariæ regis, uxor, quæ nobile illud Halicarnassi fecit sepulcrum.

12. Tætra enim res est omni contentione velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda.

IX. To what events in his own life does Horace allude in the First Book of Satires ?

X. Under what circumstances, political and domestic, did Cicero write "the Tusculan Disputations" ? To what previous works of his own does he refer in them ? Why is the book described as one of the most practical of his philosophical works ?

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN : TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English :—

1. MYSIS. PAMPHILVS. CHARINVS. DAVOS.

PA. Mysis, per omnis tibi adiuro deos, nunquam eam me deserturum,

non, si capiundos mihi sciam esse inimicos omnis homines.

hanc mi expetivi, contigit : conveniunt mores : valeant

qui inter nos discidium volunt : hanc nisi mors mi adimet nemo.

CH. resipisco. PA. non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsumst.

si potuit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat,

quo minus hæ fierent nuptiæ, volo. Sed si id non poterit,

id faciam, in proclivi quod est, per me stetisse ut credat.

quis videor ? CH. miser, æque atque ego. DA. consilium quæro. CH. forti's.

PA. scio quid conere. DA. hoc ego tibi profecto effectum reddam.

PA. iam hoc opus est. DA. quin iam habeo. CH. quid est ? DA. huic, non tibi habeo, ne erres.

CH. sat habeo. PA. quid facies ? cedo. DA. dies hic mi ut satis sit vereor

ad agendum : ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas :

proinde hinc vos amolimini : nam mi impedimento estis.

2. Nam mihi continuo maior quærenda foret res  
Atque salutandi plures, ducendus et unus  
Et comes alter, uti ne solus rusve peregreve  
Exirem, plures calones atque caballi  
Pascendi, ducenda petorrita. Nunc mihi curto  
Ire licet mulo vel si libet usque Tarentum,  
Mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret atque eques armos;  
Obiciet nemo sordes mihi, quas tibi, Tilli,  
Cum Tiburte via prætorem quinque sequuntur  
Te pueri, lasanum portantes cœnophorumque,  
Hoc ego commodius quam tu, præclare senator,  
Milibus atque aliis vivo.

3. Hæc dum agit, ecce  
Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus, et illum  
Qui pulchro nosset. Consistimus. Unde venis ? et  
Quo tendis ? rogat et respondet. Vellere cœpi  
Et prensare manu lentissima brachia, nutans,  
Distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus  
Ridens dissimulare ; meum iecur urere bilis.  
Certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te  
Aiebas mecum. Memini bene ; sed meliore  
Tempore dicam : hodie tricesima sabbata : vin tu  
Curtis Iudæis oppedere ? Nulla mihi, inquam,  
Religio est. At mi ; sum paulo infirmior, unus  
Multorum. Ignosces ; alias loquar. Huncine solem  
Tam nigrum surrexe mihi !

4. Ecce,  
Crispinus minimo me provocat : Accipe, si vis,  
Accipiam tabulas ; detur nobis locus, hora,  
Custodes ; videamus uter plus scribere possit.  
Di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli  
Finxerunt animi, raro et perpauca loquentis.  
At tu conclusas hircinis follibus auras,  
Usque laborantes, dum ferrum molliat ignis,  
Ut mavis, imitare. Beatus Fannius ultro  
Delatis capsis et imagine, cum mea nemo  
Scripta legat volgo recitare timentis ob hanc rem  
Quod sunt quos genus hoc minime iuvat, utpote plures  
Culpari dignos.

5. Neque tamen mitigatus Piso, et vix diei moram perpassus, linquit Germanicum prævenitque ; et, postquam Syriam ac legiones

attigit, largitione, ambitu, infimos manipulariam iuvando, cum veteres centuriones, severos tribunos demoveret locaque eorum clientibus suis vel deterrimo cuique attribueret, desidiam in castris, licentiam in urbibus, vagum ac lascivientem per agros militem sineret, eo usque corruptionis proventus est, ut sermone vulgi parens legionum haberetur. Nec Plancina se intra decora feminis tenebat, sed exercitio equitum, decursibus cohortium interesse, in Agrippinam, in Germanicum contumelias iacere, quibusdam etiam bonorum militum ad mala obsequia promptis, quod hand invito imperatore ea fieri occultus rumor incedebat.

6. Cyrenaicorum restat sententia: qui tum ægritudinem censent exsistere, si nec opinato quid evenerit. Est id quidem magnum, ut supra dixi. Etiam Chrysippo ita videri scio, quod provisum ante non sit, id ferire vehementius. . . . . Sed quum diligenter nec opinatorum naturam consideres, nihil aliud reperias, nisi omnia videri subita maiora: et quidem ob duas causas: primum quod, quanta sint quæ accidunt, considerandi spatium non datur: deinde quum videtur præcaveri potuisse, si provisum esset, quasi culpa contractum malum ægritudinem acriorem facit, quod ita esse dies declarat: quæ procedens ita mitgat, ut, iisdem malis manentibus, non modo leniatur ægritudo, sed in plerisque tollatur.

7. Quocirca mollis et enervata putanda est Peripateticorum ratio et oratio, qui perturbari animos necesse esse dicunt, sed adhibent modum quemdam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat. Modum tu adhibes vitio? an vitium nullum est, non parere rationi? an ratio parum præcipit, nec bonum illud esse, quod aut cupias ardentem aut adeptus efferas te insolenter? nec porro malum, quo aut oppressus iaceas aut, ne opprimare, mente vix constes? eaque omnia aut nimis tristitia aut nimis læta errore fieri? qui si error stultis extenuetur die, ut, quum res eadem maneat, aliter ferant inveterata, aliter recentia: sapientes ne attingat quidem omnino. Etenim quis erit tandem modus iste?

*(Not from Text-Books.)*

8. Igitur, ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, et mihi reliquam ætatem a republica procul habendam decrevi, non fuit consilium, socordia atque desidia bonum otium contere; neque vero agrum colendo aut venando, servilibus officiis, intentum ætatem agere: sed, a quo incepto studio me ambitio mala detinuerat, eodem regressus, statui res gestas populi Romani carptim, ut quæque memoria digna videbantur, perscribere: eo magis, quod mihi a spe, metu, partibus reipublicæ, animus liber erat.

## II. Translate into Latin:

Notwithstanding the fortunate dexterity with which he had eluded this danger, Cortes was so sensible of the precarious tenure by which he held his power that he despatched deputies to Spain, with a pompous account of the success of his arms, with further specimens of the productions of the country and with rich presents to the Emperor, as the earnest of future contributions

from his new conquests, requesting in recompense for all his services the approbation of his proceedings and that he might be entrusted with the government of these dominions which his conduct and the valour of his followers had added to the crown of Castile.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN : TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. Give the purport of the following :—

(a) تا مجمع امکان و وجوب نوشتند

مورد متعین نه شد إطلاق اعم را  
تقدیر بیک نامة نشانید دو محمل

سلامی حدوث تو و لیلای قدم را

(q) آسمان گفت ندانم که حلول از چه نکود

صورتش پیشتر از صورت عالم محمل  
زین سخن جوهر فعال بر آشفت و بگفت

کای تنک بهر ز فهم رصد علم و عمل

بیم آن بود ز خاصیت یکتائی او

که هیولای نه پذیرد صور مستقبل

(c) نه بهشت غمزه اسلام دشمنت که دوروز

محبت تو کنم جمع با مسلمانی

ترحمی نکند حسن بر دلم گوئی

که در زمانه یوسف نبود زندانی

ز نو عدل وی امروز یک بها دارد

مقاع نوشرانی و خانانانی

2. Explain fully the words and expressions :—

امکان - وجوب - إطلاق اعم - حدوث - قدم - حلول

محمل - جوهر فعال - رصد - هیولای - صورت - تقدیر \*



3. Scan the last couplet and write out the last line with the diacritical signs, or transliterate it in English characters.

II. 1. Discuss the prosody of the following couplets and show how the apparently false lines may be read so as to save the metre :—

جم مرتبه خانخان کز اثر نطق  
چون گل همگی گوش کند جذر اصم را  
درکارگه عدل تو از بس بنو آموخت  
عدل تو بفروندی بوداشت ستم را

2. Explain the above couplets fully. Explain also the following couplet and show how the تاریخ is to be found.

روزیکه شمرندند عدیلش ز محالات  
تاریخ تولد بنوشتند عدم را

3. Who was the خانخانان referred to and what was his name. Give a short account of his life.

III. 1. Write in Persian an explanatory paraphrase of the following :—

عجز بختم اگر زلف شان بیداراید  
سفید گردد بعزم زلفین شاهان تقار  
جوا حتم چو بخارد بعزم خاریدن  
پلنگ ناخن گردد زمانه خونخوار  
کسی چگونه بسامان در آورد آن سر  
که چون ز زانو برداشت کوفت بودیوار  
بورنگ دائره در حصر جود او بودم  
شود ملاقی آغاز انتهای شمار  
بصبح قاقم پوش و بشام اکسون باف  
بصلح آب فشان و بجنگ آتش بار

2. Scan the first two couplets.

3. Parse the last couplet.

IV. 1. What is the meaning of مانند in the following:—

گر بیاد سخنم عود بر آتش مانند  
حشر اموات شود بر طرف از نشو شمیم

Parse the word.

2. Give Persian synonyms for the following and their meanings in English:—

دژم - هوم - کونگ - تگ - حرون - نشید - فوتوت - آز -  
هباز - زه - بوته - سبل - درست - دستنبو - شناه - پرند -  
خاد - گدی \*

3. Give the meanings of the following expressions:—

کوک کردن - طوح ریختن - علم انداختن - در فراز کردن -  
بساط چیدن - چهره گودیدن - دامن بر زدن - پا بر اه ماندن -  
سربسگراشتن - آستین بشمع زدن - نفس شکستن - اشک چیدن \*

V. Write an explanatory paraphrase of the following passages:—

1. گل از رشک رنگین چهره اش در غنچگی چندان  
خون خورده که به بینی رسیده - و از ناف پیچ غیوت بونگ بر خود  
پیچیده که از غم بار دیگر غنچه گردیده \*

2. از گلاب افشاندیش بخت خفته نشاط بیدار و یک  
قطره عرق بهارش را هزار بهار عوق ریز سعی سر شار با خرمن  
خرمن گل خریدار \*

3. زلف دود سلسله در سلسله اش مصرعی است بلند  
پیچیده که جز جگر سوختگان گرفتار کسی معنی آن نه فهمیده \*

4. پانش سبزه ایست بآب زمود پرورش یافته و از  
زبردستی دست حسن سبزان بند بر تافته \*

5. شخص هنرمندیم به تشریف قبول سرمدی رسیده  
و فوق اغیار بلباس تفاخوار گریبان چرخ اطلس کشیده \*

6. سودائیان دیار عشق را از نایافت صناع کس میاب  
وفا و جنس بجان ارزان و مالش پرکاه پرکاه جگر \*

دیراست که قرۃ العین صدف بامید بار درین بازار  
آبرو گرو کرده و نقد صفا در گره بسته و از غم گره گشته و چشم  
سفید کرده در آرزوی دستگیری زود ازود غواص نشسته \*

VI. 1. Derive the following words :—

آسمان - راجور - شمشیر - گلزار - خزان - دبستان -  
کلخن - کجکول - رخسار - خورشید - نومید - خدایگان -  
نگونسار - غمگین - سنگین - گدی \*

2. What is the nominative of نگورده and نگیورد in the following :—

در انجمن جمال رویت  
نگرفته ز آفتاب جارا  
گرنقش جمال تو نگیورد  
از سینه برون کدم صفارا

VII. Point out the صنائع لفظی و معنوی in the following :—

1. جام باقوت و می لعل بهم یالاید  
اثر نامید چون لاله و داغش بمثل  
لب او خندد اگر چشم جهان گرید زار  
دست او جنبد اگر دست جهان گردد شل
2. دلم چو رنگ زلیخا شکسته در خلوت  
غمم چو تهمت یوسف دویده در بازار
3. زفیض خنده لطفش که کیمیا اثر است  
بگاه صیحه قهرش که هست صور آثار  
جحیم شاخ گله از حدیقه احسان  
بهشت هست خسه در شکنجه عصار

VIII. Write a sketch of عرّفی and ظهّوری and discuss their style of writing, noting the peculiarities of each.

IX. Explain the differences between قطعه - غزل - قصیده . Quote a قطعه and a رباعي if you remember any ? Into what recognised parts is a قصیده divided ? Mention some of the most noted writers of each.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN : TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Persian :

1. The greatest difficulty of the undertaking lay in conveying across the desert a sufficient body of troops to carry on a successful war in the oasis. Lazaroof spent the whole of the spring and summer in endeavouring to accomplish this portion of the task. Mr. O'Donovan all the time remaining at the Russian camp. At the outset the Russian commander made the fatal error of landing his troops on the desert coast in advance of his supplies, with the result that as fast as he deposited the latter they were consumed, and he was unable to accumulate a sufficient stock to allow an advance to be made, while striving to overcome this difficulty sickness broke out among the troops, and in the end, at the close of summer, an advance could only be made with 4,000 out of 25,000 men.

2. After his conversion, Asoka became a zealous Buddhist. He founded monasteries and built hospitals at his own expense, and published edicts throughout his empire, enjoining on all his subjects the observance of the Buddhist doctrines; obedience to parents, kindness to children, mercy to inferior animals, suppression of anger, passion and cruelty and the exercise of generosity, toleration and charity. He planted fruit trees by the road side, dug wells and did other useful things for the benefit of those who were entrusted to his care. So his kingdom became a mighty one and his empire prosperous.

II. Translate into English :

1. چون یاقوت گوهر در کنار لعل لب لعلش بگوهر افشانی  
بود آخرت رخ گوهر جان را که بها ندارد از بهای گوهر اشک بیدلان  
ارزان تر ساخته. گاه عرض تجمل حسن و حسن تجمل چون در  
دکان رعنائی باز کرده پس از نمودن گوهر آبدار بخندد دندان  
نمای صفای گوهر دندان آشکار ساخته با خریدار شیوه بزازی  
آغاز کرده - اگر از شیرین کاریش چاشنی حلوت و حلوت  
چاشنی رباید - عبوس زهد سرکه جبینان ترش رو در چشم رندان

شیرین نماید - از انفعال عرق بهارش عرق از چهره بهار در  
چکیدن - و با گل رنگین طبله اش گل چهره بخون شسته خجالت  
چهره گردیدن - شفتالوی گاردی و آردی اورا هرکه بجان  
مشاق گردیده استخوانش در زیور بار غم آرد گشته و گارد  
باستخوانش رسیده \*

2. خدمتگار سر خدمتی از کم خدمتی شومسار - خاکسار  
نقد روان هدیه گرد خجالت بر عذار - عوی بسو آمده که  
کحل الجواهرینانی یعنی عیار مقدم شریف یکسر مژگان دیده  
طوفان دیده را روشنائی نه بخشیده - و ازین چشم زخم که از  
فلک ناتوان بین باور رسیده یک صفایان سوخته زیان کشیده \*

3. اقبال کرم می گزد ارباب هم را

همت نخورد نیستو لا و نعم را  
تا مجمع امکان و وجوبت نه نوشتند

مورد متعین نشد اطلاق اعم را  
جم موقت. خانخان کز اثر نطق

چون گل همگی گوش کند جذر اصم را  
گنجینه احسانش تنکهای نگردد

گر تا ابد انعام دهد صفر رقم را  
بسکه دست رحمت آرایش هرچهره کرد

عشق می ورزد بحسن یاس و امید اشتباه  
زمانه مورد مصاف امت و من ز ساده دلی

کنم بجوش تدبیر و هم دفع مضار  
سایه من همچو من در ملک هستی امت

سایه تو در عدم پیغمبر همای من  
شعاع دیده آنکس که روی خصم تو دید

کند بآینه آفتاب زنگاری

4. از اتفاقات برجی بوسه و بحکم والا احداث یافته بود

آنحضرت بعد از وصول باردوي سپهر کويک بهاسطوت بهرامی  
و صولت ضرفامي برای تفرج از اردو بآن برج بلند اساس  
بر آمده بوجود صلابت نمود آنرا نمونۀ برج اسد ساخته  
بودند - مقارن آن افاغنه نیز از میان نهر با فقیلهای سوزان  
مانند خیل هجوم از رود کهکشان ظاهر شده جمعی از ایشان  
احاطۀ برج کرده آغاز خیرگی کردند \*

5. (۱) برادر بزرگ شما خوشی احوال است یا تذک حوصله  
(۲) زبانت را خود گیر کہ امروز قدری سردماغ ام (۳) او  
خیلی تمبل است و همیشه کش و قوس میکند (۴) یک تکه  
دو سالہ یا چهار پارہ زدم \*

6. ز عیش رفت بباد آنچہ بود در گہم  
چو گل شگفتگی دل خواب کرد مرا  
بہ بین ہو آئینہ سیماب تا شود روشن  
کہ می کشد غم دیدار بیقراران را  
ارباب نظر رخصت گفتار ندارند  
مانع ز ہمین وجہ بود سومہ صدا را  
کاہلی درکار خود معجون چرا کرد اینقدر  
مردن عاشق باہی یا نگاہی بیش نیست

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU : TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

1. 1. اردو نثر کی تصنیف کا سن کیا ہے ؟ نظم اردو کی  
ولادت کب ہوئی اور کس بادشاہ کے عہد میں ؟ اردو کی  
ابتدائی تصنیفین نظم سے شروع ہوئیں یا نثر سے ؟
2. اردو کے تصانیف ابتدائی کے نام لو۔ کس نے پہلے  
قواعد اردو تصنیف کی ؟ صرف و نحو میں فارسی نے ہندی

پو ڪيا ڪيا اڏو ڪيا ؟ برج بها شا پو عربي اور فارسي زبانون  
ن ڪيا ڪيا اڏو ڪي ؟

II. الفاظ و فقرات ڪے معنے سلیس ہندوستانی میں تحریر کرو:—

گیدر بھپکي - ترسول - چھانڌا - موھن بھوگ - سرگوشي -  
سبع سياره - چڪم کھانا - ماني - چھڪے چھوٽ جانا - مينا ڪے  
مينا ڪي ڌاڪ - قطيان - سھم جانا - از ما است ڪہ بر ما است -  
ڪس ڪے ھاٿھ ڪھيت رھتا ھي ڪون ڪھيت رھتا ھي - بھدے نہ  
بدقوارے - اُنڪي راڻي دھاڻي نزديڪ و دور ھو گئي - بايان  
ھاٿھ ساڪھو ڪا ڌالا اور دھڻا برگد ڪا ٿھڻا - درج دھان بے در  
دندان - نا مردون ڪي باڻي بچي - جامءُ عرياني جسم پو  
چست ڪر ليا - دانڌا کلڪل - ڪڙي جلي - چلمنبري - ڪوٽر ڪا  
وہ ڏھنگ ڪہ سب ڪھتے تھے بيچا ھي \*

III. اس نظم و نثر ڪا مطلب سلیس عبارت میں رقم ہو:—

۱. نقش فريادي ھي ڪسڪي شوخي تحریر ڪا  
ڪاغذي ھي پيرھن ھر پڊڪو تصوير ڪا  
درياي معاصي تنگ آبي سے ھوا خشڪ  
ميوا سر دامن ٻھي ابھي تو ٺھوا تھ  
شوق ھو رنگ رقيب سرو سامان نکلا  
قيس تصوير ڪے پودے مين ٻھي عريان نکلا  
رومين ھي رخس عمر ڪھان ڏيکھڻے تھڪے  
ن ھاٿھ باگ پو ھي نہ پا ھي رڪاب مين  
گو وان ٺھين پو وان ڪي نکالي ھوئي تو ٻين  
ڪعبہ سے ان بتونکو ٻھي نسبت ھي دور ڪي

۲. وراي دل روح در آزار آوارو وادي درد روان و  
روان دار آه دلدوز آب زرد روزي روزه روز- ڪل مردم ڪواڪل  
ماڪول حرام ھو - وہ الم ھو ڪہ وہ ماہ محرم الحرام ھو -  
گلڪدو سرور ڪا الم گل ڪھلا - اوس دوحه ارم ڪو الم  
ڪا گل ڪھلا \*

1. عبارت ما سبق کس صنعت میں لکھی گئی ہے ؟
2. پہلی بیت میں خدا کا حمد کس طرح ثابت ہو گا ؟
3. پانچویں بیت کی ترکیب کرو \*

IV. میانجی صاحب آپکو یہ جملہ فعلیہ کیونکر ثابت ہوا کہ خبر پر آپ ایسا کلام انشا کرتے ہیں ؟ آپ نے اپنی آنکھ سے دیکھا ہے ؟ جو تعذیر دینے کا ارادہ ہے ۔ یہ تصور آپ کا محض باطل ہے تصدیق اسکی بہت مشکل ہے ۔ یہ جو آپ نے سوچا ہے اوس شکل کا نتیجہ ہوا ہے \*

1. بالا مذکور نثر کا مضمون سلیس عبارت میں باختصار رقم کرو \*
2. جن لفظوں پر لکیریں ہیں انکی تعریف کرو ۔

مثال بھی دو \*

V. اس نظم سے کیا سن نکلتا ہے ؟

دست بیداد اجل سے بے سرو پا ہو گئے  
فقر و دین - فضل و ہنر - لطف و کرم - علم و عمل  
لکھا نادر یہ تذکرہ نادر  
اب یہ حاسد کو چاہئے فم سے  
قلب رنجور - رافعا ! زخمی  
دگنا اور تگنا چو گنا کولے

- VI. 1. تمہاری درسی کتاب کا نام جو سروس سخن ہوا اس نام میں کیا خوبی ہے ؟ اور یہ کس قسم کی ترکیب ہے ؟
2. بتلاؤ کہ اصطلاح اور محاورہ میں - ردیف اور قافیہ میں کیا فرق ہے ؟

3. گھوڑے کے عیوب اور بیماریوں کے نام لکھو جن کا ذکر فسانہ عجائب میں ہے ۔ انکے معنی بھی تحریر کرو \*
4. دنیا کی مذمت میں ناسخ کے اشعار لکھو \*



VII. سوالات ذیل سے کسی دو کے جواب لکھو \*

1. برج بھاشا کی زبان کے چند الفاظ لکھو جو اردو میں استعمال کئے گئے ہیں \*

2. چند اردو الفاظ بتاؤ جو اطالی - انگریزی - پرتگالی -

لاٹینی اور فرنچ زبان سے اخذ کئے گئے ہیں \*

3. چندر - چورن - فیلسوف - خصم - خیرات - دگدہ -

طوفان - دستوری - رومال - اخلاص - قلانچ - خاطر - کس زبان کے الفاظ ہیں ؟ ان کے اصلی معنی کیا ہیں ؟ اور اردو میں کن معنوں سے مستعمل ہوتے ہیں ؟

4. غالب کا نام - قدیم تخلص - سن وفات اور مذہب

کیا تھا - کب اور کسلئے انہوں نے اپنے قدیم تخلص کو بدلایا اور ان کے اردو اور فارسی تصانیف کے نام کیا ہیں ؟

VIII. کونسا فعل ہمیشہ معروف ہی ہوگا ؟

1. فعل جمعی کے اقسام - تعریف اور امثال لکھو \*

2. جو الفاظ سوائے ضمائر کے بجائے واحد متکلم و حاضر

آتے ہیں ان کا فعل کس طرح چاہئے ؟

3. اردو میں متعدی سے مفعول ہرتا ہی کہ نہیں ؟ اگر

نہیں تو اس کی دلیل تحریر کرو \*

4. معروف اور نکرہ کا دوسرا نام کیا ہے ؟

IX. 1. مرکب فیہر وضعی ماضی متعدی کی کونسی صورت

میں نے استعمال جائز ہے ؟ اور کونسی صورت میں ممنوع ؟

2. کل حروف تہجی کی تذکیرو ثابت دکھلاؤ اور

اسماہی ذیل کی تذکیرو ثابت معر قاعدہ بیان کرو \*

فاخذہ - توشیح - ندا - بخت - بوسقان - چلن - شمع - تصرف -

استعداد - کفگیر - وادی - گلاس \*

3. کونسے اسماء بشرکت دیگر اسماء جملے کا جزء ہوتے ہیں ؟

4. کونسے افعال خبر کے محتاج ہیں ؟

5. مبتدا و خبر کسطرح کے اسم ہوتے ہیں ؟ اگر دونوں ایک ہی قسم کے ہوں تو انکی ترکیب کسطرح ہوگی ؟
- X. 1. اگر تین ساکن مصرعہ کے بیچ میں جمع ہوں تو قطعیہ میں کسطرح محسوب ہونگے ؟
2. سبب - وتد - فاصلہ کے اقسام کیا ہیں ؟
3. انکی تعریف کیا ہے ؟
- جملہ انشائیہ - استعارہ - مجاز - سجع متوازی - تجنیس - مرکب - منلوں - مدور - مثلث - محتمل الضدین - تشبیب - مخلص (گریز) قافیہ شایگان \*

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

URDU : TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Urdu :

"Not recognizing the truth that the function of books is supplementary—that they form an indirect means to knowledge when direct means fail—a means of seeing through other men what you cannot see for yourself ; teachers are eager to give second-hand facts in place of first-hand facts. Not perceiving the enormous value of that spontaneous education which goes on in early years—not perceiving that a child's restless observation, instead of being ignored or checked, should be diligently ministered to, and made as accurate and complete as possible ; they insist on occupying its eyes and thoughts with things that are, for the time being, incomprehensible and repugnant. Possessed by a superstition which worships the symbols of knowledge instead of knowledge itself, they do not see that only when his acquaintance with the objects and processes of the household, the streets, and the fields, is becoming tolerably exhaustive—only then should a child be introduced to the new sources of information which books supply : the words contained in books can be rightly interpreted into ideas, only in proportion to the antecedent experience of things."

"If a boy learnt Greek and Latin on the same principle on which a mere child learns with such ease and rapidity and modern language, namely, by acquiring some familiarity with the vocabulary by practice and repetition, before being troubled with grammatical rules—those rules being acquired with tenfold greater facility when the cases to which they apply are already familiar to the mind ; an average school-boy, long before the age at which schooling terminates, would be able to read fluently and with intelligent interest

any ordinary Latin and Greek author in prose or verse, would have a competent knowledge of the grammatical structure of both languages, and have had time besides for an ample amount of scientific instruction. I might go much further; but I am as unwilling to speak out all that I think practicable in this matter, as George Stephenson was about railways, when he calculated the average speed of a train at ten miles an hour, because if he had estimated it higher, the practical men would have turned a deaf ear to him."

## II. Translate into English :

1. بازار پیشہ والیان بصد تکلف فروش اطلس پر انواع  
انواع طرح کے تھان جامدانی کامدانی حریر و کتان لئے ہوئے  
اپنا اپنا بناؤ کئے ہوئے بیٹھی ہیں۔ اون کا دیدار گویا نین سکھ  
ہی۔ آنکھیں سکھ پاتی ہیں راحتیں ہاتھ آتی ہیں۔ کہیں ریل  
کہیں دوریا کہیں بک ہی۔ اون پھول سے رخساروں پر بلبل  
چشم حیران ہی۔ قافہ حواس باختہ ہی۔ دل ہرکس و ناکس  
پرویشان ہی۔ تیر مڑگان جگر کے پار ہونے کو لیس ہیں۔ چہرے  
پر بکھرے ہوئے کیس ہیں۔ تیغ ابرو نگاہ جادو قتل عشاق کے  
سب سامان دریس ہیں۔ آنکھیں ایسی کہ جنکے تصور میں  
کھواب آئے ہو، تن زیب لئے بیٹھی ہیں۔ جسم کی صفائی پر  
نظر کف افسوس ملل رہ جائے۔ دست رنگین اطلس سرخ کا  
ایک نمونہ ہی۔ بازار حسن کا ہر گھڑی حسن دونا ہی \*

2. قصہ کوتاہ وہ مہینا بھی تمام ہوا۔ اور اتنے دنوں  
میں شعلہ محبت مجھ سینے سے پھڑکنے لگا۔ حال طشت از  
بام افتادہ ہوا۔ جوان نے عرض کی کل لعل او گلوں گا۔ پھر  
صبح کو سو دربار روی حضار لعل بے بہا درج دہان سے  
نکالا۔ سب کو حیوت شہزادے کو فرحت و مسرت حاصل ہوئی۔  
چند عرصے میں مقرب بارگاہ سلطانی مورد عنایات جہان بینی  
ہوا۔ آخر کار بمشورۃ ملازمان قدیم و بتحریک حکما و ندیم  
بادشاہ نے اس گوہر مسلم سلک تاجداری کو بوشتہ عقد اوس  
لعل بے بہا سے منعقد کیا۔ \*

3. شمار سبجہ مرغوب بت مشکل پسند آیا  
 تماشای بیک کف بردن صد دل پسند آیا  
 بہ فیض بیدلی نومیدی جاوید آسان ہی  
 کشائش کو ہمارا عقد مشکل پسند آیا  
 ہواي سبز گل آئینہ بے مہرے قاتل  
 کہ انداز بخون غلطیدن قاتل پسند آیا
4. نوید امن ہی بیداد دوست جان ے لے  
 رہی نہ طرز ستم کوئی آسان ے لے  
 بلا سے گر مڑ یار تشنہ خون ہی  
 رکھوں کچھ اپنی بھی مڑگان خونفشان ے لے  
 وہ زندہ ہم ہیں کہ ہیں روشناس خلق ای خضر  
 نہ تم کہ چور بنے عمر جاودان ے لے  
 فلک نہ دور رکھ اس سے مجھ کہ میں ہی نہیں  
 دراز دستے قاتل ے امتحان ے لے
5. اتنے بگڑے ہیں وہ مجھ سے گہ اگر نام اونکا  
 لکھتا کاغذ پہ ہوں تو حرف بگڑ جاتے ہیں  
 تاب دندان نہ دکھا بزم میں تو ہنس ہنسکر  
 کوئی کہا جائے جو پیڑے کی کٹی خوب نہیں  
 پھرتا ہی سیل حوادث سے کہیں مردوں کا منہ  
 شیر سیدھا تیرتا ہی وقت رفتن آب میں

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL: TEXT-BOOK AND GRAMMAR.

- I. 1. (a) கண்ணப்பநாயனார் இயற்பெயர் யாது?  
 (b) இவருக்குக் காளத்திக் கண்ணப்பபொனும் பெயர் எப்படி வந்தது?  
 (c) இவர் சரித்திரத்தை ஒரு பக்கத்தின் மேற்படா மற்ற சுருக்கி எழுதுக.

2. (a) பின்னீப்பெருமானையங்காரின் மறுநாமமென்ன ?

(b) அந்தப் பெயர்வரும் அடிகளில் ஒன்று எழுதுக.

II. 1. “அவையறிதல்” என்னும் அதிகாரத்தால் நமக்குண்டாகும் படிப்பனையாது ?

2. (a) குகனுடைய விசேஷ இலக்ஷணமென்ன ?

(b) குகனைப்பார்த்து இவன் யாவனென்று கௌசலே வினவியபோது பரதாழ்வார் கொடுத்த விடையையும் அதற்குத் தேவி விபந்துசொன்ன வார்த்தையினையும் எழுதுக.

III. “இங்கிவர்க ளிவ்வா றிருந்தினிது வாழச் சங்குதரு நீணிதியஞ் சாலவுடை நாய்கன் பொங்குதினை மீதுபொரு மால்களிறு போன்றோர் வங்கமொடு போகிநிதி வந்துதர லுற்றான்.”

1. இவர்களென்றது யாரா ? வாழ என்னகாலம் ? ஏன் ?

2. இரண்டாம் அடிக்கு உரையாசிரியரினின்றும் வேறுபட்ட அர்த்தமெழுதி அவருளையே சிறந்ததென்பதற்கு நியாயமும் சொல்லுக.

3. மூன்றாம் அடியிலுள்ள சிறப்புக்களைக் காட்டுக.

4. போன்ற வங்கமொடு எனப்படாமாயின் அதில் என்ன சிறப்பு உண்டாகும் ?

5. போன்றோர் வினையாலணையும் பெயராயின் யாளைக்குறிக்கும் ?

6. வங்கங்களெனப் பன்மையிற் பொருள் கொள்ளலாமா ?

7. ஒடு என்னபொருளில் வந்தது ?

8. வங்கத்தின் பரியாயப்பெயர் நான்கு கூறி அவற்றிற்குச் சிந்தாமணியிலும் இராமாயணத்திலும் இலக்கியங்காட்டுக.

IV. பின்வரும் வாக்கியங்களின் அர்த்தமென்ன ?

(a) “அம்மிமிதந் தாழ்ந்துசுனா வீழ்ந்ததற்குச் சால்கு.”

(b) “வீரர்-தாங்கல்கட னொருந்தலை சாய்க்கவரு தீச் சொல்-நீங்கன்மட வார்கள்கடன்.”

(c) “அதர்ப்-பின்று வாப்கொலாம்.”

(d) “அக்குரோணிகள்-மூன்றுபத்தாயிரத் திரட்டி முற்றுமே.”

(e) “வில்லுழவின் பெருமுயற்சி.”

(f) “அரையின் சரணத் துரியாடையின் மீது.”

(g) “மாறநீர்வையக்கணி.”

- (h) “நாடல்ல நாட வளந்தரு நாடு.”  
 (i) “கறைக்களத்தின்-நீற்றுச் சிவந்தெழும்.”  
 (j) “மேருக்கண்கண மாத்நலைநாளில் விநோதிப்ப  
 னோ.”

V. 1. மேல்வினாவிலுள்ள a இல் “யானைக்கு நீத்து முய  
 ற்குநிலை” என்றற்போல மொழிமாற்றுப்பொருள்கொள்ள  
 லாமா?

2. (b) என்ன பொருள்கோள்? அதற்கு நன்னூற்  
 சூத்திர மென்ன?

3. (d) இல் ஆயிரத்திரட்டியில் மூன்றுபத்து முற்று  
 மெனக்கொண்டு, ௨௦௩௦ எனப்பொருள் கூறின் வரும்  
 விரோதமென்ன?

4. உழவு e இல் உள்ள பொருளில் வருதற்கு வேறு  
 உதாரணங் காட்டுக.

5. (g) இல் மாறா நீரா மாறா அணியா? மாறா நீரான்  
 புழி நின்றபயனின்மை என்னுங் குற்றம் வராமல்கு நன்  
 னூற் சூத்திரஞ் சொல்லுக.

6. வையக்கு என்னும் புணர்ச்சிக்கு வேறு இலக்கியங்  
 காட்டுக.

7. (j) இல் விநோதிப்பொன்பதன் பகுதி யாது? என்  
 ன அடியார் பிறந்தது?

VI. கீழ்வருஞ் செய்யுள்களுக்குப் பொழிப்புரை எழுதுக :

“குறுத்தாட்குயிற்சேவல் கொழுங்காஞ்சித்தாதாடி  
 வெறுத்தாங்கேமடப்பெடைவிழைவகன்றுநடப்பதனை  
 மறுத்தாங்கேசிறகுளர்ந்துமகிழ்வாணக்கொளத்தேற்றி  
 யுறுப்பினுலடிபணியவிறுத்தந்ததிளவேனில்.”

“நந்த நந்த வனங்களி னுண்மலர்  
 கந்த முந்திய கற்பகக் சாவினின்  
 றந்தர் வந்தென வந்திதன் கைதர  
 மந்த மந்த மணந்தது வாடையே.”

“முற்றற்றி முற்றி யவனாயும் பற்றற்றிப்  
 பற்றியார் வெல்வ தான்.”

VII. 1. (a) இம்மூன்றில் முதனிற்பது என்ன செய்யுள்?

(b) அதன் அடிகளைச் சீர்பிரிக்க.

2. ஈற்றினிற்பதன் முதலடியை “முற்றற்றி முற்றி  
 யவனாயும்பற்றற்றி” எனச் சீரலகிடலாமா?

VIII. பின்வருங் கவிகளுக்குக் குறிப்புரை (annotation) எழு  
 துக :—

“பான்மையிற் சமைத்துக்கொண்டு படைக்கலம்வினைஞ  
 ரோந்தத்  
 தேனலர் கொன்றையார்தந் திருச்சிலைச் செம்பொன்  
 மேரு  
 வானது கடலினஞ்சு மாக்கிட வவர்க்கே பின்னுங்  
 கானலுனமுதமாக்குஞ் சிலையினைக்காப்புச்சேர்த்தார்.”  
 “நறைத்துளவம்புனை நம்பெருமாள்விற னஞ்சொல்வ  
 தோ  
 மறைப்பரிபூட்டிய மாநிலத்தேரில்லை வாளெயிற்றின்  
 கறைப்பணிநா னுடை மேருவில்லில்லைக் கடும்பவனச்  
 சிறைத்தழலம்பில்லை யொன்றாறுபுரஞ் செற்றதற்  
 கே.”

IX. அடியிலுள்ளவற்றின் வழுக்களைத் திருத்துக :—

- “தறியின் வயிற்றிற் றகுவனெஞ்சுஞ் சரபத்துடலும்.”  
 “மாயிறு ஞாயிறு பாரதப்போரின் மரைய.”  
 “வலைப்பால் விடம்பிணைக் கண்ணியர்.”  
 “கய்களில் கண்மலர் புடைத்து\*\*\*அரற்றிராரோ.”  
 “நீய்வரங்கொளத் தவிர்தனீர்மையோ.”  
 “ஆயிரமிராமர்நின்கே ளாவரோதெரியிலம்மா.”

X. 1. ஆயிடை, கூயினன் ; இவற்றில் யகரத்தோற்றத்  
 திற்கு விதியாது?

2. எவ்விடம் என்பதில் வகரம் வந்ததற்கு விதி  
 என்ன?

3. திணைபால்வழுவமைதிக்கு நன்னூற் சூத்திரஞ்  
 சொல்லி, நீவிர் படித்த நூல்களிலிருந்து அதற்கு ஒருதார  
 ணங் காட்டுக.

4. கொண்கூட்டுக்கும் மொழிமாற்றுக்கும் பேத  
 மென்ன?

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 2 TO 4 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Tamil:—(See Urdu Translation paper, page  
 clxxi.)

II. Translate into English the following stanzas :—

1. அரக்குநீ ரெறியப்பட்ட வஞ்சனக் குன்றமன்ன  
 திருக்கிள ரோடைசூழ்ந்த செம்புகர் நெற்றித்தாகி  
 யுருக்கியுண்ணும் வேகத் துறுபுலி யனையதாக  
 மருக்கனோர் குன்றஞ் சேர்ந்தாங் கண்ணொ னேறி  
 னனே.

2. కర్తృత్తార్తేవరొధిన్ తొమినిన్తకోశలయైత్  
తొమితు నోక్కి  
వెర్నిత్తార్క్ కురిసిలివ రాంఁదు కుకన్వినవ  
వేన్తార్వైకు  
మర్తృత్తాన్ ముత్తేవి మున్దులక మీన్రుణై  
మున్న్యైన్రుణై  
పెర్తృత్తాన్ పెరున్దుసెల్వమ్ యాన్పిరత్త లాన్  
ముత్త పెరియాన్ఁదున్.  
3. ఁన్సెయ్తాన్ నీరుమోతా నెన్పిరాన్ నిరత్తుత్  
తీన్కు  
మున్సెయ్తార్ తమ్మైక్కాణెన్ మొయ్కమల్  
వేదరెన్దు  
మిన్సెయ్వాన్ పకమిప్పిన్క డిర్క్కుమెయ్మ్ మరున్  
తునాడి  
పొన్సెయ్తాన్ వనాయ్నెన్కొన్దు వరువనెన్  
న్దు పొన్దు.  
4. కర్తృన్దు కర్తృ రెన్పిరెన్ కర్తృన్దు  
కర్త సెలస్సెల్లు వాన్.

### III. Translate the following:—

1. తనెక్కాన్ ఒన్ తొమిలైస్ సెయ్తు ముడిక్క అయ  
లారిడమ్ వేన్దుయ కరువికణై ఇరవల్ వాన్కినవన్ అవన్  
తిరుమ్ప వాన్కిన్కొన్దు మున్నెన్ తాన్ కరుతియైత్  
సెయ్తు ముడిక్కవేన్దుమ్.  
2. పెర్తృత్తాన్ సిరితాక్కిన్ పెర్తృత్తాన్మేల్ ఇస్  
సెయ్ పెరున్కువై యిర్కన్కియన్.  
3. ఁన్ కెయిల్ వీల్లీల్లాత్త కన్దు ఇమ్మాన్  
మున్కిన్దు. ఇన్తాన్ ఁన్ ఆన్మై ఁన్కున్.  
4. నీ కుదవన్ అన్ పెర్తృత్తాన్ పేకన్.  
5. ఇన్తియా తేసమ్ ఒకన్ తొక్కుటెన్.  
6. ఆయ్తెన్దున్కొన్దు యత్తకన్త్తిన్ సెల్లా  
నిన్ వీరన్ సత్తున్కణైస్ సెయ్నెన్కొన్దు  
అవన్కొన్దు పొన్పున్దు అన్ రన్కన్త్తిన్ మిన్  
పొత్తెయ్నెన్ పయన్దు ముత్తుకొన్దు నిన్యాన్.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. వసుచరిత్ర మొదటఁ గృష్ణరాయఁడే మరియు బదపడి  
యొక్క కారణమునబట్టి కృతిపతి మౌలె మరియు దీని సభలఁ జదువు



నపుడు రామకృష్ణుడు చేసినయాత్మేపములు వాడుకలో నుంటయే నిదర్శనమనియుఁ జెప్పదురు. మీ యభిప్రాయమును సహేతుకముగ వ్రాయునది.

2. హరివంశమును దెనుఁగున వ్రాసినమఱియొకకవి యెవరు ? ఇతనికిని ఎఱ్ఱనకును గలనామాంతరములుగాని బిరుదు పేర్లుగాని వ్రాసి అవి కలుగుటకుఁ గారణములు చెప్పనది.

3. 'పాండురంగవిభునిపదగుంభనంబును కాకమానురాయ నీకుఁ దగుర'—పాండురంగవిభుఁడు, కాకమానురాయఁడు, ఎవరో తెలిపి పాండురంగవిభునిపదగుంభనవిషయమై మీయభిప్రాయమును స్థిరము చేయుటకుఁ గొన్ని పద్యముల నుదాహరణములుగ సూచించునది.

II. ఈక్రిందిపద్యములలో మొదటి రెంటికిఁ దత్సమపదములు లేకుండునటుల దండాన్వయము వ్రాయునది. మూడవదానికి భావము స్పష్టముగఁ దెలియఁబఱుచునది.

1. మాతృకతోరకంతబిలమార్గగళద్రుధిరారుణావనం

తైత్రీకుక్షాత్తుదోఃపరశుహంసికి మేఁత యొనంగ వేరిపు

త్పాతలనాథమేచకకచాగళహారమృణాళనాళసం

ఘాతము నూతనైణమదకర్దమవర్ధనసంప్రభూతముక్.

2. ఓలోలాంబక యోలయోల యన సోలోలంచు మేలంబునక

లోలంబాలక యోర్తు గ్రుంకి బినవల్లు ట్టిన్ది తూటాడి కెం

గలం బట్టి తటాలున స్నేగసె నక్షీణాంబునాథాంబుజా

క్షీలోకంబు జయించి వారలయశశ్శ్రీఁ దెచ్చుచంద్రంబునక.

3. నీధాటీవిచలదృలోద్భటభటానీకోదయద్భీతిచే

బాధాహేతువసోగ్రజంతుభయముం బాటింప కాత్మకరిపు

త్పాదీశాంగన లద్రికందరల వెల్లంచు స్ఫుజంగస్ఫటా

సాఘాద్యన్తణిపజ్జిఁ గప్పదురు దోశ్యక్తి స్తునింహాధిపా.

(a) మొదటి పద్యమున నిమిడి యున్న యితిహాసములఁ దెలిపి,

యందలి 'కతోర', 'హంసికి', అను పదముల ప్రయోగమునుగుఱించి

మీ యభిప్రాయమును, 'దోఃపరశు' అనుదోఁ గలవివర్గమునకుం

బేరును, 'నూతనైణమద' అనుదానియందలిసంధియు, విశదీకరించునది.

(b) రెండవపద్యమున 'లోలంబాలక' యనుదానికి 'లోలంబాలక' యని పాఠాంతరము గలదని కొందఱిమతము. ఛందోహ్యాకరణశాస్త్రములయందు సాధకబాధకములఁ జూపుచు యుక్తమగుదాని నిర్ధారణ చేయునది. 'అంబునాథాంబుజాక్షిలోకంబు' న ముఖ్యురాలఁ జేర్చునునది.

(c) మూడవపద్య మే 'రీతి' ని వ్రాయంబడి యున్నది? తదితరరీతులెవ్వి? ఈ పద్యము ఏ యలంకారమున కుదాహరణముగఁ జెప్పఁబడి యున్నది? ఇందు మఱి యేయలంకారము నున్నది? దోశ్యక్తికొ-ఈశబ్దప్రయోగవిషయమై మీకుఁదోచినది నహేతుకముగఁ దెల్పునది.

III. 1. పీకన్వరంబు పంచమ మనుటకు ననుచరిత్రయందుఁ గారణమేమిగ వర్ణింపఁబడి యున్నది?

2. అభిజిదాదికము లెవ్వి? వీనియందుఁ బితృపూజనమువలని ఫలము లెవ్విగ హరివంశమునఁ జెప్పఁబడ్డవి?

3. షడ్భుతులకు యుక్తాహారములుగ పాండురంగమాహాత్మ్యమున నెవ్వి చెప్పఁబడియె?

4. "అప్పరమేశ్వరికిఁ గృష్ణమపుత్రుం డగుశుక్రుండు" — పరమేశ్వరికి శుక్రుం డెట్లు కృత్రిమ పుత్రుండు?

5. ముప్పదిరెండక్షరములమంత్ర మెయ్యది? పాండురంగమాహాత్మ్యమునఁ జెప్పఁబడ్డవి యింక రెండు విశదీకరించునది.

6. 'జ్ఞాతిశ్చేదనలేనకిమ్' — ఇది ఏసందర్భమునఁ జెప్పఁబడియె? ఈతాత్పర్యముగల మఱి యొక లోకోక్తిఁ దెల్పునది.

IV. 1. (a) 'అదికపిత్' వృషాకపిత్'. (b) 'మేలిమి రెండవపాదము నాలవపాదము సెక్కుయనువునఁ దనరక'. (c) 'మెత్తగ నూటి నజుట్టుంగ త్రియు'. వీనియం దేమైనదోషము లుండిన వానిఁ దెల్పునది.

2. కావ్యగుణముల నాల్గింటిం దేర్పొని వానికి లక్ష్యములు నర సభాపాలియములోనివి గాక మీ రీపరీక్షకుఁ జదివిన మిగిలిన మూడు గ్రంథములలో నెద్దానినుండియైన వ్రాయునది. అన్నియు సెక్కుగ్రంథములోన యుండ నక్కఱలేదు.

3. (a) కార్యకారణరూపకాతిశయోక్తి. (b) ద్రవ్యాభావస్వ

యాపోత్యేక్ష. (c) ప్రాగారోపాపహ్నవము. (d) శ్లిష్టమాలాపరం పరితరూపకము. (e) బింబప్రతిబింబోపమ. (f) సమానగతపూర్ణశ్రౌతి. — వీనిలక్ష్యములు సూచించి లక్షణసమన్వయము చేయునది.

V. మోహోపదేశతమోముద్రితములైనకనుదమ్మలహిమాంబులునుపరాదు.

శీర్షదాశావృంతశిథిలితాసులతాంత మసియాడవీవనల్వినరరాదు పటుతాపపుటపాకపరిహీణతను హేమమింకబల్లవపుటార్చిడంగరాదు.

పైపాదములుగల పద్యమునుగుఱించి జనులు ఏమివాడుకొనుచున్నారు? ఈ పాదములలో ఏ కార్యములు కూడవని చెప్పబడ్డవి? — అవియేల అట్లు చెప్పబడ్డవోయావిషయము విశదీకరించునది.

VI. 1. 'తదృపములనందును నలఘురేఫము కలదు'. — ఈ వ్యాకరణసూత్రవిషయమై యుక్తాయుక్తములకుఁ గారణములు చూపుచు మీయభిప్రాయములను దెలుపవలయు.

2. ద్వంద్వసమాసము ఎట్టిచోట్ల ఏకవచనాంతం బగు? ఉదాహరణములు వ్రాయ నగు.

3. పాండురంగమాహాత్మ్యమునందుఁ బ్రయోగింపబడినదేశ్యపదములలో నసాధారణము లని మీకుఁ దోచినవాని నెనిమిదింటిని వ్రాసి వానికిఁ దగినతత్సమప్రతిపదములు చెప్పవది. వర్ణవిప్రళయ మన నేమి?

VII. 1. హరివంశమునఁ జెప్పబడి యుండెడి పివీలికాదంపతులలోఁ బ్రహ్లాదత్తుని నవ్వఁ జేయు నట్లు మాటలాడినయాఁడుచీమ ధీరాధీరాది నాయికలలో నెట్టినాయిక? ఏల?

2. 'తలఁచినగమగు సాత్వికోదయదశాను । భావములఁజెందు మన్నధప్రసవభాణ । బాణమగ్నతగాంచుఁ దాపము వహించు ।' — ఇందలిసారస్యమును దెల్పి సాత్వికభావదశానుభావములఁ జేర్చునునది.

3. 'ఉమియంగఁ దన్న నన సెచ్చెము గాంచిన కొన్నిప్రమాకు లాప్రమదల సెప్పగింపుఁ డని రంజిలు నేతలు గన్నచెల్లకుక'. — ఒచ్చెము గాంచినప్రమాకు లెవ్వి? రంజిలునేత లెవ్వి? ఆ చేతలచేఁ బుష్పించినప్రమాకు లెవ్వి?

VIII. 1. లయగ్రాహి, వృషభగతిగడ,—వీని కీపేళ్లు గట్టుటకుఁ గారణములఁ దెల్పి వానిలక్షణము వ్రాయవలయు.

2. మహితవిద్యజ్ఞున మండలీవినుత సాహిత్యప్రియంభావుకాత్యుదార—ఈ నీసచరణము ఎట్లు ఏవృత్తపాదముగఁ జూప నగును.

3. సం | భాసిత మైనయీశుభవిమానముఁ దప్పక చూచునాదు పే ! రాస యీ. ఈ పాదమందలి విశ్రమమునకుఁ బేరేమి ?

IX. చక్రబంధము వ్రాసి యీ క్రిందిపద్యమును దాన నిమిచ్చి యీ బంధలక్షణమును సమగ్రముగ నన్వయించి చూపునది.

రత్నానాకపమూర్తి భాసురగభీరావిక్రమోహాస్పదా  
దత్తారమ్యమతిస్థిరాభరణవిద్యాకృత్యశక్తిస్త్వనా  
వక్షస్పింధుపకన్యకానరసభన్యాత్మగర్భితంత్రదా  
దాక్షిణ్యారతనాదవైభవినోదాహేమనాగాశ్వదా.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 2 TO 4 P.M.

TELUGU : TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Telugu :— [See Urdu Translation paper, page clxxi.]

II. Translate into English :—

1. వివిధోర్వీపతులం జగన్నతుల మున్వీక్షింపమో వారిపెంపు పరీక్షింపమొ నింపమో చెలిమి యేభూపాలునందైన నీ భువనత్రాణసరాయణోద్భటభుజాభూరిప్రభావంబు నీ జవనాక్షీణబలంబుఁ గంటిమె వసుక్షౌమండలాఖండలా.
2. తండ్రినచ్చినపిమ్మటదమశమంతవారలై గర్గుఁ డనుమునివరునిఁ జేరి శిష్యవృత్తిమైఁబరిచర్యచేసివారలంచితాధ్యయనంబుగావించిరగ్ధి.
3. (a) మహి నాలపాడి మువ్వరముగాఁ బ్రభవింప.  
(b) మొదలుఁ గామక్రోధముల బరాబరిసేసి సత్యవాక్ష్మీయ మంబు సంగ్రహించి.  
(c) అచ్చరిత్రంబుమీకు శ్రోతరస్యాయనంబు చేసెదవినుండు.  
(d) కంపలఁ బడ్డకాకినై.

- ಯಕ್ಕಟ ಮೊಸಪ್ಪೆಯಿರಿಗದಾ ಪೆನುತಿಮ್ಮಟ ಸೆಂಶವಾರಿకిం  
ಜಿಕ್ಕು ನೆಮ್ಮಖ್ಯಸಾಖ್ಯಮು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಜನಮ್ಮಲನಖ್ಯಮಬ್ಬಮಿ.  
(e) ಕಾಬೋಲು ನಿವಿ ಬಾಲಕಮನೆಯಪದಲಿಲ ಲಿವಟು ಬಲ್ಲವಜಾಲ  
ಮಿನುಮಡಿಂಚೆ.

4. (a) ಮುಲ್ಲುಪುಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಡೆಚಿನಚಂದ ಮಾಯೆ.

- (b) ಪತಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಸತುಲಕು ಬರಮಭೂಷಣಮು,  
ಪತಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಸತುಲಕು ಭಾಗ್ಯಪೂಷಣಮು,  
ಪತಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಸತುಲಕು ಭಯವಾರಣಂಬು,  
ಪತಿಭಕ್ತಿ ನಿಖಿಲಶೋಭನಕಾರಣಂಬು.

(c) ವಾ | ವನಿವಾನಿಂ ಗರಿವಾಪು ಬುಧಿ ನಿಡಿ “ಯಶಸ್ವಿತ್ವಾಮ  
ನ್ನಿಜಂ | ಬ” ನಿ ಯೆಬಾಂಕಿತಿ ಮೆದಿನಿಭರಣ ಮರ್ವಂಜೆ ಗುರುದ್ರ  
ಪೀಕೀ ?

(d) ಅಡಿಗಿನ ಜೆತಂ ಬಿಯನಿ

ಮಿಡಿಮೆಲಪುದಾರನು ಗೊಲಿವಿ ಮಿಡುಗುಟಕಂಪು

ವಡಿ ಗಲಯೆದ್ದುಲು ಗಟ್ಟುಕ

ಮಡಿ ದುನ್ನುಕ ಬದುಕ ವచ్చು ಮಹಿಲಾ ಸುಮತಿ.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE : TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. ಹರಿಹರನು ಇಂಥಾ ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವನಾಗಿರಬಹುದೆಂದು ತೋರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಂಥದಿಂದ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ ಮೂರು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಿಸಿ, ಆ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ 2. ರುದ್ರಭಟ್ಟ ಯಾವ ಮತದವನಾಗಿರಬಹುದೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದು ? ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ಷರ್ತಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. 3. ರುದ್ರಭಟ್ಟನು ಉತ್ತರ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಂಗು ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ವರ್ಣಿಸಿರುವುದು ದೋಷವೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳುವರು. ಅದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ದೋಷ ? ಈತ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದ ರಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೇನು ತೋರುವುದು ?

II. “The early poets of all nations wrote generally from passions excited by real events. So, their language was daring and figurative in the highest degree. But succeeding poets mechanically

adopted such language and insensibly produced a language differing materially from the language of men in any situation.' It would be easy to show that some of the grandest specimens of poetry in the world (Indian) offer many a mark of stereotyped diction in repeated epithets."

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕವಿಗಳು ಆಯಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗೆ ದುಂಬಾಗುವ ರಸವನ್ನು ತಾವು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರಾದ ಕಾರಣ, ಅವರ ಕಾವ್ಯವು ರಸಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಶೃಂಗಾರಾದ್ಯಲಂಕಾರಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ನವೀನ ಕವಿಗಳು ಆ ರಸಾನುಭವವಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ನಿಜವಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ ಭಾಷೆ ಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ವಿಧವಾದ ಅಚ್ಚುಪಡಿಯ ಹಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಶೇಷಣ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಹಾ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ಸುಲಭವೆಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುವರು. ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಓದಿರುವ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಿಂದ ಉದಾಹರಿಸಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದು.

III. 1. ದಶರಥ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ, ಭರತ, ಸುಮಿತ್ರ - ಈ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅವರುಗಳು ಆಡುವ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಂದ ತೋರಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನೀವು ಓದಿರುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯುವುದು. 2. ಈ ವರುಷ ನೀವು ಓದಿರತಕ್ಕ (Othello) ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ (Iago) ಎಂಬ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಗುಣಕ್ಕೂ ಪಂಪರಾಮಾಯಣದ ಕೈಕೆಯ ಗುಣಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳೂ ಏನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಸುವುದು.

IV. 1. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಬರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯುವುದು :—

- (a) ಅಳವೆಂಣಾದೊಡಮೊಂ ದೆರಳ್ವನಸಮೊಂದಾಗಿ ದೆಡೆಂನಂಟಿರೆಂ |  
ದುಳಿದಂ ದನ್ಯರನಾಸೆಗೆಯ್ಯೊಳವಳಂ ನಿವ್ಯಾಕುಳಂ ಪೊಲ್ಲಿವಳ್ |  
ಪಳಗಂದಳ್ ಭರತಾದಿಗಳ್ವಲವು ಕಾಲಂತನ್ನೊಳ್ಳೋ ತಿದ್ದವ |  
ಕಳುದಂದಾಕ್ಷಣದೊಳ್ ಧರಾರಮಣಿಮತ್ತೋರ್ವಂಗೆ ಪುರ್ವಕ್ಕುವಳ್ ||

- (b) ಇದು ಚಿತ್ರನಿಜವ ಕ್ರಮ ಶೋಭೆಯೊಳ್ತಾರಾಧೀಶನಂಗೆಲ್ಲದ |  
ಲ್ಲದೆ ತತ್ತಾರಕ ಪಂದ್ರಿಕಾಬಲಮುಮಂ ಮುಕ್ತಾಫಲಾಲಂಕೃತಾ |

ಘದುಕೂಲಂಗಳನೀಕೆ ಗೆಲ್ಲವಳೆನಲೆ ತನ್ನಂಗಿ ಗೇಂಪೆಲ್ಲುಬೀ|

ರಿದುದೊ ಮುತ್ತಿನಪಟ್ಟೆಮುಂದುಗುಲಮುಂ ಮಾಂಗಲ್ಯಶೃಂಗಾರಮುಂ||

(c) ಎಂತುಟುಕುಭಾ ಶುಭೋದಯ|

ಮಂತುಟಿನನುಭವಿ ಪರಾರುಮಿದನರಿವುತ್ತುಂ|

ಚಿಂತಾ ಜ್ವರಮಂ ಪಿರಿಯಂ|

ಸ್ವಾಂತದೊಳುರಿಸುವುದೆ ದೇವಜಡಮತಿಗಳನೊಲೆ||

2. “ಮಳಮಸೋಕ್ತಿ” ; “ಕೊಳ್ಳುಗ ಜೆಳ್ಳುಗ” ; “ಹಾನಾದಾನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ” ; “ಕಿಂಕುರ್ವಾಣ ಪ್ರವಣ್ಣ” ಇವುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ?

V. 1. ರಾಮನು ಅಯೋಧ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಯಕ್ಷನಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದನಪ್ಪೆ. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಕಳೆಯಿತು ? ಅದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದು ? 2. ಷಡಕ್ಷರಿ. ಹರಹರ, ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿ ಶೈವಪಾರಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದಾರೆ ? ವಿವರಿಸಿ. 3. ಭಕ್ತಿರಸವು ಅತಿಯಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅವಯವಗಳ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಇರುವುದೆಂದು ಷಡಕ್ಷರಿ ವರ್ಣಿಸಿದಾನೆ ?

VI. 1. “ಗಿರಿಸುತೆಬಳೆವನ್ನೆ ವರಂ”—ಈ ಬಳೆ ಶಬ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವಿದೆ ? “ಲತಾಂತ” ಶಬ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ರೂಢಾರ್ಥವೇನು ? ಅದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿತು ? “ಸೊಗಯಿಸು” ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದವನ್ನು ಪಂಪ ಯಾವ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿದಾನೆ ? 2. ತನ್ನಿ ; ಕಬಲತೆ ; ನಿಸ್ತಿಂಶ ; ಶಿಬಿರ.—ಇವುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ? 3. (a) ಭರತಂ ಶೋಭರತಂ ವಿಷಾಧಭರತಂದ್ರಿಭೂತಚಿತ್ತಂ ; (b) ಮರೆದೀಕುಳ ಕ್ರಮಮನಾನಿತಿ ದೂ ಸನ್ಮಾರ್ಗ ವದ್ಧತಿಯಂ ಹಾಸ್ಯರಸಪ್ರವಾಹಬಲದಿಂ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷುಳನಂ ಮಾಳ್ವನೆ || (c) ಸನಕಾದ್ಯುರ್ದವ ಮಾನಸಾಂಬುಜಮರಾಳಂ ನೀನೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಂಭಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯುವುದು.

VII. 1. ರಾಗದಬಳ್ಳು ಚಾದಗೆಗೆ ಕಾಂಪನ ಪಂಪಳಾಸ್ಯತರ್ಪನಂ|

ಸೋಗಿನವಿಗ್ಲಿ ಮೇಖಳೆ ಘನಾಘನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಗೆ ದೀಪಮಾಲೆ ಜಾ

ರಾಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಚಂತ್ರದುರಿ ಯೆಂಣೆ ವಿಯೋಪನಕ್ಕೆ ನಲ್ಲ ಭೋ|

ಭಾಗಮನೆದ್ದು ಬತ್ತರಿಸಿ ದತ್ತು ತಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲತೆ ಲಾಸ್ಯಲೀಲೆಯಿಂ||

ಮೇಲಿನ ಪದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳ ಗೀಟು ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಪದಗಳ ಸಾರ್ಥಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವುದು.

ಈ ಪದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅಲಂಕಾರವಿದೆ ? ಅದರ ಲಕ್ಷಣವೇನು ?

2. ವಂವನು ಸೀತೆಗೂ, ಹರಿಹರನು ಪಾರ್ವತಿಗೂ ಮಿಂಚಿನ ಉಪಮಾನವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ. ಇವೆರಡಕ್ಕೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳೇನು ? ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ? 3. ಕವಿಸಮಯವೆಂದರೇನು ? ಕ. ಣಾ, ಪರ್ವತ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸುವಾಗ ಕವಿಸಮಯವೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವರು ? 4. ಭಯಾನಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭೀತೃರಸಗಳಾಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ರುದ್ರಭಟ್ಟ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದಾನೆ ?

VIII. 1 Q, Z, Zh, F.—ಈ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊರಡುವ ಕಬ್ಬಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಿವೆಯೆ ?

2. ಯ, ವ, ಲ. ಈ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳು ಅನುನಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಿರನುನಾಸಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುವುದುಂಟು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಡಿ.

3. ನೋನಿನೆನೋಡಿಕಂಸ ವಿಷ್ಣುಭೂಮಂ ಜಮಿಸಲ್ ಸಮರ್ಥನಂ | ಭೂನುತನಂಯಶೋ ವಿಹಿತನಂ ಸುತನಂಪಡೆ ಪೊಂದುನೋಂಪಿದುಂ ||

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯವನ್ನು ಪುನಃಪುನಃ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರುಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂತು ? ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂತ್ರವೇನು ?

IX. 1. ಪದಯುಗಳೋಚ್ಚರಣವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತೆತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ ? ಇದು ನೀವು ಓದಿರುವ ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿದೆ ?

2. “ಅಲ್ಪಪಡು” ಇದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

X. 1. “ಎಮ್ಮ ಮಗಳ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಡಿಗಳ್ಗೆ ವಂದನಂಗೆದ್ದು ದತ್ತಾತ್ರೇಯಂ” —ಹರಿಹರ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಂಗತವೇನು ? 2. ಅಂಗತ್ತನಾಗಿ ; ರವಷ್ಟು ; ಅಂಬಾರಾಶಿ.—ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಷ್ಟುವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ?

3. (a) ನಾನು ಮೂಗಿಗೆ ಕವಚೀ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೊಂಡು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದೆನೆ. (b) ಅವರ ಬಣಾ ಬರೆಯಿತು. (c) ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆವರ ಇಟ್ಟರೆ ಶಾಪ. ಇವುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯುವುದು.



MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 2 TO 4 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Kanarese :— [See Urdu Translation paper, page clxxi.]

II. Translate into English :—

(1) ಮಗನೆನಿವಂಗೆ ಮಾತೃಪಿತೃಭಕ್ತಿಯೆ ಕ್ರತ್ಯಮಿಹತ್ರೈಗಂಪರ |  
 ತ್ರೈಗಮುಪಕಾರಿ ಬೇರೆಪರತಾವುದೋ ಚಾರುಪರಿತ್ರಮೆಂದುಕೀ |  
 ತೀಗೆ ದೆಸೆಸಾಲ್ಲ ಮೆಂಬನೆಗಮರ್ಣವಮೇಖಳೆಯಂ ಧರಿತ್ರಿಯಂ |  
 ಬಗೆಯೆನಬಾರ್ತೆಗೆಯ್ಯನೆ ಜರತ್ಪಣಲಾಘುಮೆಂದು ರಾಘವಂ ||

(2) ಲಾಲಿತನಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ನಡೆಯಿಂ ನಡೆಗತ್ತೊಡವರ್ಪುಕೇಳಹಂ |  
 ಸಾಳಯ ಬೆನ್ನೊಳ್ಳೆಯೆ ನಡೆಯಲ್ಪಸಮಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿಂದು ಕೈಗಳಂ |  
 ಲೀಲೆಯಿನಾಂತು ರಾಗರಸವೊಬ್ಬಳಯಾದವೊಲೇಲ್ಲ ಮಟ್ಟಬಾ |  
 ರಾಲಸದಿಂದಲಾದಗಮನಾಲಸ ವೃತ್ತಿಯನೇನನೆಂದಬೆಂ ||

(3) ಎಣಿಸಲ್ ಸಂಸಾರಮೇ ನಾಟಕಮದರೊಳಗೀ ಮಾನವಂತಾನ  
 ಟಂಪೊಲ್ | ಹ್ತೊದೊಳ್ ಬಾಲಂಹ್ತೊಂ ಜೌವನಗನತಿ ಮದಾಧ್ಯಂ ಹ್ತೊ  
 ಣಂ ವಿತ್ತೋನಂ | ಹ್ತೊ ಮೈಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಪೂರ್ಣಂಹ್ತೊ ಮಹಹ ಜರಾ  
 ಬೇರ್ಣ ನಾಗಂತ್ಯದೊಳ್ಳಂ | ದಣಿ ಮಾಣ್ಡಾಕಾಲನೂರೊಡೆನಿಪತೆರೆಯೊ  
 ಳಂ ತೈದುಮಂದೇಳ್ವೇನಂ ||

(4) ಇಂತುಪೊಡಮಟ್ಟು ಬಾಲಸಹಕಾರತಳದೊಳ್ ಹರಿತ ಭೂಮಿಕೆ  
 ಯೊಳ್ ಸುರುಚಿರ ಮರೀಚಿಗಳಂ ಕುರಿಸಿತೆಂಬಂತೆ ನಳನಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಪೊ  
 ಸವಸಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕದಳದಳಂಗಳಂ ಕಮಳವತ್ರ ಜಾಳಂನುಣ್ಣೊಳಗಂ ಕ  
 ರೆವ ಪೊಂಬಾಳೆಯ ಪತ್ರಗಳನಿಂಬಿನಿಂ ಪಾಸುತ್ತಂ ಕವಿವ ಮತ್ತಾಳಗಳನೆ  
 ತ್ತಂ ನಿವಾರಿಸುತ್ತಂ ಕುಸುಮ ಕುಲಮನೆಸೆಯೆ ಸುರಿತು ಭಾಸುರದುಕೊ  
 ಲದಿಂ ಬಾಸಣಿಸಿ ಶತಪತ್ರ ಸೂತ್ರ ಕುಲಮಂ ಕೆಲದೊಳಗಿಸಿ ಮೈಯ್ಯಿ  
 ಕೈಮುಗಿದು ದೇವಿ ಜಗನ್ನಾತೆ ಸರ್ವಕಲಾ ಕೋವಿದೆ ಸುಕುಮಾರಾಂ  
 ಗಿ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯಿತ್ತ ಬದಯಂಗೈವುದೆಂದು ಬಿನ್ನೈಸುತ್ತಂ  
 ಕೈಗುಡಿ ಮೃದುಪದನ್ಯಾಸದಿಂ ನಡೆತಂದಿಕ್ಕಿದ ಮಾಂದಳರ ಪೊಸಪಸೆಯೆ  
 ಮೇಲೆ ಕಮನಿಯದಿಂ ಕುಳ್ಳುರ್ದಳ್.

III. Give idiomatic renderings of :—

- (1) ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಕೈಮಾರಿ ಹೋದಮೇಲೆ ಇದ್ದದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ತೃಪ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಬೇಕು.
- (2) ಅವನು ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ಬಂದಂತೆ ಹರಟಿದನು
- (3) ಬೆಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟಜೀಳೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟಾ ಸಹಾದಗ್ಗಿತು.
- (4) “ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ತಿಳಿದವರು ಗೀತುವ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೇ ಗೀಚಿದರೆ ಸಾಲದೇನೋ ? ” — “ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಓದಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮಥ್ಯಾಹ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರೋ ? ” — “ ಹೌದು, ಮಹಾರಾಯ ! ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿಕೆ ಹಾಳಾದರೂ ಹಾಳಾಗಲಿ ; ಹೊಟ್ಟೆತುಂಬಿ ಹಿಟ್ಟುಂಡು ಕೊಂಡಿರ ಬೇಕೆಂಬದು ಸರಿ ” (5) ಇನ್ನು ಹೇಳದಷ್ಟೂ ಪಿಷ್ಟ ಬೇಡನವನು ಪರ್ವತ ಪರ್ವತವೂ ಆಗುವದೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ವಿರಮಿಸುವೆನು.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM : 'TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

I. 1. താഴെ എഴുതിയതുകളെ വ്യാഖ്യാനിച്ച അർത്ഥം എഴുതുക :—

(a) കല്പദ്രു കല്പദ്രു പദൈശ്വര്യം ഡാരസ്യ ഡാരസ്യ  
നിവാസഭൂമിം

നാളികനാളിക ഗരാദ്വിതാഡാമന്ദാക്ഷമന്ദാക്ഷര മെ  
വമുചെ.

(b) കല്യാവൈശാഖശാപിസ്വയമന്യരഭിയാദ്രുഷ  
ണാത്മാത്മനോ സൈന്യദപാതുഷ്ഠിംപുരസ്കാദ്രുത  
മുപഗതവാന്തേ വാസ്ത്രാനുജായം ദൈദ്യോവാ  
ഷ്ഠിണീരസ്വസ്യരമിധനയാദീനയാചാനയാ  
രക്ഷ്യതക്ഷാമൊന്മാത്രവൃത്തിന്നിജമഥവിദ്യ-  
ഗൻവൃത്തമാസ്തസ്മൈശാചൻ.

2. ഇതുകളിലെ വൃത്തം എന്ത ? എന്തുകൊണ്ട ?

3. നഗരീരസാരഥിനാ

മപഹത്രാകീർത്തിമാശ്ರುതരസാരഥിനാ

ഔധിനാമനസാദരിണാ

ലംഘ്യാപ്രാപെക്ഷ്തനെന്ന മനസാദരിണാ.

ഇതിനെ അന്വയിക്കുക.

II. താഴെപ്പറയുന്നവയിൽ പദങ്ങളിലെ സൂചകങ്ങളെ സംക്ഷേപിക്കുക :—

1. സൗഖ്യവർണ്ണനം സംബന്ധമായ സൗഹൃദമായതും സൗഹൃദമെ.
2. ഒരു നാളം നിരൂപിതമല്ല ഉദാത്തമിതായതും.
3. ആശ്ചര്യമിതിലൊന്നു മറ്റൊന്നെത്തന്നെല്ല.
4. ക്ഷമിക്കുവെന്നതെ അപരാധം  
ശക്തിക്കുവെന്നതൊട്ടെ വെണ്ടുവെന്നതും.
5. ഏകമായുള്ളതാണെന്നതായി  
മംഗലമെന്തെ തന്നെന്നാൽ  
തൊട്ടുള്ളതെന്നെന്നെയെല്ലാം.
6. ശാസ്താരിട്ടാകിലും യാചിച്ചിട്ടാകിലും  
ബോധിച്ചവണ്ണമെന്നെന്നെ.
7. റോംഗവന്നൊട്ടു പിടിച്ചതില്ലെന്നും  
നാശമായതായതും മറ്റൊന്നല്ല.
8. പണ്ടു മിന്നിക്കാൽക്കു സൂര്യനായെന്നെന്നെ  
രണ്ടുജനങ്ങളിൽ.

III. 1. ദണ്ഡകം ആട്ടക്കഥകളിൽ എപ്പോൾ പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്നു.—  
കാട്ടത്തുള്ളികളിൽ ഏപ്പോൾ പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്നു ?

2. പ്രാകൃതം എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ എന്തെ ? നിവാരക വചനം  
ത്തിലെ പ്രാകൃത പദവും ഹായയും എഴുതുക.

IV. 1. വായിച്ചുപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ കവികളുടെ ഇതരകൃതികളെ പറയുക.

2. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥവർണ്ണനം-ദക്ഷിണാർണ്ണവർണ്ണനം-ഈ  
ആട്ടക്കഥകളും - വൈതാളചരിതം - പഞ്ചതന്ത്രം - വാല്മീകീരാമായണം -  
ഈകിളിപ്പാട്ടുകളും ആരാര ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതാകുന്നു.

V. 1. ഉദ്യോഗം ഭിക്ഷയും ഈപദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഈപെന്തുകൾ വെച്ചു  
തിന്റെ കാരണം എന്തെ ?

2. ഇതിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു പദ്യത്തിലെ കഥയെക്കുറിച്ച് എഴുതുക.

3. ഭിക്ഷയുടെ ജനനത്തെപ്പറ്റി എന്തെ അറിയാം ?

4. വായിച്ചുപുസ്തകങ്ങളിൽ ഏതാകുന്നു അധികം നല്ലവലയം ഉം - എന്തുകൊണ്ട് ?

VI. 1. താഴെപ്പറയുന്നവകളുടെ വ്യക്തിത്വം എഴുതുക :—

പാശ്ചാത്യം - ഗുഡാകെശൻ - ഭീമസേനൻ - വിദ്വൻ.

2. താഴെ പറയുന്നവകളുടെ അർത്ഥം എഴുതുക :—

പ്രഭാതം. ഉപധാനം.

ഖരഭാതം. അരുവയർ.

വാരാധം. തൃപ്പുതി.

ആവിലം. സന്ധ്യ.

ആപാദിച്ചു. കാളി.

ആയോധനം. മൃഗം.

VII. താഴെപ്പറയുന്നവകളിലെ സമാസം വിശദീകരിക്കുകയും സന്ധികളെ സൂത്രസഹിതവും പറയുക :—

1. നൃപസഭസി.

2. സല്ലാപസ്തോത്രശോഭാശ്രവസി.

3. സുഖമിഷ്ടമിഷ്ടം.

4. മന്ദാക്ഷമന്ദാക്ഷരം.

VIII. അലങ്കാരം എന്നതെന്തെ ?

സമാസാക്കി - വിചാലങ്കാരം - പ്രതീപം - ഉല്ലാഖം - ഇവകളുടെ ലക്ഷണം എന്തെ ? ഓരോഉദാഹരണങ്ങളെ എഴുതുക.

IX. താഴെപ്പറയുന്നവകളിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും രണ്ടിന്നു ഏകദേശം തുല്യമായ വാക്യങ്ങളെ പുസ്തകത്തിൽനിന്നു എഴുതുക :—

1. നിഗ്നതെന്നിരെ സതുരമേഷാചീകീർത്തി.

2. ഭസ്മാസ്മയസ്സവപരിപ്രതലോപമിതു.

3. ശ്രീരാമവാചം ശിരസാഗ്രഹീത്വാ.

4. നപാദപൊന്മുളനഗകുന്ദിരംഹഃ  
ശിലോച്ചയൈരൂതിമാരുതസ്യ

5. സഭിഃസംഗസ്മ കർത്തവ്യഃ സസർപ്പാർത്ഥകരോമതഃ.

X. 1. നളചരിതത്തിൽനിന്നു കാട്ടാളന്റെ ആത്മഗതപട്ടത്തെ എഴുതുക.

2. താഴെക്കുറിച്ചതിയവകളുടെ അർത്ഥം എഴുതുക :—

- (a) ഭാരതത്തിന്റെ പരിണാമകല  
നാരതിന്റെ മനോമെ.
- (b) ബ്രഹ്മാവിന്റെ വചനം വിനാ...പ്രൊഴിക്കുക.
- (c) വസന്തകാലം.
- (d) കരഗൃഹിതാസതുവൈജയന്തം  
സമാജ്ജ്വലം വൃഥാജ്വലം.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 2 TO 4 P.M.

MALAYALAM : TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Malayalam :—[See Urdu Translation paper, page clxxi.]

II. Translate accurately into English :—

1. വെച്ചുവെക്കുകയില്ലവല്ലെന്നായി ആപത്തിലെന്നാശയം  
വൈദ്യോസ്തം ദുഃഖംവിടൻ വിജയൻ വസുമാലയ്ക്കു  
നമസ്കരം  
വൈദ്യോസ്തംവിടൻ വിജയൻ വസുമാലയ്ക്കു  
നമസ്കരം  
മുഖപ്രായമെന്നാശിമസമയെനിജ്ജഗ്തിവാൻ നിജ്ജ  
നെ.
2. ശുദ്ധത മുഖശീശാപവിവശി കൃതമാനസം  
ആശ്വാസയാമാസസുതമാശ്വനം മെഖവാഹനം.
3. മത്സരാദികളിനിക്കില്ലെന്നൊ സിദ്ധമെല്ലൊ  
മത്സരമാരാം നാരായണ ഗോപാലന്മാരും  
സൈനാനീസമനായസൈനാനി ഭോജനതാനും  
സൈനയുമൊരുത്തനും ഞാനെകനൊരുത്തനും  
എല്ലാമൊക്കും നിഷ്കളിനിക്കുപ്രവാഹം  
നല്ലതുവരുവാനെതാല്പ്യമുദമുദമു  
വല്ലവരൊടും കൂടിപ്പൊരാമെന്നിരിക്കിലും  
വല്ലഭമൊടുമുഖംചെങ്കു ഞാനില്ലതാനും  
ചൊല്ലുവാനസംയു മായുള്ളൊരു പടയുള്ള  
തെല്ലാതുംപോരു മവരൊരുത്തരൊടുംകൂടി

അന്ധാദരന്റെ ജനമൊരിക്കൽ വരികുവൊൾ  
മുമ്പിനാലിളയവൻ വെണമെന്നുണ്ടുതായം.

4. നെരെകായ്തും നടത്താമതിനൊരു തടവുണ്ടാകയില്ലെങ്കി  
ലുണ്ടാൻ

വെരൊന്നുംകെൾക്കുവാനായിതി നിഹതുനിയുന്നില്ലെ  
ടൊകല്യബുദ്ധെ

പാരിയ്ക്കും പാരവശ്യംകളുകിനി വളരെ താമസിക്കെണ്ട  
വിണ്ടും

പാരതെവന്നിടാം ഞാനതുവരെയിവിടെപ്പാക്കുകൊല്ല  
ല്ലിതൊന്നും.

5. അമർത്ത്യവയ്ക്കുസാരമിഷ്ടമനുഭവമാശ്വസനം  
സമസ്തനീതിഭാജനം സമേതസപ്തസാധിനം  
തമാത്തഗസ്തലസ്തുകാദു ഭിതപരാസ്രസഞ്ചയൈ  
ന്നീകൃത്തഗത്സമസ്തകം സവകശമാഭേദവചഃ

6. കരുതരത്തിനാലെയം പരിഭ്രമൻ മമകാന്തൻ  
പുരുഷികളെപ്പൊലെ പുനരെന്നെയും  
കരുപൊതും നിനയാതെ പെരുമാറുന്നതുമൂലം  
എരിതീയിൽപതിച്ചനാസ്തരിപഞ്ചകനവൻ.

7. പ്രജ്ഞാനുഗതമായ വിശ്രമമുണ്ടുപിന്നെ  
പ്രജ്ഞയും ശ്രമാനുഗതാം വണ്ണമുണ്ടുതാനും  
അസംഭിന്നായുജനമയ്യാഭയോടുന്നിതു  
മസന്നിഗലാത്താവാമുള്ളവനും മഹാവിചാൻ.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URIYA : TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

1. (ക) ഘംഗൂരി മളാളരിയെ രെഖ്യാദി ഖ്യാദ കേൾ മുഖ്യം.  
കിസ്കിളെ നാമുളകരെ അളയെ ഉപജ്ഞ — 1. ഭേദിയാമു, 2. കൃഷ്ണ  
ധാമു, 3. ധാമു, 4. കിസ്കി, 5. ഖ്യാദകെ । (ഗ) ഉദ്യേ പരി  
ലുഭാ മളാളരിയെ രെഖ്യാദി നാമ ഉ പാമ ധൂളി താമുള വിതാറാ  
അമു കിസ്കി ഖ്യാദ ധൂളി ഉദ്യേ നാമോളേയ കെ । (ഗ) മളാളരിയെ

କାରରସପ୍ରଧାନ ପାଞ୍ଚୋଟି ପଦର ପୁଣି ଶାନ୍ତି ରସପ୍ରଧାନ ପାଞ୍ଚୋଟି ପଦର ନାମ ଲେଖ । (ଦ) ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ଓ ପାଣ୍ଡବଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁ କୌଳିକ ଅବା ପାର୍ବତୀକ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଥିଲା ।

II. (କ) ଜମ୍ବୁ ଲିଖିତ ପଂକ୍ତି ମାନ କିଏ କାହାକୁ ସମ୍ବୋଧନ କରି କହୁ ଅଛି ? ଏମାନଙ୍କର ବିଷୟ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା ଲେଖ । ବିଗ୍ରହ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଯାନ ଆସନ ବୁଝାଅ । ନୁହଇଟି ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ନ ଥିଲେ ଏହା ବୋଧ । ସ୍ଥାନ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କ୍ଷୟ ଏ ତନୁକୁ ଯେ କାଣ ଲା । ତାହାର ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଯାକ ଅକ୍ଷୟ ହୁଅଇ । (ଖ) କର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଓ କୁନ୍ତୀଙ୍କ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଶଶ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଲେଖ ।

III. (କ) ସାତୁକ୍ୟ ଶିଶେମଣି, ଭୃତରସାଧେକ, ବୃଷଭ, ଏମାନଙ୍କର ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ରୂପ ଲେଖ ପୁଣି ପ୍ରଥମ ଦିୱିତି ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ ଲେଖ । ପତି ହାର ଶବ୍ଦର ସଂସ୍କୃତ ରୂପ କଅଣ ? (ଖ) ବସିଷ୍ଠ ସିଂହାସନର ବୋଧଗୁଣ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ତୁମ୍ଭ ଅଭିପ୍ରାୟ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର ।

IV. ଅକ୍ଷୟ କଥା କାଶ୍ମୀର ପୁରୁଣା କଥା ଏବଂ ଦ୍ରାବିଡ଼ କଥା ଗୁରୁ ବଣିକ୍ ପୁତ୍ର ଓ ଶାଳିବାହନ କଥାସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଲେଖ ।

V. ପାଳକପୁରା କେଉଁ ପରି ସମାଧା ହୁଏ, ପାଳୟ ନୁହ ଚାହି ଅଜିତ କରି ବୁଝାଇ ଦିଅ ।

VI. (କ) ବୁଝର ଉପାଦାନମାନଙ୍କର ନାମ ଓ ପରିମାଣ ଲେଖ । (ଖ) ବୁଝ, ଶିଳ୍ପ, ଭାତ ଓ ଯବ ଏମାନଙ୍କର ପରିପାଳ କାଳର ପରିମାଣ ପୁଣି ଏମାନଙ୍କ ଉପାଦାନ ମାନଙ୍କର ପରିମାଣ ମଧ୍ୟ ଲେଖ ।

VII. (କ) ଉପାଦାନ-ଉପାଧାନ, ଗିରଣ-ଗିରାଣ, ଚିର-ସାର, ଚିତ୍-ଚିତ୍, ତତ୍-ତଥ୍ୟ, ନଗ୍-ଶ-ନଗ୍, ବଳୀ-ବଳି, ଲକ୍ଷ-ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଏହି ଶବ୍ଦ ଯୁଗ୍ମ ମାନଙ୍କର ଅର୍ଥ ତେ ଦେବ ବୁଝାଇ ଦିଅ । (ଖ) ଆଗାର, କେକେୟୀ, ପଣସ ଓ ଜମ୍ବୁ କି ଏମାନଙ୍କର ଭିନ୍ନରୂପ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କର । (ଗ) ଆବଳ, ଐହଳ, ଆବର୍ଣ୍ଣବ, ଜମାଳିତ, କୃତ୍ରିମ, ସମକ୍ଷ, ଗୌରବ ଓ କୃତଜ୍ଞ ଏମାନଙ୍କର ବିପରୀତାର୍ଥକ ଶବ୍ଦ ଲେଖ ।

VIII. (କ) ଭୁକ୍, ସ୍ବପ୍ନ, ବର୍ତ୍ତ, ରୁଦ୍ଧ, ଯକ୍ ଏହି ପାଞ୍ଚୋଟି ଧାତୁର ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ଶ୍ରୃତିୟୁ ନିଷ୍ପନ୍ନ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ବଶେଷ୍ୟ ଓ ବଶେଷଣ ପଦ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କର । (ଖ) ଶଦ୍ଦାଳଙ୍କାର ଆଦି ଅର୍ଥାଳଙ୍କାରର ପ୍ରଭେଦ

ବୁଝାଅ ପୁଣି ଗୋଟିଏ ଶବ୍ଦାଳଙ୍କାର ଓ ଗୋଟିଏ ଅର୍ଥାଳଙ୍କାରର ଦୃଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତ ସହିତରେ ନାମୋଲ୍ଲେଖ କର । (ଖ) ଛନ୍ଦ କାହାକୁ ବୋଲି ? ଛନ୍ଦର ଅପର ଦୁଇ ନାମ କଅଣ ? ବିଶ କିମ୍ବା ବାଣୀ କାହାକୁ ବୋଲି ?

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 2 TO 4 P.M.

URIYA : TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into Uriya :— [See Urdu Translation paper, page clxxi.]

II. Translate into English :—

i. 1. ଧର୍ମ ଯୁକ୍ତ ବଚନ କହିଣ ଯୋଜା କୁଲ । ମନ ତାଙ୍କଠାରୁ ବରୁଆ ଆବଳ ॥ ତୁମ୍ଭ ବାଣୀ ଘନକୁ ପୂରୁବ ପବନ । ବିଦୁର ହୋଇ ବଢ଼ାଇବେ ତା ବବନ ॥ ଭୀଷ୍ମ ଦ୍ରୋଣ କୃପ ଗିରିକ ଘୋଡ଼ାଇ । ଦିଅ ସେହି ଘନରେ କହୁଅଛି ମୁହିଁ ॥ ଏହି ସକାଶରୁ ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନ ଦୁର୍ଗା । ହୋଇ ନଜ ବସିବ ବିରୁରକୁ ଯୋଷି ॥ ଏ ଛିଦ୍ର ପାଇଁ କର ପାଣ୍ଡବେ ରାଜକୁଲ । ସମୀପରେ ଆଣ କରବେ ଜାଣି ଠୁଲ ॥

2. ଅକ୍ତିନଙ୍କ ବିଦିମ କୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ବିରୁରକୁ । ଜାଣିଛୁ ଯେ ଯାଇ କି ଯୁଦ୍ଧେବ ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ॥ ମରଣକୁ ଇଚ୍ଛାରେ ଲେଡ଼ାଇ ଅଣାଇ । ନବିଅ କୁଲ କାଳ ସମୁଦ୍ରେ ବୁଡ଼ାଇ ॥ ପାଣ୍ଡବଙ୍କୁ ଶୁଣ ଦେଇ ଧର୍ମ ହେଲା । ପାଇଁ କର ପାଥ ସେ କଳର ବେଲା ॥

3. ରାଜରାଜମାନଙ୍କ ଧର୍ମକୁ ଆଚର । ପୁରୁଷର ମଳରେ ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ ଆବର ॥ କଳାକୁଡ଼ କଳା କରଇ ସଂହାର । ଶୁକଳରେ ସିନା ଦିଶଇ ତର ତାର ॥

4. କାହାରତ ପରାଜୟ ହେବ ମାହିଁ । ପ୍ରଳୟକାଳ ଅବା ବହୁଲ ଆଣି ବିହି ॥ ଏହା ଜାଣି କୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ନମସ୍କାର । କରୁଛି କରୁଣ ଏ ପାଣ୍ଡବ କୁରୁଙ୍କର ॥ ପିରତିକି ମଳରେ ଅତି ଚୋଷବହିଁ । ନୋହିଲେ ଏ ସଂସାରେ ଭଲଗତି ନାହିଁ ।

5. ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନ କଣ୍ଠି କଥାରସେ ଭୁଲି । ମଲେ ବୋଲି ପାଣ୍ଡବେ ପକାଏ ଗେଲେ ଚୁଲି ॥ ଜାଣିତ ନାହିଁ କେଉଁ ଶସିକାଳେ ଆମ୍ଭେ । କଣ୍ଠି ଘେନି ରକ୍ଷା ହୋଇଛୁ ବୋଲି ଭୁମ୍ଭେ ॥



୬. ଦ୍ରୌପଦୀ ବସ୍ତ୍ରବୃକ୍ଷ ପାଶ୍ରବ ହୃଦୟର । ଭୂମି-କ ପାଇଁ ଦ୍ରୌପଦୀ  
ଧନକରେ ସଙ୍ଗ । ହୋଇ କର ବଢ଼ିଅଛି କୁରୁ କୁଳ । ନିମ୍ନ କର  
ସେ ଫଳିବ ଯେବେ ଫଳ ॥ ଭୀଷ୍ମ ଦ୍ରୌପଦୀ ବୁଢ଼ା ଯୋଡ଼ାଏ ପାଇଁ କର ।  
ଭୁକ୍ତ ହେଲେ ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନକୁ ନ ଚାଆଇ ॥

ii. ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କର ଦେଶ କୁର, ଓଲଟା, ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଭୟାନକ ରୋଗମାନଙ୍କର ଆକାଶକୁ ମିଶାଇ ଅଛି । କେତେକ ବସ୍ତ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଶତ ଯୁଗମ ଏକାବେଳେକେ ଶ୍ରୀଭୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଯାଇଅଛି ! ଏବଂ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସଂସ୍କରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ନାନା ସ୍ଥାନ ପ୍ରାଚୀର ଆକାଶମଧ୍ୟ ବଶତଃ ବାସର ଅଯୋଗ୍ୟ ହୋଇ ଯାଉଅଛି । କେଉଁ କାରଣରୁ ଏହି ସକଳ ଦୁର୍ଘଟଣା ହେଉଅଛି ବା କେଉଁ ଭୟାମ୍ବରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରତିବିଧାନ ହୁଏ, ତଦ୍ବିଷୟରେ ଅନେକେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଔପାସିନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଥାନ୍ତି । ଭୌତିକ ଓ ଶାଶ୍ଵତ ନିୟମ ଲଞ୍ଘନ କଲେ ଯେ ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କୁ ଗେରସ୍ତ ଓ ମୃତ୍ୟୁମୁଖରେ ପକାଇ ଦେବାକୁ ହୁଏ ତାହା କେହି ବୁଝନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । କେହି କେହି ଅଳଳୁ ପରମାଶରେ ବୁଝିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ଓ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଦୋଷରେ ନିୟମ ପାଳନ କରି ପାରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । କେହି କେହି କହନ୍ତି, ଆତ୍ମମାନେ ଇଶ୍ଵରଙ୍କ କୋପାନଳରେ ପକିତ ହୋଇ ଅଛନ୍ତି ବୋଲି ଏରୂପ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ଭୋଗ କରୁଅଛନ୍ତି । କେହି ଯାହା କହନ୍ତି, ଆତ୍ମମାନଙ୍କର ପୁରସ୍କାର ସମାଜେ କୌଣସି ନିୟମ ପ୍ରତିପାଳନ ନ କରି ସ୍ଵଚ୍ଛନ୍ଦ ଶରୀରରେ ବ୍ୟାସିତ ହୋଇ କାଳଯାପନ କରି ଥିଲେ । ଆତ୍ମମାନେ କାହିଁକି ନିୟମାଧୀନ ହେବୁଁ । ଏପରି ଚିନ୍ତା ମସଞ୍ଜୁଳ କହିବାକୁ ହେବ । ଅତିଭୋଜନ, ଦୁର୍ଗନ୍ଧକମୟ ବାସ୍ତୁ ସେବନ, ଅପରିଷ୍କୃତ ଓ ଆଦି ଗୃହରେ ବାସ, ଅତିଶୟ ଶୀତ ବା ଗୋରୁ ଭୋଗ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଅନ୍ୟାୟ ଆଚରଣ କଲେ, ଶରୀରରେ କୌଣସି ରୋଗର ଅବଶ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ହୋଇବ ।

iii. ସର୍ବଜ୍ଞ ହସି କର କହିଲେ, ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ଏ ଶଙ୍କାସ୍ପଦ ନୁହେଁ ; ଯେହେତୁରୁ ଏ ଦୂରଦର୍ଶୀ ମହାଶୟ, ସୁଲଭ ବ୍ୟାସଭୂମି, ଯେଉଁ ମାନେ ଧୀରମନା ସେ ଭୟର କାରଣ ନୁହନ୍ତି । ବୁଦ୍ଧିମାନ ହୁଏ କୁମୁଦ ମୃଣାଳ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କରୁ ରାଜକାଳରେ ସର୍ବେବରରେ ଅନେକ ନିଷ୍ଠସର ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ଦେଖିବା ହେତୁରୁ ବଞ୍ଚିତ ହୋଇ ଦିବସରେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ତାଗ୍ ଶଙ୍କାରେ ଆବିଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇ ଶୁକ୍ଳପଦ୍ମକୁ ଦିଶନ କରେ ନାହିଁ ; କାହିଁକି ନା, କାପଟ୍ୟ ବଞ୍ଚିତ ଲୋକ ଯଥାର୍ଥରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ବିପଦ ଜ୍ଞାନ କରେ । ଯେଉଁ ଲୋକର ଅନ୍ତଃକରଣ

ଦୁଷ୍ଟ ଲୋକ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଦୂଷିତ ହୁଏ ସେ ସୁଜନ ଲୋକଠାରେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ପ୍ରତୀତି କରେ ନାହିଁ । ପାୟସରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବାଲକ ଦୟାକିୟୁକା ଫୁଲି କର ଶାଏ ।

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 4-5 TO 5-5 P.M.

VERNACULAR COMPOSITION.

Write an essay in your vernacular on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The earth as modified by human action.
2. The industries of Great Britain as compared with those of India.

OPTIONAL BRANCHES.

BRANCH I.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1892, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

GEOMETRY.

*N.B.—Full marks will be awarded for answering about three-fourths of the paper.*

I. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other and the sides about one other angle in each proportional, so that the sides opposite to the equal angles are homologous, the triangles have their third angles equal or supplementary.

From the centre of similitude  $O$  of two circles  $A$  and  $B$ , any straight line  $OPpqQ$  is drawn cutting  $A$  in  $P, p$  and  $B$  in  $Q, q$ . Prove that the ratio  $Pp:Qq$  and the rectangle  $OP.OQ$  are both constant.

II. Draw a perpendicular to a plane from a given point without it.

In a tetrahedron the straight line, joining the middle points of one pair of opposite edges, is at right angles to both the edges. Prove that of the other four edges any one is equal in length to the opposite one.

III. Define a conic, and shew that the semi-latus-rectum is a harmonic mean between the segments of any focal chord.

If a circle cut a conic at the extremities of two focal chords, then these chords must be equal.

IV. The circle circumscribing the triangle formed by three tangents to a parabola passes through the focus.

If  $ABC$  be the triangle and  $S$  the focus, then the perpendiculars drawn from  $A, B, C$  to  $SA, SB$  and  $SC$  respectively are concurrent.

V. Prove that in a central conic  $PN^2 : AN.NA'$  is a constant ratio.

If  $AQ$ , drawn perpendicular to  $PA$ , meet  $A'P$  produced in  $R$ , the locus of  $R$  is a straight line.

VI. If two chords of an ellipse intersect, the rectangles contained by their segments are to one another as the squares of the diameters parallel to them.

If  $PCP'$  be one of the equi-conjugate diameters of an ellipse, the circle of curvature at  $P$  meets the ellipse again at  $P'$ .

VII. From any point  $Q$  on an asymptote of a hyperbola,  $QM$  and  $QN$  are drawn perpendicular to the axes  $CA, CB$  meeting the hyperbola and its conjugate at  $P, D$  respectively. Shew that  $CP, CD$  are conjugate diameters and  $CP^2 \propto CD^2$  is constant.

VIII. A plane cuts all the generating lines of a cone on the same side of its vertex. Shew that the section is an ellipse.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## ALGEBRA AND PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

I. Prove that

$$\frac{a^2(b-c)}{b+c-a} + \frac{b^2(c-a)}{c+a-b} + \frac{c^2(a-b)}{a+b-c} + \frac{(a+b+c)^2(b-c)(c-a)(a-b)}{(b+c-a)(c+a-b)(a+b-c)} = 0.$$

II. If  $N$  denote any number in the scale of  $r$  and  $D$  denote the difference between the sums of the digits in the odd and the even places, then  $N-D$  or  $N+D$  is a multiple of  $r+1$ .

If the digits of  $N$  be equal at equal distances from the ends, shew that the digits of  $N/(r+1)$  are also equal at equal distances from the ends.

III. Calculate the purchase price of a given annuity to commence  $m$  years hence and to continue for  $n$  years.

A municipality borrows four lacs of rupees at  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  compound interest. Shew that it can pay off both principal and interest by 30 equal annual payments of Rs. 24,556-9-10: having given  $\log 1.045 = .0191163$ ;  $\log 2.67 = .4265110$ .

IV. Find the number of positive integral solutions of the equation  $x+2y+3z=100$ , zero values being excluded.

V. Shew that the sum of the reciprocals of the roots of the

$$\text{equation } \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-a} + \frac{1}{x-b} + \frac{1}{x-c} = \frac{1}{x-2a} + \frac{1}{x-2b} + \frac{1}{x-2c}$$

$$\text{is } 2 \left( \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right).$$

VI. Shew how to express  $x^3 - qx + r$  as the difference of two cubes.  
Solve  $x^3 - 3x^2 - 21x - 25 = 0$ .

VII. Prove that an odd number of the real roots of  $f'(x) = 0$  lies between every adjacent two of the real roots of  $f(x) = 0$ ; and shew how the number of real roots of  $f(x) = 0$  may be found when the real roots of  $f'(x) = 0$  are known.

VIII. Shew that the solution of  $x^{11} - 1 = 0$  can be made to depend on that of a quintic.

Write down all the roots of  $x^{11} - 1 = 0$  and deduce those of the quintic.

IX. If  $n$  be an odd number, prove that

$$\sin n\alpha = n \left\{ \sin \alpha - \frac{n^2-1}{1 \cdot 3} \sin^3 \alpha + \frac{(n^2-1)(n^2-9)}{1 \cdot 5} \sin^5 \alpha - \dots \right\}$$

What is the last term of the series?

X. Write down the expansions of  $\tan^{-1}x$  and  $\log_e(1+x) \log_e(1-x)$  in ascending powers of  $x$ .

$$\text{Prove that } \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{1}{11 \cdot 3^5} + \frac{1}{15 \cdot 3^7} + \dots \\ \left\{ \log(26 + 15\sqrt{3}) - \pi \right\} \div$$

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

I. 1. Prove that the equation  $ax + by + c = 0$  represents a straight line.

2. Find the area of the triangle formed by the straight lines  $y = mx$ ,  $x = c$ ,  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ , and deduce the condition that they should concur.

3. Find an expression for the tangent of an angle between the straight lines represented by  $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ .

II. Find the equation to the tangent, at a given point, to a circle represented by the general equation of the second degree.

The distances from the origin, of the centres of three circles of the system  $x^2 + y^2 - 2gy = c^2$  (where  $c$  is constant and  $g$  variable) are in geometrical progression. Shew that the lengths of the tangents to them from any point of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$ , are in geometrical progression.

III. A straight line through a fixed point  $O$ , cuts a circle in  $P, Q$ , and a point  $R$  is taken such that  $OP, OR, OQ$ , are in harmonic progression. Find the locus of  $R$ .

IV. If the equation  $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$  be transformed to any other system of rectangular axes, through the same origin, shew that the quantities  $a+b$ ,  $ab - h^2$ ,  $f^2 + g^2$ , are constant in value.

V. Find the equation to an ellipse in polar co-ordinates, the focus being the pole, and the axis, the initial line. From any point  $P$  of a conic,  $PQ$  is drawn without the curve, such that  $PQ$  is equal to the focal radius  $SP$  and the angle  $SPQ$  is constant. Find the locus of  $Q$ .

VI. Find the locus of the intersection of a pair of tangents at right angles, to an ellipse represented by the general equation of the second degree.

Find the equation to the normal at any point of  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  in the form  $y = mx - \frac{(a^2 - b^2)m}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 m^2}}$ .

\* VII. Find the condition that the lines  $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 = 0$  may be conjugate diameters of the conic  $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = 1$ .

VIII. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree shall represent a hyperbola, and find the equation to that diameter of it which passes through the origin.

IX. Show that the axis of the curve  $\sqrt{ax} + \sqrt{by} = 1$  is represented by the equation  $ax - by = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$ .

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

I. Explain the symbol  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ . If  $A$  be the area of a curve referred to polar co-ordinates, shew that  $\frac{dA}{d\theta} = \frac{r^2}{2}$ .

Differentiate with respect to  $x$ ,

$$e^{nx}, \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x}, \text{ and } \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2 + x^2}}.$$

II. Enunciate Taylor's theorem. Deduce McLaurin's theorem from it, and expand  $e^x \cos x$  to four terms in  $x$ .

III. Investigate the conditions that  $f(x)$  may be a maximum or minimum value of  $f(x)$ .

If  $\frac{du}{dx} = (1-x)(2-x)^2(3-x)^3$ , find the values of  $x$  corresponding to the maximum and minimum values of  $u$ .

A given length of wire is bent into the form of a circular sector. Find the angle of the sector when the area is a maximum.

IV. Define the envelope of a family of curves. Shew that it touches each of the intersecting members of the family.

If a circle roll on a given straight line, find the envelope of its diameter.

V. If  $\phi$  be the angle between the radius vector and the tangent at the point  $(r, \theta)$ , show that  $\tan \phi = r \frac{d\theta}{dr}$ .

VI. In the curve  $r = 2a \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$ , show that the angle is always half the vectorial angle.

Find the length of the perpendicular from the origin upon the tangent.

1. Show how to find the asymptotes of an algebraic curve.

2. Find the asymptotes of the curve  $x^4 - 5x^2y^2 + 4y^4 - 6xy^2 - x^2 - 4y^2 = 0$ . Shew that they each meet the curve again in two points which lie on the circle  $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ .

VII. Shew how to determine the existence of a double point. Ex. Find one in the curve  $(y-c)^2 = (x-a)^2 (x-b)$ , where  $a$  is greater than  $b$ . Trace the curve. How is it modified if  $b$  be greater than  $a$ ?

1. Find the radius of curvature at the point  $(x, y)$  of a curve. Find the radius of curvature at the point  $(a, 0)$  in the curve  $xy^2 = a(a-x)$ .

2. Shew that there is a point of inflexion where  $x = \frac{3a}{4}$ .

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## DYNAMICS.

*N.B.—Full marks will be awarded for answering about four-fifths of the paper.*

I. 1. A point moves with a velocity  $u$  and a constant acceleration  $f$  for  $t$  seconds. Shew that the space described is  $ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$ .

2. A point having a certain constant acceleration attains a velocity of 40 miles an hour from rest in going 1 mile. The acceleration is then changed into a constant retardation so that the point comes to rest in 440 yards more. Compare the magnitudes of the acceleration and the retardation.

II. Two equal circles touch each other. Two moving points start in opposite directions from the point of contact, and move on the circles with equal uniform velocity. Prove that the path of each, relative to the other, will be a circle whose radius is equal to the diameter of either of the first circles.

III. 1. Define mass and momentum.

2. A cannon is free to move. Find its velocity on being fired, supposing it to weigh 200 lb., the bullet weighing 5 lb. and being projected horizontally with a velocity of a mile in 5 seconds.

IV. 1. Explain the meaning of the term hodograph.

2. Shew that the hodograph of a point moving with constant velocity in a circle is a circle, and find the acceleration with which it moves.

V. Name the usual methods employed to determine terrestrial longitude. Describe any one of these in detail.

The interval between two successive transits of the same star across the prime vertical was observed to be 4 hours, the declination of the star being  $\tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{2})$ . Find the latitude of the place of observation.

VI. Explain with diagrams the *phases of the moon*.

To what cause is due the fact that the moon always presents, within very narrow limits, the same face to the earth?

VII. Explain clearly what is meant by the "annual motion of the sun."

Define the "equation of time" and trace the changes in that portion of it which is due to the unequal motion of the sun.

VIII. Name the elements of a planet's orbit, and point out those which relate to the orbit alone, and those which determine the planet's position in the orbit.

IX. To what cause is astronomical Refraction due?

How does refraction affect

- (1) The Zenith distance of a star on the meridian.
- (2) The times of the sun's rising and setting.
- (3) The azimuth of a heavenly body at rising or setting?

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## HYDROSTATICS, PNEUMATICS AND OPTICS.

*N.B.—Full marks will be awarded for answering about four-fifths of the paper.*

I. Explain a method of comparing the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid by means of the Hydrostatic Balance (1) when the solid is the heavier, (2) when the liquid is the heavier.

A piece of cork weighing 3.55 grams has attached to it a piece of copper wire, and the combination is found to weigh 1.28 grams in water. The wire alone weighs 6.25 grams in water. Find the specific gravity of the cork.

II. Prove that the pressure at any point in a liquid is proportional to the depth below the surface.

Shew that if the height of the barometer varies from one end of a lake to another, there will result a heaping up of the water on one side.

In a circular lake 100 miles in radius, the mercury rises at the rate of .001 inch per mile from the centre. Find the difference between the levels of the water at the centre and at the edge, the specific gravity of mercury being 13.6.

III. Prove that the 'whole pressure' of a liquid on a surface immersed in it is equal to the height of a column of the liquid, of

which the base is equal to the area of the surface, and the height is equal to the depth of the centre of gravity of the surface.

Shew that if a plane area be immersed in a liquid with its plane vertical, the rectangle contained by the depth of its centre of gravity below the free surface, and the vertical distance between the centres of gravity and pressure is a constant.

IV. Find the condition of equilibrium of a body floating partly immersed in a liquid, and free to turn about a fixed point.

A square lamina floats partly immersed in a liquid of four-thirds its density. The lamina is free to turn about an angular point which is below the surface, and in the position of equilibrium the opposite angular point is in the surface. Shew that the diagonal joining these points makes the angle  $\tan^{-1} 3$  with the vertical.

V. State the law of Boyle and Mariotte, and describe any experiment for verifying it.

A cylindrical vessel is closed by a lid through which passes a long vertical tube, extending to the bottom of the vessel. If water be poured into the tube until the water in the cylinder rises half way up its side, shew that the difference of level between the water in the tube and the water in the cylinder will be equal to the height of the water barometer.

VI. Give a sketch of the hydraulic ram, and explain its mode of action.

VII. An object is viewed through any combination of optical instruments. When is the image said to be real, and when virtual? Of which kind is the image of an object made (1) by a plane mirror, (2) by a concave mirror?

VIII. Prove the formula  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{2}{r}$  connecting the distances of the foci of a directly incident pencil from the centre of a spherical reflecting surface.

Two concave spherical mirrors of equal radius  $r$  are situated on the same axis, and have the same centre. A pencil of rays proceeding from the principal focus of one mirror is directly incident on the other, and is reflected backwards and forwards. Shew that the  $n$ th geometrical focus is distant  $r \div 2(n + 1)$  from the centre.

IX. Find the relation connecting the distances of two conjugate foci from a thin lens.

The curved surface of a thin plano-convex lens is silvered, and an image of a luminous point on the axis is formed by two refractions (at the plane surface) and one reflection at the curved surface. Shew that the position of the image is unaltered if the lens be removed and a concave spherical reflecting surface be substituted the radius of which is to the radius of the curved surface of the lens as  $1 : \mu$ .

X. Give a general explanation of the formation of the primary rainbow.



BRANCH II.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSICS.

I. Define the gravitation and C. G. S. units of force and of energy; and find the numerical relations between them.

II. 1. How may a cone be placed on a table to illustrate the three states of equilibrium?

2. I have a spirit level that I suspect to be incorrect. How can I test this? How can I use it, even if incorrect, to test the horizontality of a table?

III. State Boyle's Law, and describe the experimental verification of it. Is the law unconditionally true?

IV. Briefly describe Lissajous' experiments, and state what they are meant to shew.

V. Give any method by which you might practically find the relative velocities of sound in glass and in steel.

VI. Define clearly what is meant by the heat-conductivity of a rod of copper. If we have two similar rods of copper and of iron, each two feet long, heated at one end by the same source of heat, why will the temperature at the end of the iron rod not rise so high as that at the end of the copper rod?

VII. 1. Distinguish the two specific heats of a gas. Which is the greater and why?

2. If 1lb. of steam at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  be passed into 20lb. of ice-cold water, what will be the temperature of the mixture?

VIII. 1. Explain briefly why a beam of light cannot pass through a glass prism whose refracting angle is  $85^{\circ}$ , but can pass through a water prism of that angle.

2. Should a photographer bring the plate of his camera nearer to or farther from the lens for a more distant object? Give the reason.

IX. Shew by a figure the path of the light through an ordinary single-prism spectroscope. Explain the use of (1) the collimator and (2) a narrow slit; in what parts of the solar spectrum are the A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H dark lines to be found?

X. How may we compare the horizontal intensity of the Earth's magnetism at two places? A horizontal needle balanced in London seems to have its S. end too heavy when brought out to India. Why is this?

XI. Define unit quantity of electricity, electric potential, electric density, and electric capacity. Two equal balls A and B with charges of 8 and 12 units of electricity repel with a force of 6 dynes at a distance of 100 cms.; with what force will they repel if, after touching each other, they are placed at a distance of 4 cms?

XII. 1. In what circumstances is it useful, and in what useless, to increase the number of cells of a galvanic battery? Explain clearly.

2. Compare the currents given by a battery of 8 Daniell's cells arranged (a) in series, and (b) abreast, the resistance of each cell being  $\frac{1}{2}$  ohm, the external resistance 60 ohms, and the E. M. F. of each cell 1.1 volts.

XIII. State the laws that hold for the mutual action of currents on currents. Shew by a figure the direction of the current induced in a coil by the rapid approach of a N. magnetic pole.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### CHEMISTRY, GENERAL.

I. Give half a dozen examples of bodies you have experimented with which possess in a marked degree chemical potential energy, and in each case state the conditions which are necessary for the manifestation of the energy.

Mention the chief transformations which chemical potential energy undergoes during chemical changes, giving examples from your own experience. Give an instance of the transference of chemical potential energy from one body to another.

How many foot-pounds of energy are required to completely decompose one pound of carbon dioxide?

(When one pound of carbon is burnt in the air 8,080 units of heat are produced. The mechanical equivalent of heat is to be taken as 1390.)

II. One of the oxides of nitrogen with a vapour density of 22 contains 36.36 per cent. by weight of oxygen, and another with a vapour density of 15 contains 53.33 per cent of oxygen. Compare the weights of oxygen present in the molecular weights of these compounds.

If similar calculations are made with other gaseous oxygen compounds, what relation will the weights of oxygen contained in their molecular weights bear to the above calculated weights?

For what purpose do chemists make these calculations?

III. 2.05 grms. of a substance have the following composition:—

Copper	...	...	...	5230.
Sulphur	...	...	...	2630.
Oxygen	...	...	...	5260.
Water which is driven off from the substance at about 140° C.	}			5911.
Water which remains in the substance at 140° C. but is driven off at about 260° C.				1469.

Total ... 2.0500.

Calculate a formula for the compound.

If the atomic weights of copper, sulphur, and oxygen were half those now in use ( $H = 1$ ), what would be the formula of this compound? Compare the information obtainable from the above formula with that which can be obtained from the formula of ammonia and marsh gas, and give the reasons for the difference, if any.

[ $O = 16$ ,  $S = 32$ ,  $Cu = 63.5$ ].

IV. When steam is passed over coke or charcoal heated to bright redness, and then over slaked lime, an inflammable gas, called "Water-gas," is produced. What is the nature of the actions which take place, and what is the composition of this "Water-gas"?

Why is it difficult to detect an escape of "water-gas" in a house as compared with an escape of coal gas?

The breathing of this "water-gas" has often caused serious injury and sometimes death. To what is this injurious effect due? What is the source of the energy of the "water-gas"?

V. Two dishes containing burning charcoal are taken; to one sulphur is added and to the other nitre. Describe and explain what takes place in each case.

What volume of air at the standard temperature and pressure would have to be taken in order to contain as much oxygen as can be produced by heating one cubic centimetre of potassium chlorate?

What light does this calculation throw upon the behaviour of potassium chlorate when heated with charcoal?

[ $O = 16$ ,  $Cl = 35.5$ ,  $K = 39$ . The sp. gr. of potassium chlorate is 2.3. One gramme of hydrogen occupies 11.16 litres.]

VI. A white solid is soluble in water and its solution when treated with hydrochloric acid gives a precipitate insoluble in excess.

The precipitate is insoluble in nitric acid, but soluble in a solution of sodium hydroxide. The precipitate when heated alone or before the blowpipe is infusible, but dissolves with effervescence in melted sodium carbonate. State as far as is possible from the above reactions the chemical nature of the white solid, and explain all the above results, positive and negative.

VII. How would you proceed in order to separate aluminium from clay?

In the preparation of aluminium on a large scale, sodium is used in preference to potassium because, for one reason, a smaller quantity of sodium suffices to do the same amount of chemical work. Explain why this is so.

What is the action of aluminium on a solution of caustic potash? The action is of interest in connection with a common definition of an acid. Explain this statement.

The term clay is sometimes metaphorically applied to the body of man. What support does chemistry give to this usage?

VIII. What are the chemical relations of magnesium with the alkaline earth group and with the zinc group?

Compare the behaviour with water of the oxides, chlorides, sulphides, and sulphates of all these metals.

Point out the numerical relations which have been shown to exist between the atomic weights of the members of these groups.

With what compounds are magnesium compounds found associated in nature? Name three or four important rock-forming magnesium minerals.

[The atomic weights of magnesium, the alkaline earth metals, and the metals of the zinc group are as follows:—24, 40, 87.5, 137, 65, 112.]

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY; 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### CHEMISTRY.

#### *Practical Examination.*

Two dry powders marked *A* and *B* are given for analysis. Ascertain their composition by dry tests as well as wet ones. Each step in the analysis is to be carefully noted down, and no credit will be given for results which are arrived at from incomplete working.

#### BRANCH II.A.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### MIXED MATHEMATICS.

I. Assuming the truth of the 'parallelogram of accelerations,' prove the 'parallelogram of forces.'

*ABCD* is a quadrilateral, and the angles *DAB*, *BCD* are right angles. Forces represented by *AB*, *AD* act at *A*, and by *CB*, *CD* at *C*. Show that the direction of the resultant bisects the angle *AEC* where *E* is the middle point of *BD*.

II. Determine the resultant of two parallel forces acting in opposite directions.

A uniform rod, 10 feet long, and weighing 105 lb. is hung by two ropes, attached to its ends, to a beam in the ceiling of a room. This beam is 20 feet long, weighs 150 lb., and rests with its ends on two opposite walls of the room. One of the ropes is 5 yards long, the other 3 yards, and the latter is attached to a point 2 feet from the middle of the beam. In the position of equilibrium of the rod, the ropes are vertical. Find the pressures on the walls.

III. Define the term "centre of gravity."

In the side *CD* of a square, a point *E* is taken, and the

triangle  $ADE$  is cut off. Find the greatest length of  $DE$  so that the figure  $ABCE$  may just be able to stand on  $CE$ , when placed on a horizontal plane, without toppling over.

IV. A weight  $W$  is in equilibrium on a plane inclined at an angle  $\alpha$  to the horizon, when acted on by a force  $P$  parallel to the base of the plane. Find the pressure on the plane and the relation between  $P$  and  $W$ .

A weight of 20 lb. is placed on an inclined plane whose angle is  $45^\circ$ . What force acting parallel to the plane will keep it at rest, and what will be the pressure on the plane?

V. Define the 'mechanical advantage' of a machine.

Find the relation between the power and the weight in that system of pulleys in which each string is attached to the weight, when the power is equal to the weight of the lowest pulley, and each pulley weighs three times as much as the one immediately below it, the number of movable pulleys being three.

VI. Define the terms 'acceleration,' 'impulse,' 'mass,' 'weight.'

Express a velocity of 44 feet per second, and an acceleration of 1 foot per second per second in the terms of the units mile, and day.

VII. A particle is moving with uniform acceleration. Find the space passed over in the latter half of the  $n$ th second.

A body falls freely from rest. In what second during its fall will it describe a space equal to ten times the space described in the second second of its fall?

VIII. State Newton's second law of motion, and show how it enables us to measure forces.

A mass of 6 lb. is suspended by a thread whose breaking stress is 9 lb. Show that if a vertical force be now applied at the end of the thread, sufficient to cause the mass to move vertically upwards with an acceleration exceeding 16 feet per second per second, the thread will break.

IX. A force  $P$  acts on a mass  $m$  at rest for  $t$  seconds. Show that the gain in the mass's kinetic energy is equal to the work done on it by  $P$ .

An engine is working at the rate of 10 horse-power against the friction of blocks of wood pressed against its fly wheel. The diameter of the wheel is 8 feet and it is making 120 revolutions per minute. What is the frictional force opposing the wheel in turning.

X. A train is moving on horizontal rails at the rate of 15 miles an hour. If the steam be suddenly turned off, how far will it go—from this point—before it stops, the resistance being taken at 8 lb. per ton?

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.,

PHYSICS.

I. Define energy, and say by what it is measured. Trace the transformation of energy 1. in a vibrating pendulum. 2. when a rifle bullet is fired at and hits an iron target.

II. What do you mean by surface tension? Illustrate your answer by examples. Explain in what respect the molecules on the surface of a liquid differ from those below the surface.

III. Describe and explain the action of any well-known form of mercury air pump.

IV. What is meant by the occlusion of gases? State any remarkable cases of occlusion.

V. How did Newton calculate the velocity of sound in air? Explain the reason for the difference between the velocity thus calculated and that found by experiment.

VI. State the laws of the vibration of strings, and describe how they may be experimentally verified.

VII. Explain the production of beats when two notes are sounded together which are not in unison.

VIII. A totally reflecting prism is frequently used in optical instruments: explain clearly the principles involved in its use.

IX. Describe one experiment on the interference of two rays of light, and show how the observed effects can be explained by the undulatory theory.

X. A beam of light falls on a rhomb of Iceland spar. How would you prove that the two emergent beams are polarized in planes at right angles to each other?

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYSICS.

*Heat and Electricity.*

I. Describe Dulong and Petit's method of finding the coefficient of absolute expansion of mercury. Explain how this constant is of service in finding the coefficient of expansion of any other liquid.

II. A mass of 2 lb. of iron (specific heat 0.112) is heated to an unknown temperature and dropped into a copper calorimeter (mass 12 oz. and specific heat 0.095) which contains 6 lb. of water. The temperature of the calorimeter and its contents is thereby raised from 25°C. to 33°C. Find the temperature to which the iron must have been raised.

III. Describe some method of finding the density of a vapour.

What is the connection between vapour density and molecular weight?

IV. The mechanical equivalent of heat is sometimes taken as approximately  $= 4.2 \times 10^7$  ergs, and sometimes as 772 foot-pounds, and sometimes as 1390 foot-pounds; show how these numerical values are all consistent with each other.

V. 1. Briefly describe any experiments by which it has been shown that the heat-absorbing and radiating powers of surfaces are identical.

2. Explain how wet and dry bulb thermometers are used to determine the hygrometric state of the air.

VI. 1. Define magnetic moment, and magnetic strength of field. Show that the dimensions of the latter are  $M^{\frac{1}{2}}L^{-\frac{1}{2}}T^{-1}$ .

2. How may the dipping needle be used to find the magnetic meridian?

VII. 1. Find the total effect on a small horizontal magnetic needle of a bar magnet placed in the same plane broadside on with respect to the needle.

2. A compass needle makes 48 oscillations per minute at London, where the dip is  $67^{\circ} 26'$ , and the same needle makes 60 oscillations per minute at Madras, where the dip is  $7^{\circ} 44'$ . Compare the values of the total magnetic intensity at London and at Madras, having given  $\cos. 67^{\circ} 26' = .084$  and  $\cos. 7^{\circ} 44' = .991$ .

VIII. Describe Faraday's experiment for the determination of specific inductive capacity. If the two condensers used by him were alike in every respect except that the dielectric was air in the one and sulphur of specific inductive capacity  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in the other, and if a charge of 700 units was divided between them, what charge would each of them take? Compare also the energy developed in each case if the condensers be now discharged.

IX. Describe any form of Wheatstone's bridge, and explain how it is used to find (1) an unknown resistance, (2) the internal resistance of a battery.

X. State the relation between the E. M. F. of a battery, the current strength, and the heat generated.

XI. Explain the principle of the Gramme armature of a dynamo machine; and briefly explain the difference between a *series-wound* and a *shunt-wound* dynamo.

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BRANCH II.B.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

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N.B.—[Not more than nine questions to be attempted.]

I. State the law of symmetry of the cubic system (Miller's) of crystals (the system in which the axes are at right angles to each

other and the parameters equal). Describe the holohedral forms  $\{ 100 \}$ ,  $\{ 111 \}$  and  $\{ h k l \}$ , giving an example of each. Project these forms on the plane 001.

II. How is the calorific value of a fuel containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen theoretically calculated?

Hence calculate the weight of wood which must be burnt in order to raise 15lbs. of mercury from  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ?

[Calorific value of C = 8080.

" " " H = 34,400.

Atomic weight of Hg = 200.

Take wood as follows:—

C=50%; H=6%; O=44%.]

III. Explain from first principles why the density of a compound gas is half its molecular weight.

Choose a compound gas which appears to have an abnormal density and state the various explanations which have been given to account for the abnormality.

IV. State in detail the preparation of pure ordinary phosphorus from bone ash.

Show by graphic formulæ the structure of the acids of phosphorus. Compare the properties of these acids with the corresponding ones of arsenic.

V. What are the general properties of the oxides of chlorine. How would chlorine monoxide bleach a moist organic coloring matter? Compare the volumes of chlorine and of chlorine monoxide, which would bleach the same amount of an organic coloring matter.

VI. What properties of a silicate can be inferred from the metal, which is present in it?

Give in detail the preparation of silicic acid and of hydrofluosilicic acid with a sketch of the apparatus employed in the latter case.

VII. Describe the various methods by which atomic weights of elements can be determined.

Which method or methods can be adopted for the determination of the atomic weights of the following elements:—

S, C, N, Hg, I, Cu.

VIII. Give the reactions which would occur in the following cases and write the necessary equations. State the inferences which can be drawn from the reactions:—

1. Bromine water and hydrobromic acid are each treated with chlorine.

2. Potassium bromide and sulphuric acid are heated together.

3. Iodic acid (crystalline) is gradually heated up to  $370^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

4. Hydriodic acid is exposed for some time to air.

5. Chloric acid is heated to  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ .



IX. State shortly the various experiments which have been made with a view to obtaining free ammonium.

X. Give a classification of the oxides of manganese.

How is potassium permanganate made? Give illustrations of this compound as an oxidising agent.

XI. Describe the following metallurgic processes :—

1. Separation of silver from lead by *cupellation* with description of *cupel*.

2. Separation of gold from quartz by the chlorination process.

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WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

[Only eight questions are to be attempted.]

I. Describe in detail how you would perform the ultimate analysis of a solid body containing C, H, O, and N.

II. Describe any two of the following methods of determining vapour densities, giving numerical details sufficient to prove you understand the process :—(1) Dumas', (2) Gay Lussac's, (3) Hofmann's, (4) Victor Meyer's and (5) Victor and Carl Meyer's process.

III. What is meant by Raoult's method of determining molecular weights? Describe by an example how this method is used. In what classes of organic substances has this method of determining molecular weights been lately very successful?

IV. Trace the history of the development of the theory of organic radicals. What were the two radicals whose existence was first satisfactorily proved, and how was their existence shown? Show what influence the theory of radicals has had on the progress of organic chemistry.

V. How many known acids are there of the molecular formula  $C_4H_6O_6$ ? Explain briefly how they differ and what is their constitution, indicating clearly the cause of isomerism amongst them.

VI. Illustrate by examples giving the graphic formulæ of the bodies named, what is meant by the following classes of bodies :—Trihydric alcohols, ketones, nitrolic acids, tertiary monohydric alcohols, quinones, primary diamines, carbohydrates, ethereal salts, hydrazines, dibasic trihydric acids, mustard oils, glucosides, nitro paraffins, and tetrazones.

VII. What are the four classes into which the hydrocarbons of the  $C_n H_{2n+2}$  series are divided? Explain such classification. Draw the graphic formulæ of all the hydrocarbons of the series up to those containing six atoms of carbon.

VIII. Explain clearly the difference between carbamines and

nitrils. How can each class of bodies be obtained? Describe their characteristic reactions fully.

IX. What is the composition of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chlorpropionic acids, and how can they be obtained? How can they be converted into dibasic acids, and what acids will be thus obtained?

X. How does cinnamic acid occur, and to what series does it belong? Describe clearly the process and explain the reactions by which indigo can be obtained from it.

XI. How would you explain the constitution of naphthalene, and mention the facts on which our views of its constitution are founded. Indicate the possible mono and dichloro derivatives of naphthalene.

XII. How has vanillin been obtained artificially? How has its constitution been explained?

XIII. What is the constitution of the sulphonic acid? How can benzene sulphonic acid be prepared? Show how the sulphonic acids are related to (1) sulphuric and (2) sulphurous acid.

XIV. There are three xylenes. Explain the constitution of each and show how such constitution has been proved. How many monosubstitution products of each xylene are possible?

XV. State names and composition of the principal substances which belong to the class of pyridine bases. What are the modern views with reference to the constitution of their bases and how are such views supported?

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### BRANCH III.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### GENERAL BIOLOGY.

I. Describe the changes which may be seen to take place during the growth of any mould, such as *Mucor*.

II. Give an account of the different appearances which young and old vegetable cells of the same kind present.

III. How is the flower of the *Bean* fertilized?

In your answer give instances of any other flower which is fertilized in a different manner.

IV. Mention any plant or parts of plants which have the power of moving about from place to place, and state by what means this motion is effected.

V. Describe the structure of stomata. On what parts of plants do they occur most abundantly?

VI. Give an account of the various properties of protoplasm—structural, chemical, physical, and physiological.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

GENERAL BIOLOGY.

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I. Describe the method in which the germinal layers are formed in any animal; and state which of the organs of the adult are formed from each layer.

II. What are the differences between living organic matter and inorganic matter?

III. Give an account of the different methods by which animals and plants that lived in former periods of the world's history have been preserved.

IV. Give an account of the histology of nerve cells and nerve fibres; pointing out the special modifications of cell structure which they present.

V. Contrast with one another, *Amoeba*, *Mucor*, and *Spirogyra*, as regards:—

1. Their structure.
2. Their modes of nutrition.

VI. Describe:—

1. Any perfectly simple asexual mode of reproduction.
2. A simple sexual process.
3. As many examples as possible of reproductive processes which seem to be intermediate between the asexual and sexual processes.

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BRANCH III.B.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

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I. Describe the structure of a lymphatic gland and state what you know as to the functions of the lymphatic system.

II. What evidence is there regarding the seat of formation of urea.

III. Enumerate the ferments which are known to occur in the body.

What is known regarding the general action of ferments.  
Explain the term *zymogen*.

IV. Explain how the image of an object is formed upon the retina. Explain the terms *accommodation*, *myopia* and *astigmatism*.

V. Give a complete account of the structure of the ovary, tracing the history of the ovum up to the bursting of the graafian follicle.

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TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

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I. Give an account of the present state of knowledge of the

functions of the medulla oblongata or spinal bulb; and give the reasons for locating them in this region.

II. In what forms and by what means does the food enter into the blood? What happens to it subsequently to its arrival there?

III. Give an account of the various parts played by ciliated cells in the human body.

IV. What is known as to the origin, structure, chemical composition and fate of the red blood corpuscles.

V. What would be the physiological results following ligature in one of the lower animals of (1) the pancreatic duct, (2) one ureter?

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WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

I. What proteids and carbohydrates do you find in the liquid marked A.

II. Estimate the percentage of urea in the fluid supplied.

N. B.—Every 37·3c.c. of nitrogen at ordinary pressure and temperature corresponds to 0·1 grain of urea. The hypobromite solution provided has been prepared by adding 15c.c. of bromine to 250c.c. of a solution containing 100 grains of caustic soda.

III. Demonstrate the existence of the epithelioid layer in the small arteries of the frog supplied.

IV. Arrange experiments to show the various ways in which a nerve may be excited.

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WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

I. Is there any bile in the liquid marked B?

II. Harden and cut sections of the frog's kidney. Stain in borax-carmin and mount as a permanent preparation.

III. Perform experiments with a view of localizing the motor centres in the frog's heart.

IV. Identify the specimens placed before you.

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BRANCH III.C.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

I. Describe the different kinds of sense organs met with in the Hydrozoa.

II. Give an account of the anatomy of *Limulus* and discuss its systematic position.

III. Give an account of the progressive and retrogressive development of a typical ascidian.

IV. Briefly describe the principal modifications of the skeleton in the various groups of reptiles living and extinct.

V. Give an account of the characters, habits and geographical distribution of the Edentata.

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TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

I. Give an account of the Flagellata.

II. Describe the ideally primitive sponge polyp and trace the modifications by means of which the more complicated sponge colonies have arisen.

III. Write a short essay on metameric segmentation. Compare the condition, with regard to metameric segmentation, of the leech, the prawn and the hare.

IV. Give an account of the structure of *Sepia*. Compare it (1) As a cephalopod with *Nautilus*, and (2) as a mollusc, with a schematic gastropod.

V. Write short notes upon:—

1. The existence of typical nephridia among the Arthropoda.
2. The affinities of *Balanoglossus*.
3. The homologies of tracheæ.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY.

I. *Prawn*.—Remove and draw the second maxilla. Mark with labels (stating whether the animal is male or female) the generative apertures and the apertures of the green glands.

II. *Earthworm*.—Mount an ovary as a microscopical preparation. (Use salt solution.)

III. *Mussel*.—Expose the pedal nerve ganglia.

IV. *Scorpion*.—Make a dissection displaying the reproductive system.

V. *Frog*.—Dissect out cranial nerves shewing their origin from the brain and as much as possible of their distribution.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY.

Identification, etc., of specimens.

BRANCH IV.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 TO 11-30 A.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

I. Describe the structure of a nerve-fibre. What constituent of it is considered to be its most essential part and why?

Is any structural difference observable between the nerves of the different sense organs? If not, how do you explain the fact that they respond to different stimuli and give rise to different sensations?

II. Exhibit in a diagram the relative positions of the chief centres of the human brain; and state in what order these centres come into prominence in the embryological development of the brain.

Does the order of development throw any light on the question as to the seat of intelligence?

III. Physiologists have held the most divergent views on the question of the function of the cerebellum. State some of these views and criticise them, pointing out at the same time the difficulties in the way of a satisfactory settlement of the question.

IV. Distinguish between spontaneous and reflex action. How far are they amenable to the guidance or the control of the will?

How do you explain the fact that reflex actions are often purposive?

V. Describe the structure of the eye-ball and explain the functions of the *retina*, the *crystalline lens*, and the *iris*.

How would you explain the fact that with inverted images on the retina, objects are not seen as inverted?

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 11-35 A.M. TO 1-5 P.M.

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

I. Distinguish between the spheres of Logic and Psychology. What views are held by material and formal logicians respectively as to the scope and aim of logic?

Which do you think is the correct view?

II. Why should the question of the import of propositions find a place in Logic?

Discuss briefly the views that have been held on the import of propositions.

III. What objections have been taken to the *Dictum de omni et nullo* as the basis of deductive reasoning?

Is J. S. Mill's amended formula an improvement on the *dictum*?

Discuss the logical value of the fourth figure.

IV. 1. Examine the grounds on which it is stated that a syllogism with two singular premisses cannot be viewed as a genuine deductive inference.

2. Jevons says that from two negative premisses a conclusion may be drawn, and adduces the following as an example:—

Whatever is not metallic is not capable of powerful magnetic influence.

Carbon is not metallic, therefore carbon is not capable of powerful magnetic influence.

Enquire whether the example bears out Jevons's statement.

V. 1. Some rational beings are not polite because some philosophers are not polite:—

Express this as a syllogism in the third figure and reduce it directly to the first figure.

2. Test the following arguments:—

(a) None but Hindus observe caste.

Englishmen are not Hindus, therefore Englishmen do not observe caste.

(b) None but Hindus observe caste.

All Bengalis are Hindus, therefore all Bengalis observe caste.

VI. The syllogism is regarded by some logicians as the most glaring instance of the fallacy of *petitio principii*. Is the criticism valid?

Prof. Bain says that Mr. John Stuart Mill has extricated the syllogism from the puzzle and that the consequence has been a total revolution in Logic. Discuss this statement.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## INDUCTIVE LOGIC AND DEFINITION.

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I. Discuss the precise import of the terms "Law" and "Cause." What modifications have been made in the notion of causation by the doctrine of the conservation of energy? In the light of the latter doctrine how would you define "Cause"?

II. What is meant by plurality of causes and by intermixture of effects?

State with reasons which of the above is exemplified by the following extract from a memorandum recently published by the Government of India:—

"The chief features or conditions which appear to influence

and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon current are as follows: 1st,—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold weather snow-fall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India. 2nd,—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coast of India into the interior, and which it is found are generally impressed upon it during the hot weather, and are frequently more or less persistent in character. 3rd,—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India."

III. Distinguish between the *experimental* method of Agreement and the *inductive* method of Agreement.

The method of Difference is the most cogent in force, but the most difficult in application. Discuss this.

In what circumstances is the method of Concomitant Variations to be applied?

Is the method of Residues properly described when it is called an experimental method?

"Where education and moral training have been neglected there is an absence of security for moral conduct." Which of the methods is employed in arriving at this conclusion?

IV. Discuss the distinction usually drawn between inductive and deductive certainty.

Is the influence of probability the same in the sphere of thought and in that of activity?

Is the law of universal causation a certainty or a probability?

V. In a system of Logic what is the proper position of what is known as the logic of Definition, embracing under that term the methods of classification adopted in the Natural History sciences? Should it be co-ordinate with Induction and Deduction, as some think, or subsidiary, as others (*e.g.*, Mill) seem to think?

How far are the formal scholastic rules of Definition and Division, which are set forth as a preliminary to deduction, fitted or not fitted to cope with the problems of the Natural History sciences?

VI. In Definition there are two ends in view, namely (1) to determine what is or what shall be the meaning of a general term, and (2) to express that meaning in words.

State and exemplify how each of those ends is accomplished. What use is made of the popular denotation in seeking to accomplish the first of those ends?

Are there any limits to the power of redressing defective definitions of popular names?

VII. Discuss the following doctrines regarding Universals, pointing out their historical connexions:—

Universalia ante rem.

Universalia in re.

Universalia post rem.



TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY.

I. Define the subject-matter of Psychology. Explain the nature and scope of the objective and subjective methods in Psychology, pointing out the advantages and the difficulties of each.

II. What are the main facts that have been established as to the relation between the degree of sensation and the force of stimulus? On what other condition besides force of stimulus does intensity of presentation depend?

III. Define sensation. How are the special senses distinguished from organic sense on the one hand, and from muscular sense on the other?

IV. Enumerate and classify the sensations of touch, and give a detailed analysis of the tactual perception of space. How does the tactual perception of things differ from the visual?

V. State Bain's law of self-conservation. Give his proof of the principle and show how he deals with the more important difficulties and objections.

VI. State the laws of contiguity and similarity, and enquire whether they may be reduced to any more fundamental principle. Analyse the so-called association by contrast.

VII. Illustrate the operation of the law of similarity in the various processes of reasoning. Explain and exemplify compound and obstructive association. Describe the influence of the will in mental reproduction.

VIII. Analyse the state of Desire, and define the connection between Desire and Volition. How far is it correct to say that Desire is excited only by the prospect of the pleasure that may arise through its gratification?

IX. What are the facts upon which the hypothesis of unconscious mental modifications is based? Consider the main difficulties in the way of the acceptance of the theory. What are the characteristics of dreams as distinguished from waking thought?

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY.

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I. In what different senses has the term "Intuition" been used?

Does evolution effect a reconciliation between the experimental and intuitional theories?

II. Explain the ambiguities in the use of the term "Inconceivable."

A leading objection made by Mr. Mill to the test of the inconceivableness of the negation, as a test of valid intuition, is that propositions once accepted as true because they withstood this test, have since been proved false. Examine the validity of this objection.

III. Examine Hamilton's law of the conditioned and point out whether it is a legitimate outcome of his doctrine of relativity.

Discuss in the light of the doctrine of relativity the propriety of Hamilton's distinction between primary and secondary qualities.

IV. Distinguish between the doctrine of Natural Realism and that of Hypothetical Dualism. The latter has sometimes been spoken of as constructive Idealism. Is the term appropriate?

Examine Mill's "psychological theory" of Mind and Matter, and compare it with Hume's theory.

V. Do the terms "Infinite" "Absolute" and "Unconditioned" convey to you a negative or a positive conception?

Examine briefly the grounds on which a knowledge by a finite mind of the absolute and the infinite has been affirmed or denied.

VI. State what you consider to be the subject-matter and scope of Philosophy.

"Thales and his successors down to Democritus were not exactly what we should call philosophers in any sense of the word that would include a Locke and a Hume and exclude a Boyle and a Black." Explain.

VII. What exactly is the meaning to be attached to the Pythagorean principle that number is the principle of things?

In what respects is the Pythagorean system an advance on the early Ionic systems?

VIII. Briefly explain and criticise the Eleatic doctrine as developed by Parmenides.

The system of Xenophanes has been described as the link of transition from the Ionian enquiry to the completed Eleatic doctrine. Exemplify

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### THEORY OF ETHICS.

I. Is ethics adequately defined as a record of the customs and manners of society?

II. Distinguish between the question of the standard and that of the faculty in ethics. Show how ethical theories may be divided according as we take for our basis of division the one or the other.

III. 1. "There can be no morality apart from the power of free intelligent choice." Explain and criticise this statement.

2. Discuss the bearing of heredity on the doctrine of personal responsibility.

IV. What answer do utilitarians give to the question, Why should I seek the greatest happiness of the greatest number?

V. Give a critical account of any theory which seeks to explain the origin of conscience by means of association.

VI. How is the fact that there is often great perplexity in regard to our moral judgments explained by intuitionists?

VII. What distinction has been made between optional and obligatory morality? Is this distinction valid?

VIII. 1. Discuss the question of suicide from the standpoint of either intuitionism or utilitarianism.

2. From which standpoint is it easiest to arrive at a decision on this and similar questions of casuistry?

IX. What arguments have been brought forward in support of a belief in personal immortality, based on (1) individual experience, (2) the conditions of social life?

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### ETHICS—UTILITARIANISM.

I. How does Bentham state and establish his principle of utility?

With what principles does he contrast it?

II. Is a theory of 'sanctions' a necessary part of every ethical system?

Give Bentham's table of sanctions and examine their adequacy for the purpose for which they are intended.

III. It is remarked of utilitarianism that it "only becomes a practicable end for individual conduct when psychological hedonism is given up." State and criticise the various attempts made by Bentham's followers to explain the transition from psychological hedonism to utilitarianism.

Do you know of any utilitarians who reject psychological hedonism?

IV. How does J. S. Mill vindicate the utilitarian morality from the charge of sensualism?

Discuss the question whether this vindication is a virtual giving up of the utilitarian position.

V. Mr. Spencer's "dissent from the doctrine of utility as commonly understood" concerns, he tells us, "not the object to be reached by men, but the method of reaching it." Explain how his own method differs from that of ordinary utilitarianism and why he objects to the latter method.

VI. Referring to Mr. Bentham's formula "everybody to count for one, nobody for more than one," Mr. Spencer says that this

implication in the first principle of the utilitarian scheme is a disproof of the pretensions of utility to be a sufficient guide of right, since it pre-supposes the anterior principle that everybody has an equal right to happiness.

State and criticise the attempt made by Mill to show that this principle is not a pre-supposition needful to support the principle of utility, but the very principle itself.

VII. State and criticise Dr. Bain's analysis of the "authority of conscience."

VIII. It is stated to be a fundamental doctrine from the evolutionary point of view that "the 'useful' in the sense of pleasure-giving must approximately coincide with the 'useful' in the sense of life-preserving." State and criticise the arguments advanced in proof of this coincidence; and show how this alleged coincidence is made to serve as a basis for an ethical superstructure.

IX. A leading objection to experientialism in morals is that it cannot account for the sense of "moral obligation." Trace the progress made since the time of Bentham in the analysis of this feeling.

"With complete adaptation to the social state" says Mr. Spencer, "that element in the moral consciousness which is expressed by the word 'obligation' will disappear."

What considerations can you urge in support of this position? Estimate its value as a contribution towards a reconciliation between intuitionism and experientialism. Would an intuitionist be warranted in holding that this position is an evasion and not a solution of the difficulty?

## BRANCH V.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

I. What do you understand by Comparative Philology and what by Ethnology?

Write a short essay on the nature and amount of the assistance to be obtained from Comparative Philology in Ethnological investigations.

II. What is meant by Phonetic Decay?

Show that Grimm's law helps to prove that the various Indo-European languages are not variations from any one of them but from some parent tongue.

III. Peile says:—"The relation between thought and language does not amount to identity." Explain this.

IV. What are the meanings of *assimilation* and *dissimilation*? Give illustrations of the effect of each in modifying language.

V. What are *ideography* and *phoneticism*?

Describe three systems of writing, one ideographic, one phonetic, and one illustrating transition from one system to the other.

VI. What reasons are there for attributing a common origin to all the races of mankind?

VII. To what races and sub-races do the Dayaks of Borneo, the Finns, the Southern Italians, the Patagonians and the Paraiyas of South India belong? Describe the distinctive physical characteristics of each.

VIII. Show that the funeral customs of savage and barbarous peoples are the outcome of elementary ideas as to the relation of soul and body.

IX. How far do Greek, Southern Indian, and Gothic architecture imitate in stone the wooden buildings of more primitive times?

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### ANCIENT AND ENGLISH INSTITUTIONS.

I. Explain and illustrate Maine's *dictum* that "an ancient legal conception corresponds not to one but to several modern conceptions."

II. Trace briefly the development of the Roman law of contract and specify the various forms of contract that were finally recognized,

or

Sketch the development of the modern *will* from the Roman *mancipium*.

III. Maine observes (*Ancient Law*, chap. V.) that "the movement of the progressive societies has hitherto been a movement from *status* to *contract*." Discuss the part taken by the Christian Church in promoting this change in mediæval Europe.

IV. Write brief notes on *tanistry*, *gavelkind*, *borough English*, *shifting severalty*, *commendation*, *cottarii*.

V. Compare the Roman *emphyteuta* with the Madras East Coast ryots in regard to their respective rights over the lands in their occupation.

or

Trace the causes which tended to exalt the Irish tribe chief into a position corresponding to that of an English landlord.

VI. "The change which took place in France at the First Revolution was this: the land-law of the people superseded the land-law of the nobles. In England the converse process has been gone through" (Maine *Early History of Institutions*, Chap. V). Explain and comment on this statement.

VII. What were the principal administrative changes caused by the Norman Conquest?

VIII. Explain the origin of the Courts of Exchequer, King's Bench, and Common Pleas. In what shapes do these Courts now survive?

IX. Compare briefly the Parliaments of Edward I. with those of Victoria in respect of (1) their constitution, and the method of selection of members; (2) the powers of the Commons in regard to (a) taxation and (b) legislation.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

I. Discuss the title "*Holy Roman Empire*." What did it denote in later centuries? Who may be regarded as its real creator?

II. State what you know of the Exarchate of Ravenna, the extent of the jurisdiction of the exarchs, and the final extinction of their power.

III. Give a brief account, with dates, of the rise and fall of the Hohenstaufen.

IV. Relate briefly the history of the Saracenic conquests between the years A.D. 635 and A.D. 835.

V. How did the spread of feudalism affect the old relation between monarch and subject?

VI. Draw a map showing the dominions of Charles the Great at the close of his reign. Mark out on it the partition effected by the treaty of Verdun.

VII. Write brief notices of the following:—(1) Arnold of Brescia; (2) Alcuin; (3) Boethius; (4) Malek Shah; (5) Amalasontha; (6) John Zimisce.

VIII. Sketch the state of learning and of the arts and sciences in the thirteenth century.

IX. In what great treatise are the Imperialist ideas which seem to have guided the career of Henry VII. set forth? Give a summary of it.

X. Write notes on—(1) The famous meeting of Rhense; (2) the Nika riots; (3) the Golden Bull; (4) the day of Canossa; (5) the great Interregnum; (6) the long feud of Welf and Waiblingen.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### RUSSIA UNDER PETER THE GREAT, AND HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Not more than eight questions are to be attempted, of which four must be from each section.]

I. What was the ruling idea in Peter the Great's policy? De-

scribe the preparations which he made for his work. What was his first enterprise, and in what did it result?

II. Draw a map showing the boundaries between Sweden and Russia at Peter's accession. Into what combination did he enter against Sweden? When and by what treaty was the war ended, and what were the Russian gains?

III. State and criticise the policy of Charles XII. after the battle of Narva. Describe his invasion of Russia and how it ended.

IV. What important changes did Peter make in the social institutions of Russia? How far was his work as a civiliser and regenerator successful? Explain the criticism that "he brought Russia prematurely into the circle of European politics." What was the effect of the course he pursued upon the character of the Russian State?

V. Give an account (with dates) (1) of Peter's relations with Persia; (2) of his second Turkish war, dwelling upon the principal incident in it, and stating the terms on which the war was ended.

VI. Give a brief but sufficient account of (1) the regency of Sophia; (2) the importance of the foundation of St. Petersburg; (3) the work of Lefort; (4) the disbanding of the Strelitzes; (5) the treaty of Altranstadt, indicating the point of the remark that "the destinies of Europe may be said to have been in Charles XII.'s hands," at that time; (6) the Holy Synod.

VII. Explain how it was that the question of the relation of the Sovereign to Parliament came to the front in the reign of James I. Mention the chief points in which James differed from his Parliaments, and state the adjustment agreed upon by Charles I. and Parliament in 1641.

VIII. What change did Walpole introduce into the foreign policy of England? Point out distinctly the circumstances and considerations which determined his attitude.

IX. Show how the battles of Minden, Wandewash, and Quebec were correlated in the policy of Great Britain. What had Britain gained when the war ended?

X. Write a short history (with dates) of the Navigation Laws. How did they operate? Indicate the influences which altered England's commercial policy, and led ultimately to their repeal.

XI. What was the relation of the Irish Parliament to the English Government prior to Grattan's agitation? How did Grattan's Parliament stand related (1) to English authority, (2) to the Irish people? Mention the chief items of remedial legislation for Ireland which have been enacted since the Union.

XII. What are British interests in Afghanistan? Narrate the principal incidents in the second Afghan war, and state the hold which England at present has upon the country.

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1892, BRANCH II.A. CCXXVII.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ESSAY.

Write an essay on any one of the following subjects:—

- (1) The conflict between the ecclesiastical and civil Powers in the middle ages.
- (2) The origin and organization of the English Manor.
- (3) The legal position of women in ancient Rome and India.
- (4) The Eastern Question.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

I. Discuss the doctrine that the interests of labor are promoted by whatever tends to increase the quantity of work which society has to do, while those interests are proportionally prejudiced by whatever tends to curtail the quantity of needed work.

II. What is Ricardo's theory of rent? Discuss the objections which have been raised against it.

III. What is the meaning of the 'wages fund'?

Discuss the question whether such a fund exists.

IV. What are the elements which go to make up the cost of labor?

V. 1. Distinguish between value and price. Is a general rise of either possible? State reasons.

2. Briefly enumerate the causes which regulate the price of commodities.

VI. 1. Discuss the doctrine that credit is capital.

2. How does credit affect prices?

VII. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of taxing commodities.

VIII. Compare the Metayer and Cottier systems of tenancy.

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1892.

BRANCH II.A.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSICS.

*Introductory and Sound.*

I. Describe one method of measuring the density of the earth, and prove that a spherical shell of uniform gravitating material



exerts no attraction on a particle within it. How can a pendulum be used for determining the shape of the earth?

II. Investigate the change in length and cross section of a rod when subjected to tension, in terms of its rigidity and its resistance to compression.

III. Explain the propagation of waves and of ripples over the surface of a lake. How can you account for the action of oil in calming disturbed waters?

IV. Write a short account of the kinetic theory of gases, pointing out the importance of the statistical method, and showing, in a general way, how numerical results have been arrived at regarding the number and the speed of the particles.

V. Investigate the corrections that have to be applied to barometer readings, and show how differences in altitude can be determined by means of barometric readings. What are the chief sources of error to which such determinations are exposed?

VI. Investigate the formula for the propagation of sound in gases, taking into account the temperature of the gas.

How can you account for the fact that sounds are heard much farther when travelling with the wind than when travelling against it, even when the wind velocity is small compared with the velocity of sound?

VII. Describe the apparatus used by Helmholtz for the analysis and synthesis of sounds, and state briefly his chief conclusions.

VIII. Show how two simple harmonic motions of different periods can be compounded (1) theoretically, (2) mechanically. Trace the resultant curve produced by combining two S. H. Ms. in planes at right angles to each other when the periods are as 2 : 3, the amplitudes as 1 : 2, and the phases differ by a quarter of a period.

IX. Discuss the importance of the higher upper partials in connection with concord and discord.

X. Compare the Hindu and the diatonic musical scales, pointing out the merits and defects of each with reference to (a) melody, (b) harmony.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### PHYSICS.

#### *Heat and Light.*

I. Give a short account of the results arrived at by Tyndall and others as to the heat-absorptive power of gases, and vapours.

II. 1. Calculate the effective work of a steam engine when the steam is cut off at a given fraction of the stroke.

2. The two cylinders of a locomotive are each 18 inches in diameter, and the length of the stroke is 2 feet. The driving

wheel makes 120 revolutions per minute, and the mean pressure of the steam is 75 lb. per square inch. Find the horse power of the engine.

III. Show how to draw the isothermal and adiabatic lines for (i) air, (ii) steam, and (iii) carbonic acid gas. Explain how the isothermals indicate the critical condition of a gas. How does the diagram show that the specific heat of saturated steam is negative?

IV. 1. Explain clearly the meanings assigned by Maxwell to the intrinsic energy, the available energy, and the entropy of a system of bodies.

2. Show that the mean square of the velocity of agitation of the molecules of a gas is proportional to the absolute temperature of the gas.

V. Indicate the steps of the calculation (without working out arithmetically) by which you might find the quantity of heat that would be developed if the earth were to be suddenly arrested in its rotation.

VI. Show that the equation  $y = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vt - x)$  represents a simple harmonic vibration; and show by elementary methods that the resultant effect of two or more such undulations of the same wave-length may be represented by an equation of the same form.

VII. Deduce the law of refraction of light from the wave theory.

VIII. Explain clearly the production of diffraction spectra by a grating; and show how to calculate with a grating of a known number of lines and an ordinary spectrometer the wave length of sodium light. Explain why, with white light, the spectra on each side of the central line ultimately merge into one another.

IX. 1. State Brewster's law of polarisation, and show how it accords with theory.

2. Discuss the law of Malus which gives the intensity of a beam of light twice reflected at the polarising angle.

X. What is elliptically polarised light? How is it experimentally produced and detected, and how distinguished from partially plane polarised light?

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TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## PHYSICS.

### *Magnetism and Electricity.*

I. Describe and explain the use of any instrument intended for taking magnetic observations at sea.

II. Describe briefly the method of determining horizontal force in absolute measure, and show how the changes in this force can be recorded continuously.

III. What is meant by diamagnetism? How can the phenomena of diamagnetism be explained without inferring diamagnetic polarity?

IV. 1. Explain what is meant by an electric image. 2.  $C$  is the centre of a conducting sphere of radius  $r$ . At a point  $A$  outside the sphere, and at a distance  $d$  from the centre of the sphere is a charge  $A$ ; determine the position of the electrical image of  $A$  with respect to the sphere, and what charge must be placed at that point so that the combined effect on the potential of the sphere may be zero?

V. Give a sketch of the controversy on the seat of electromotive force and the initial cause of difference of potential in a voltaic couple; paying particular attention to the views and experiments of Sir William Thomson, and to the views of Oliver Lodge on the subject.

VI. Explain the construction and use of the electro-dynamometer. A modification of this instrument has enabled us to measure directly the work being done per unit of time by a current in a given circuit. Explain how this is done.

VII. How are the equipotential lines traced in a thin conducting sheet carrying a current? How are these lines affected when the sheet is placed in a strong magnetic field? How is the phenomenon affected by the material of which the sheet is composed, and what disturbing causes interfere with the observance of the true Hall effect?

VIII. State briefly Clerk Maxwell's electro-magnetic theory of light, and show how the truth of the theory has been supported by the recent experiments of Hertz.

IX. Clerk Maxwell is reported to have said that one of the most important discoveries of recent years was that of the reversibility of the dynamo. Explain clearly what is meant and the principles on which this reversibility depends.

X. 1. What is meant by the co-efficient of self-induction, now called inductance, of a circuit. The unit of inductance is sometimes called a seohm and sometimes a quadrant; what do you understand by these names?

2. What is the impedance of a circuit in terms of its resistance, inductance, and the number of alternations per second?

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WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M., AND 2 TO 5 P.M.  
PHYSICS.

*Practical Examination.*

I. Calibrate the given tube by means of mercury, and verify the diameter at one end by any other means.

II. Determine the specific heat of the oil supplied, at the temperature  $70^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

III. Determine the internal resistance of the given cell.

IV. Determine the variation in the magnetism of the given bar-magnet with temperature.

V. Draw the equipotential lines in the given current-sheet.

VI. Examine the spectrum of the given salt, and determine the wave-lengths of the principal lines by comparison with the solar spectrum.

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THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### CHEMISTRY.

I. Upon what facts did Dalton found his atomic theory? State the chief assumptions of the theory with regard to the nature of atoms and the mode in which chemical combination is effected. In what respect did the Daltonian atomic theory differ from previous atomic theories?

II. The specific heat of a given element is 0.032, and one of its chlorides contains 41.88 per cent. of Chlorine. Calculate the atomic weight of the element. Is the element in question either of the two following:—Ir = 192.5, Hg = 200. Give precise reasons for your answer.

III. In the old system of atomic weights ( $O = 8$ ), the formulæ of sodium monoxide and of calcium chloride were different from those now in use, but the formula of sodium chloride and of calcium monoxide were the same then as now. Give all the formulæ referred to above, and explain fully when they were taken.

$O = 16$ ,  $Cl = 35.5$ ,  $K = 39$ ,  $Ca = 40$ .

Sodium oxide, Na, 74.19; 0.25. Sodium chloride, Na 39.32; Cl 60.68.

Calcium oxide, Ca, 71.43; 0.28.57. Calcium chloride, Ca, 36.03; Cl, 63.97.

IV. The allotropic forms of the same element exhibit, in some cases, greater differences in properties than do the distinct elements of an allied group. Explain and illustrate this statement fully.

V. Give Sir Humphrey Davy's theory of the luminosity of ordinary hydrocarbon flames. What other theory of luminosity has been brought forward since Davy's time? What are the results of the most recent experiments bearing upon this question?

VI. State Graham's law of diffusion. Arrange the following substances in the order of their diffusibility:—oxygen, chlorine, ozone, hydrobromic acid, hydrochloric acid, ammonia.

One litre of a certain hydracid diffuses through a certain apparatus in the same time as two litres of oxygen. Calculate the density of the hydracid and give its molecular weight and name.

[Br = 80.]

VII. Compare the properties of chlorine and bromine. How may each be detected in the presence of the other ?

To a solution containing sodium chloride and sodium bromide excess of a solution of silver nitrate is added. The precipitate produced is collected, and is found to weigh 1.326 grms. It is then subjected to the action of chlorine gas at a low red heat, and after this is found to weigh 1.148 grms. Calculate from the above data the amounts of chlorine and bromine present in the original solution.

[Cl = 35.5, Br = 80, Ag = 108.]

VIII. Compare the properties of the members of the alkaline group of metals.

When and by what means were these metals discovered ?

To what extent can the salts of these metals be distinguished from each other by wet reactions ?

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## CHEMISTRY.

I. Describe what is meant by the terms allotropy and isomerism. What are the explanations which are usually given for these phenomena ? Discuss a few cases of allotropy and isomerism, and point out the probable explanation in each case.

II. Trace the development of the Theory of Radicals. Define clearly what is meant by a compound radical. Can compound radicals be isolated, and if so mention some examples ? Point out the compound radicals, if any, which may be assumed to exist in sulphuric acid, disodic hydric phosphate, ammoniac sulphite, calcic carbonate, phosphoric iodide, argentic chloride, and potassic nitrate.

III. What is meant by the law of isomorphism, and indicate clearly by examples how this law is used in the determination of atomic weights ? A compound on analysis was found to have the following percentage composition. Calculate its formula.

Copper (Cupric)	18.27 per cent.
Iron (Ferrous)	6.46
Sulphur	12.95
Oxygen	25.89
Water	36.42

(Cu = 63.2 ; Fe = 56 ; S = 32 ; O = 16).

IV. Hydrogen and oxygen mixed together in any proportions and exploded always yield water, and never hydrogen dioxide ; the latter can only be formed by such methods as by acting on baric dioxide with hydrochloric acid, etc.

Why is this ? Hydrogen dioxide is also very unstable, and water is a very stable body ; how is this explained ?

V. What is meant by the periodic law in Chemistry ?

What chemical and physical properties of the elements are shown to be connected with this law?

VI. What are the general methods of preparation and properties of the halogen elements? How can their gaseous compounds with hydrogen be prepared, and what are their properties? Discuss the atomicity of the halogens.

VII. Express by equations the reactions, if any, which take place under the following circumstances:—(1) by passing chlorine into milk of lime in presence of cobalt oxide, (2) action of nitric acid on bleaching powder, (3) action of hydrochloric acid on borax, (4) action of dilute hydrochloric acid on pure zinc, and on pure zinc in the presence of platinum salts, (5) action of nitric acid on potassium chlorate, (6) by heating a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, (7) action of hydrochloric acid on sodic thiosulphate, (8) action of hydrochloric acids on mercury, (9) action of phosphoric chloride on sulphuric acid, (10) action of baric hydrate with phosphorus and water, and (11) action of concentrated nitric acid on iron.

VIII. Take up the group of metals called the alkaline earth metals and discuss their modes of occurrence in nature, their methods of preparation, and the formulæ, methods of preparation and uses of their principal compounds.

IX. The vapour density of one of the chlorides of mercury is nearly 118 ( $H = 1$ ), while the percentage of mercury in it is 84.93. From this calculate its formula. Discuss the formula so obtained, and indicate any objection that may exist to accepting this formula.

X. How is aluminium found in nature, and how is the metal prepared? What modern improvements have been made in the process? What are the properties of the metal, and for what purposes would it be used if it could be obtained easily and cheaply?

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### MIXED MATHEMATICS.

I. If  $R$  be the resultant of any number of forces  $P_1, P_2, P_3, \&c.$ , acting in one plane on a particle  $O$ , show that  $R^2 = \sum (P_i^2) + 2\sum (P_i P_j \cos P_i O P_j)$ .

II. If 2 forces acting on a particle  $O$  be represented by  $p$  times  $OA$ , and  $q$  times  $OB$  respectively, show that their resultant is represented by  $(p + q)$  times the line  $OC$ , where  $C$  is the point between  $A$  and  $B$  such that  $p \cdot AC = q \cdot BC$ .

III. 1. Show that any number of coplanar forces acting on a rigid body can always be reduced to a single force or a couple.

2. Find the conditions of equilibrium if a point of the body is fixed.

IV. A uniform rod weighing 10 lb. is supported in equilibrium by a string 6 feet long attached to its ends and passing over a

smooth peg. Show that if a weight of 2 lb. be now attached to one end of the rod, 6 inches of the string will slip over the peg.

V. 1. Find the centre of mass of the surface of a right cone.

2. Find the distance from the base of the centre of mass of a frustrum of a solid cone when the radii of the faces are 5 in. and 10 in., and the distance between them is 12 inches.

VI. If a mass of  $P$  lb. is just on the point of slipping down a rough plane inclined at an angle of  $45^\circ$  to the horizon, when a force of  $R$  lb. acts up the plane, find the least force that will move the weight up the plane when the inclination is  $30^\circ$  to the horizon.

VII. 1. Find the relation between  $P$  and  $W$  in the system of pulleys where the strings are each attached to the weight, taking the weights of the pulleys into account.

2. If there are  $n$  pulleys, arranged in this system, and each have radius  $r$  and weight  $w$ , show that the distance of the point of suspension of the weight from the line of action of the force  $= nr \times \frac{2^{n+1}W + \{ (n-3)2^n + n + 3 \} w}{2(2^n - 1)w}$ .

VIII. A cylindrical diving bell is sunk in a lake, at a temperature of  $20^\circ\text{C}$ , till its mouth is 200 feet below the surface of the lake. To what temperature must the air in the bell now be raised so as just to prevent the water from rising inside the bell, the water barometer being taken as 32 feet at the surface of the lake?

IX. 1. Find the resultant pressure on a curved surface immersed in a liquid. When is the resultant pressure the same as the total pressure on a surface?

2. A solid right cone (height  $h$  radius of base  $r$ ) is immersed vertically in a liquid with its vertex  $x$  below the surface. Compare the resultant pressure on half the curved surface (made by a plane section through its axis) with the resultant pressure on its whole curved surface and base.

X. 1. Find the depth of the centre of pressure of a triangular area immersed in a liquid with its base in the surface.

2. If a regular hexagon be immersed in a liquid with one side in the surface, find the depth of its centre of pressure.

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### MIXED MATHEMATICS.

#### *Dynamics and Optics.*

I. State Newton's second law of motion and the corresponding law for angular motion about an axis.

A rod  $AB$  can turn freely in a horizontal plane about the end  $A$ . An insect whose mass is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of that of the rod alights on the end  $B$ , and commences crawling along the rod with uniform velocity  $V$ , the rod being at the same instant set in rotation about  $A$  so that

$B$ 's initial velocity is  $V$ . Show that when the insect reaches  $A$ , the angular velocity of the rod will be twice its initial angular velocity.

II. Prove the formula  $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$ .

Two particles each weighing 25 ozs. are connected by a string 9 feet long and weighing 1 oz. This string is passed over a smooth cylinder, of circumference 2 feet, so that the particles are in the same horizontal plane. A mass of 1 oz. is now attached to one of the particles; show that when the other strikes the cylinder it will be moving with a velocity of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. per sec.

III. Find the acceleration of a particle moving with uniform velocity in a circle.

If the earth were to stop revolving, what alteration would be produced in the value of  $g$  in latitude  $\lambda$ ?

IV. A series of particles are projected at the same instant from points, lying on an inclined plane, at right angles to the plane and with velocities proportional to the distances of the points of projection from a given horizontal line. Prove that at any subsequent time they will all be in a straight line, and that the foci of their paths lie on a parabola.

V. A ball of elasticity  $e$  strikes another ball which is at rest, the angle between the line joining the centres of the balls at the instant of impact and the direction of motion of the first ball being  $a$ . This ball moves off in a direction perpendicular to its original direction. Show that the masses of the balls are in the ratio  $e \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a : 1$ .

VI. Prove that the work done by gravity on a rigid body, moving in any way from one position to another, is the same as if the whole body were concentrated at its centre of gravity and treated as a particle.

A town of half a million inhabitants is supplied with water at the rate of 15 gallons per head per day. If the supply of water has to be pumped to a height of 30 feet in order to distribute it, and three quarters of the total daily supply is drawn in 6 hours, find the horse power of the engines that must be employed in pumping, assuming that the water must be pumped for distribution as it is drawn. [A gallon of water weighs 10lb.]

VII. State the experimental facts which enable us to determine the index of refraction from one medium to another, when we know the absolute indices of refraction of these media.

A simple astronomical telescope, the refractive index of the object glass and eye lens of which is  $\mu$ , is adjusted so that rays proceeding from points at infinite distances on or near its axis, emerge from the instrument parallel to one another, and the distance between the lenses  $l$  is noted. Show that if  $l'$  is the distance when the instrument is similarly adjusted in a medium of refractive

index  $\mu'$  then  $l' = \frac{\mu'(\mu-1)}{\mu-\mu'} \cdot l$ .



VIII.  $ABC$  is a principal section of a prism. A ray of light is incident on the face  $AC$  at an angle  $\phi$  and after reflexion at the base  $CB$  emerges from the face  $BA$  at an angle  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \phi$ . If  $\mu$  is the refractive index of the prism, show that

$$\sin 2\phi = \frac{1 - \mu^2 \sin^2 \angle B - \angle C}{\cos \angle B - \angle C}.$$

IX. Define the term geometrical focus, and find the geometrical focus of a small pencil emanating from a point, after direct refraction at a concave spherical surface.

X. What facts render the construction of achromatic lenses and direct-vision spectroscopes possible?

Find the condition of achromatism for a pencil of parallel rays directly refracted through two thin lenses on the same axis, separated by a distance  $a$ .

Rays proceeding from a point at a depth below the surface of water are incident directly on a thin convex lens, held at a distance  $x$  above the surface of the water. Show that the image of the point formed by the lens will be achromatic if

$$x = \left\{ \frac{hf}{\mu_1} \cdot \frac{D_1}{D_2} \cdot \frac{\mu_1 - 1}{\mu_1} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{h}{\mu_1} \text{ where } \mu_1 \text{ is the refractive index of}$$

water,  $f$  the focal length of the lens, and  $D_1 D_2$  the dispersive powers of the water and the substance of the lens respectively.

SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### SCIENTIFIC METHOD. PART 1.

I. Write a short essay on the theory of approximation, paying particular attention to the following points:

1. The impossibility of taking all the phenomena connected with an observation or experiment into account.

2. Exact laws can only be proved by approximate results.

3. Successive approximations to natural conditions by removal of error. Illustrate all these points by examples.

II. How is the attainable degree of accuracy of an observation measured? As illustrations refer to:—

1. The measurement of the difference of the rate of two clocks.

2. The measurement of weight in a carefully constructed balance.

3. The measurement of a base line in a survey.

What do you mean by significant figures? Find to five significant figures the value of  $45.63 \times \frac{1.0052}{1.0275}$

The working to be shown.

III. Give instances of collectial experiment and show their value, both when they can supply the place of graphic representation of the result of observation or experiment, and also when they show phenomena that could not otherwise be so well observed.

IV. Compare and contrast the methods of Kepler with those of Newton; and the methods of Faraday with those of Maxwell.

SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SCIENTIFIC METHOD. PART 2.

I. "Inductive investigation consists in the union of hypothesis and experiment, deductive reasoning being the link by which the experimental results are made to confirm or confute the hypothesis."

Write a short essay on the above, describing and explaining:—

1. Empirical knowledge.
2. Generalized facts.
3. Anticipated facts verified by experiment.
4. Knowledge accepted from theory but incapable of experimental verification.

II. "Every great advance in science consists in a generalization." Illustrate this by some of the most important generalizations of this century.

III. Give a general idea of the use of analogy in scientific method, and illustrate it more particularly by the analogies between heat and electricity.

IV. What is meant by exceptional phenomena? Give instances of each of the following classes:—

1. Exceptions which really agree with a law of nature but exhibit remarkable and unique results of it.
2. Exceptions which really proceed from known processes, but which are excessive in amount.
3. Limiting exceptions showing the falsity of a supposed law in cases to which it has been extended but not affecting its truth in other cases.

BRANCH III.B.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

I. Describe the anatomy of a typical Pteropod and discuss the systematic position of the group.

II. Give an account of the structure, development, and affinities of *Phoronis*.

III. Describe the modification of the hyoid and first branchial arches in the various groups of vertebrata.

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IV. Write an essay on pelagic life, stating the common characters possessed by pelagic animals and the groups in which pelagic animals occur.

V. Give an account of the fauna of the neotropical region.

VI. Give an account of the phenomena of hybridism and suggest explanations of them.

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**MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.**

**ZOOLOGY.**

I. Give an account of the different ways in which locomotion is effected among the Protozoa.

II. What are the characteristics of the vertebrate fauna of peninsular India?

III. Write a short essay on symbiosis.

IV. Trace the development of the uro-genital organs in a bird, and mention any important points in which the process differs from that in Elasmobranchs.

V. Discuss the evidence afforded by the invertebrata which appears to throw light upon the probable origin and subsequent modification in structure of the nervous system.

**TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.**

**PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY.**

Identification of specimens, etc.

**TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.**

**PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY.**

Give as complete an account as possible of the most interesting features in the anatomy of the earthworm supplied.

**WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.**

**SCIENTIFIC METHOD.**

I. The ontogeny of an animal is a recapitulation of its phylogeny; criticise and discuss this statement.

II. What are the principles upon which a natural classification of animals should be based?

III. Describe the methods employed by Darwin in studying the variation of animals under domestication.

IV. Estimate the influence of Darwin's work on modern zoology.

V. Discuss the statement:—"The main object of teaching biology as part of a liberal education is to familiarize the student not so much with the facts as with the ideas of science." How would you endeavour to bring about this result?

VI. Compare the methods adopted in their text-books by Claus and Gegenbauer in dealing with the animal kingdom.

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THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*Do not attempt to answer more than nine of the questions.*

I. Explain briefly the connexion between the sciences of Geology and Physical Geography.

II. State the principal laws of rainfall. Why is the rainfall on the Western Ghats so heavy? Why are the deserts that stretch from north Africa across Arabia into Asia rainless tracts?

III. Describe the processes of (a) conduction, (b) convection, and (c) radiation, whereby the temperature of the air is mainly interchanged. What is meant by "the isotherm of 60°"?

IV. What are Isobars? How is the 'atmospheric pressure' measured, and to what causes are its variations assignable?

V. Account for the formation of (1) the "calcareous ooze" and (2) the "red and grey clays" on the floor of the deepest seas. Compare and contrast the structure of the 'ooze' with a piece of (a) chalk and (b) oolitic limestone.

VI. Determine the Geological and Zoological position of the following organisms:—

*Ogygia Buchii*; *Oldhamia radiata*; *Montlivaltia dispar*; *Megaceros hibernicus*; *Micraster cor-anguinum*; *Archæopteryx macroura*; *Lepidodendron Sternbergii*.

VII. Explain the difference between the *Ammonitidæ* and the *Nautilidæ*, and state their range in time.

VIII. Enumerate the principal Sandstones and refer each to its proper geological position. Give the characteristic fossils of any one of them.

IX. What do you understand by the "cleavage" of crystals? What is the direction of the cleavage planes of Diamond, Galena, Magnetite, Blende?

X. How should you distinguish from each other colourless crystals of Selenite, Fluor, Quartz and Rock-salt?

XI. State briefly the general characters and mode of occurrence of the Zeolites and Felspars, and describe more fully any two varieties of each.

XII. Explain the use of the Polariscope in the microscopic

investigation of minerals, and describe the properties which it aids in determining.

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*Do not attempt to answer more than nine of the questions.*

I. Describe the physical characters of a Delta. Name two rivers which produce and two others which do not produce Deltas, and explain the causes of the presence or absence of the Delta in each case.

II. In what kinds of rocks are caverns mostly met with? How are they produced? To what Geological period are their fossiliferous deposits referred, and on what grounds is that reference made?

III. Discuss the origin of Petroleum, Peat, Lignite, Anthracite.

IV. Distinguish between the following kinds of rock-structures and give a typical example of each:—Clastic; Crystalline; Concretionary; Vitreous; Fibrous; Horny.

V. Enumerate the principal ores of silver and describe fully any one of them.

VI. State the chemical composition and action before the blowpipe of Borax; Calcite; Beryl; Zircon.

VII. To what crystallographic system do the following minerals belong, and in what forms are they commonly found:—Tin; Sulphur; Diallage; Cinnabar; Malachite?

VIII. Give examples of minerals remarkable for their (a) malleability, (b) ductility, (c) elasticity, (d) flexibility, and (e) conchoidal fracture, respectively.

IX. Name the formations in which the following animals or groups of animals first make their appearance:—Man; Oysters; Crocodiles; Air-breathing Molluscs; Spiders; Fishes; Reptiles; Birds.

X. Mention the principal localities in which Diamonds of value have been found and describe the deposits in which they occur.

XI. What are Aerolites? Of what chemical elements are they commonly composed? How is the "Cosmic Dust" found in the abyssal deposits of the Pacific Ocean supposed to be connected with them? How do they afford proof that "some at least of the members of the solar system are formed of the same materials as compose the earth"?

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

N.B.—*Question I. must be answered, but only four of the remainder should be attempted.*

I. Name the specimens laid before you, generically, and point out their position in the Zoological scale.

II. Specify the geological formations in which they form leading types, and name localities in Europe, or India, where such formations occur.

III. Give an outline of the Geology of South India as far as known at the time of the publication of the Manual of the Geology of India, and give a diagram map if possible.

IV. Construct a section along the lines between Bijapur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bhadrachalam on the Godavari and Narsipur Point (southern mouth of the river) on the Geological map, Manual of the Geology of India. Explain the character of the rocks crossed, and mention the leading fossils of those that are fossiliferous.

V. Construct a section along the line from Kurnool to Vizagapatam, and specify the rock systems crossed by it, and the leading organisms the fossiliferous rocks contain.

VI. Explain the conditions essential for the formation and maintenance of glaciers. Describe a typical glacier and its action on rocks and soils in contact with it.

VII. Explain the terms :—Ice Cap; Moraine profonde, Moulin; Crevasse; Boulder Clay; N  v   and Avalanche.

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

N.B.—*Questions III. and IV. must be answered, but only three of the remaining ones should be attempted.*

I. Illustrate by a good sized sketch the geographical positions of the principal mountain ranges in India; show their general courses and connection, or want of connection.

II. Give an account of the average and extreme elevations of the more important ranges, and mention the geological systems which enter chiefly into their structure. State also briefly the character of the climate prevailing on them.

III. Name the specimens before you. State to what Indian geological systems they might be reasonably referred. If the specimens illustrate any structural peculiarities, or any vicissitudes the parent rock may have been exposed to, describe the same, as also their present condition.

IV. Determine the minerals before you, and explain the crystallographic relations of those that are crystalline.

V. Give some account of the cretaceous rocks in Trichinopoly District and their Sub-divisions.—Describe also their relations to those in Central India and the Khasia Hills.—Give a diagram illustrating their relations to the older underlying and younger overlying rocks.

VI. Explain the character of the monsoons in India; and draw a diagram showing the distribution of the rainfall.

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**SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.**  
**SCIENTIFIC METHOD IN GEOLOGY.**

I. Give, in form of a brief essay, a synopsis of the evidence from various sources on which the science of geology is founded.

II. You are desirous of establishing a geological horizon in a fossiliferous rock system on palæontological evidence. What precautions must you take to do so safely?

III. What changes in the character of the rocks met with over a large tract of country would lead you to suppose it had undergone regional metamorphism.

IV. How does physiography supplement stratigraphy in explaining the structure of a country?

What are the principal physiographical features in the Indian Peninsulas south of the Godavari valley?

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**BRANCH IV.**

**MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.**  
**PSYCHOLOGY—THEORY.**

I. Is introspection alone adequate to the study of mental phenomena?

II. Explain how it is that a man may have a particularly good ear for languages and yet be deficient in musical sensibility.

What considerations have been urged in support of the theory that there is a "sense of direction" in many animals? Has any attempt been made to discover an organ of "sense of space"?

III. How would you classify actions according to the degree in which mind or consciousness enters into them. Are all actions, voluntary and involuntary, derivable from one fundamental type?

IV. What different views have been held as to the existence and nature of a distinct "muscular sense"?

V. What are the advantages of binocular over monocular vision?

VI. Point out the chief difficulties in the way of a scientific classification of emotions.

What different theories have been propounded to account for the distinctive movements connected with special kinds of feeling.

VII. Examine the views of consciousness as indicated in the following statements:—

“A change of impression is an indispensable condition of consciousness.”

“Consciousness and immediate knowledge are terms convertible, and if there be an immediate knowledge of things external, there is consequently the consciousness of an outer world.”

VIII. In what different senses has the term “unconscious” been used? Give a brief historical account of the doctrine of unconscious mental states and examine the *arguments* and *facts* adduced in favor of the existence of such states.

How is the theory of the mind-stuff (*viz.*, that our mental states are composite in structure, made up of smaller states conjoined) affected by a merely physical interpretation being given to the theory of unconscious mental states?

IX. What use is the study of Pathology to the Psychologist?

Describe fully the characteristics of mental states in somnambulism and show what light somnambulism throws on hypnotism.

Examine fully the three main opinions that have been held regarding the hypnotic state.

X. Enunciate and examine the law of Inseparable Association, and point out what part it has played in modern empirical theories.

According to Wundt, the laws of Association are afflicted with the incurable disqualification of passivity, which restricts their working to the lower forms of sensation and memory. Is the criticism valid?

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. By way of showing your views as to the order of development of faculty and capacity, sketch the leading characteristics, emotional (including sensational), intellectual, and volitional of the following periods of life:—

- (1) from birth to seven;
- (2) from seven to fourteen;
- (3) from fourteen to twenty-one.

Can you trace any relation between the order in which the mental powers appear or expand in youth, and the order in which they disappear or wane in old age?

II. What is an axiomatic truth?

“Axiomatic truths are inductions from experience.” Discuss the two leading forms in which this is held by experientialists.

State and criticize the opposite doctrine.

III. Locke held that there are two sources of knowledge, sensation and reflection. He also held that there is nothing in the



intellect which was not formerly in sense. Discuss these views in the light of one another.

What do you think of Leibnitz's famous "*nisi intellectus ipse*"—(1) as a reply to Locke, (2) as a contribution to the theory of the origin of knowledge?

IV. What is meant by the perception of an external material world?

Distinguish between the ontological and the psychological questions involved.

Is it true, as has been alleged, that whatever be the conclusion to which the philosophical analysis of external perception may lead us, it would in no way affect our practical intercourse with the external world?

V. Give the main features of Berkeley's Theory of Vision, and point out its historical importance. How did Berkeley advance from it to his cosmological Idealism? Give the salient features of his Idealism, and compare it with other idealistic theories. Was Berkeley correct in holding his theory to be in harmony with common sense?

VI. State the antinomies of the Reason, and show how, according to Kant, they originate in the very nature of our faculties. How does Kant make out that there can be neither more nor less than four of them?

Examine the solution of the antinomies given by Kant.

VII. What evidence has one of the existence of (1) one's own mind, (2) other human minds, (3) a supreme and all-pervading mind, the cause of all things?

Is the evidence of the existence of other human minds and of a supreme mind in any way affected by the view one holds as to the nature of one's own mind? Discuss the point.

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TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

[Causation as represented by Hume, Kant, Hamilton, J. S. Mill, G. H. Lewes, Bain, and Spencer.]

I. Discuss the conception of causation as held by Hume, Kant, J. S. Mill, and Dr. Bain.

II. With regard to the origin of the idea of causation, how is it explained by Hume, Hamilton, Mill, Dr. Bain, and Mr. Spencer? Distinguish between Kant's earlier and later views on this subject.

III. Discuss the statement of Lewes that the law of causation as one of the fundamental ideas of modern science is as transcendental as any of the axioms of ancient Philosophy.

IV. On what ground is it alleged by some (Lewes and others) that there is no sequence between cause and effect, but that they are simultaneous? What is Mill's opinion on this point? What answer,

if any, may be obtained from the principle of the conservation of energy ?

Does the effect cease when the cause ceases ?

V. On what ground does Kant hold that sequence presupposes causality, and that the denial of causality necessarily involves the denial of all succession in time. Compare this with the view of Hume, Mill, and Dr. Bain.

VI. What is meant when it is said that causation or the law of causation is universal ?

Assuming the principle of causation to be applicable throughout the phenomenal world, would one be justified in extending it to the transcendental world or to things in themselves ?

What replies have been given by the philosophers you are here concerned with ?

How does Kant reconcile the universality of causation with the absolute freedom of the Will ?

VII. Discuss the argument from design as used to prove the existence and nature of a First Cause. What value did Kant and Mill respectively attach to this argument ?

What is Mr. Spencer's doctrine regarding a First Cause, and how does it differ from the views of Kant and Mill ?

VIII. Show that the logician, the psychologist, and the ontologist, while they are each interested in the problem of causation, are interested in it in different ways.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

### JANET'S *Final Causes*.

I. Distinguish between a law of nature and a law of mind. State the problem of final causes on the supposition that finality is not a law of mind but a law of nature.

II. Under what circumstances does coincidence of phenomena afford evidence of an end ? Explain the method employed by Janet for the purpose of proving the existence of ends in nature.

III. Indicate analogy between (a) our own actions, (b) the actions of our fellow-men, (c) the instinctive actions of animals, and (d) functions, showing that they all imply ends.

IV. Bring out the difficulties that are involved in any attempt to explain the organic world by mechanism alone. What indications of finality does Janet find in the inorganic world ?

V. State and examine the arguments against finality that may be drawn from the facts of Natural History.

VI. Show how the argument for final causes is affected by the hypothesis of evolution as opposed to that of special creation. Examine in its bearing on finality the theory of evolution as expounded by Darwin.

VII. State the physico-theological proof of the existence of God. How may it be maintained against Kant's doctrine of subjective finality?

VIII. Explain the distinction between external and internal finality; and examine the Hegelian arguments against the transcendence of the first cause.

IX. Distinguish between the two forms in which the doctrine of unconscious finality has been held; and critically compare *either* of them with the hypothesis of intentional finality.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### THEORY OF LOGIC.

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I. Why do Logicians begin the exposition of Logic with an analysis and classification of names, or of nameable things, or of both?

What is the logical value of the Aristotelian categories?

II. What different views have been held as to the import of the term "inference"? How does the settlement of this question affect one's views as to the scope of Logic?

Discuss the question whether so-called hypothetical syllogisms are cases of mediate or of immediate inference.

Discuss the scholastic theory of disjunctive propositions.

III. Mill says that the fundamental form of inference is from particulars to particulars, and Jevons says that no number of particular cases enables us to pass by inference to any new case. Discuss the point.

IV. Discuss the various meanings of the word "necessity," and distinguish between the logical, psychological, ethical, and ontological applications of the term.

What distinction did Leibnitz draw between a necessary truth and a contingent truth?

Discuss the principle employed by Leibnitz in demonstrating necessary and contingent truths respectively.

V. Discuss the relation between Induction and Deduction (1) generally, and (2) with special reference to the views of J. S. Mill and Jevons.

Distinguish carefully between genuine Induction and (a) arguing by parity of reasoning, (b) colligation of facts.

VI. If the uniformity of nature be an inductive generalization, how can we be certain that the course of nature will be uniform in the future?

VII. Explain the Natural Science system of classification by grades, and point out the advantages of it. How does scholastic Logic deal with and designate different grades of generality? How is species determined in Natural Science? Does the scholastic

conception of *infima species* harmonize with the Naturalist's idea of species?

VIII. What is the principle, or what are the principles, that should regulate a classification of the sciences? Estimate how far this principle, or these principles, are recognized in M. Comte's or any other important classification of the sciences.

What position is assigned to Logic in the classifications of the sciences given by Comte and Mr. Spencer? Is the position of Logic with respect to the other sciences in any way affected by the view one adopts as to its character and scope?

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### HISTORY OF LOGICAL DOCTRINES FROM ARISTOTLE TO DESCARTES.

I. State briefly the important contributions made towards a theory of logical method by Greek thinkers prior to Aristotle.

In what sense can Aristotle be said to have laid the foundation of a sound and practical Logic? What place does Logic occupy in his scheme of the sciences?

II. What is Aristotle's distinction between Apodeictic and Dialectic Reasoning? What object is this distinction intended to serve?

Give your estimate of the categories of Aristotle.

III. Describe Aristotle's mode of dealing with Induction and show how it differs from Induction viewed as the basis of psychological empiricism by modern logicians.

IV. "The long history of philosophic thought from Aristotle to the beginning of the modern period furnishes no new conception of logic, but exhibits alterations in special doctrines, additions and new points of view, numerous enough to account for a certain radical change in the mode of regarding logic."

What are the important phases of the development of Logic that took place during this long interval, and note the main characteristics of each so as to exemplify the change in the treatment of Logic referred to above.

Discuss the propriety of describing scholastic logic as Aristotelian logic.

V. It has been said that the views of Bacon and Descartes have a far closer resemblance to the Aristotelian doctrine than might be imagined from the attitude of opposition common to them. Examine this statement.

VI. What is Bacon's estimate of (1) syllogistic logic, (2) induction by simple enumeration?

Do Logicians of the school of J. S. Mill endorse fully Bacon's view of syllogism?

Are we right in saying that Bacon's object in the *Novum Organum* was confined to an instauration of the Natural Sciences alone ?

VII. Bacon used the word "Form" in two apparently divergent senses. What are they ? How are they to be reconciled ?

State and criticize fully the peculiar method (Method of Exclusions) by which Bacon conceived that the "Form" was to be ascertained.

"The apparatus for conducting the Method of Exclusions is of far more importance in the history of Inductive Logic than is that method itself." Explain.

VIII. Estimate the value of Descartes' contribution to logical doctrine with that of Bacon, and Bacon's with that of J. S. Mill. What is Descartes' criterion of truth and how does he establish its validity ?

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THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### LOGIC.

*Venn's Logic of Chance.*

I. State the view taken by the author as to the relation of 'Probability' to Logic on the one hand and to Mathematics on the other.

II. How does he characterize the phenomena with which propositions of Probability deal, and how according to him are these propositions obtained ?

III. Summarize his criticism of the view which regards Probability as concerned with quantity of belief.

IV. State and exemplify the fundamental rules of inference in Probability.

How is the validity of these rules established ?

V. Distinguish between direct and inverse probability and show how a problem in inverse probability is to be solved.

VI. State the author's criticism of the assumptions connected with inverse probability.

VII. What view does he take of the relation of Probability to Induction, and how does he criticise the doctrine of Jevons that the principles of Induction rest entirely upon the theory of Probability.

VIII. Discuss the question whether the theory of Chance or Probability is inconsistent with universal causation.

The author says that "the most suitable conditions for Probability are these: that the important causes should be by comparison fixed and permanent and that the remaining ones should, on the average, continue to act as often in one direction as the other."

How is the above conception of the operation of the unimportant causes consistent with causation ?

IX. Explain and exemplify the author's remark that 'Probability has no relation to time.'

Give his criticism of the distinction drawn by Butler and Mill between 'improbability before the event' and 'improbability after the event.'

X. Discuss the question of the applicability of Probability to Testimony.

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FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### THEORY OF ETHICS.

I. To what extent is the experience of childhood to be taken into account, in forming a theory of the nature and origin of our moral judgments?

Are we more likely to arrive at a true theory of the matter if we transfer our attention from the history of the individual to that of the race?

II. Is the ultimate question of morality, What ought to be done? or What ought I to be?

III. Must intuitionists necessarily maintain the doctrine of the infallibility of conscience? How do those who hold this position account for the common use of such expressions as "an enlightened conscience," "a hardened conscience"? Critically examine Green's statement "no individual can make a conscience for himself, he always needs a society to make one for him."

IV. Does the admission that happiness is to be found only when we do not directly seek it, deprive Hedonism of its psychological basis?

V. Is a recognition of the fact that a man's actions are the necessary outcome of his character fatal to a belief in the freedom of the will?

VI. 1. "The individual who is inadequately egoistic loses more or less of his ability to be altruistic."—Spencer. Explain and criticise this statement.

2. What attempts have been made to show that the dictates of self-love and altruism are identical?

VII. "Follow nature." Can this dictum be taken as the ultimate principle of morality? In your answer refer to both ancient and modern schools of thought and compare their interpretations of the dictum.

VIII. Is it necessary to a scheme of Utilitarianism that it presents us with an accurate and complete Hedonistic calculus?

IX. In the "Heart of Midlothian" Scott represents Jeanie Deans as tempted to give false evidence on a single point, in order to save the life of her sister whom she knows to be innocent. Discuss the question of the duty of Jeanie Deans in this crisis.

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## STOICISM IN ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME.

I. How far do you think is the ethical system of the Stoics a reflex of the Greek political and intellectual life of the period?

"In making a dogma of fatalism, Stoicism was only following the current of the age." Explain.

II. Give a brief sketch of the moral teachings of the Cynics?

In what respects does Stoicism agree and in what respects does it differ from Cynicism?

Have the Stoics borrowed anything from the teachings of Socrates?

III. It is said that the idea of Nature had taken such a powerful hold on the Greek mind that it was employed by every school in turn and was confidently appealed to in support of the most divergent ethical systems. Mention some earlier systems that appealed to the principle of living according to Nature and their interpretation of the principle.

How does the Stoical interpretation differ from that of the Epicurean?

Do you know of any modern ethical theories in which an appeal is made to the same principle?

IV. State briefly the theological and psychological doctrines of the Stoics and show how they are related to their ethical views.

State and criticize the Stoical view of pleasure and the relation it bears to the 'good.'

V. What led the Stoics to draw a distinction between "things preferred" and "things to be rejected or declined," and how does this distinction affect or qualify their main ethical views.

Are there any other modifications in the Stoical theory?

How do the Stoics reconcile moral responsibility with their doctrine of necessity?

VI. "Virtue," says a Stoic writer, "is nothing else but rightly ordered reason." Does this convey a full and accurate idea of virtue as held by the Stoics in general? If so, how does it differ from the Socratic doctrine "virtue is knowledge."

VII. Estimate the significance and value of the most general ideas contributed by Stoicism to ethical speculations. What are the points of agreement between Stoicism and modern Intuitionism as represented by the Moral Sense and Rational schools.

VIII. What peculiar characteristics does Stoicism exhibit on Roman soil? Account for those characteristics.

SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## ARISTOTLE'S ETHICS.

I. Explain briefly the Socratic doctrine that knowledge is vir-

tue and give Aristotle's criticism of it. How does Aristotle deal with the theory that all vice is involuntary?

II. Discuss Aristotle's doctrine of happiness as the chief good, tracing the steps by which he arrives at his definition of happiness.

III. Give a critical statement of Aristotle's doctrine of the mean, and discuss more particularly his application of it in the case of truth and justice.

IV. Give Aristotle's doctrine of voluntary and involuntary actions. Does Aristotle introduce a third or intermediate class of actions? How far would the introduction of such a class be justifiable?

V. How does Aristotle treat the question of the freedom of the will?

VI. Compare the Hedonism of Eudorus with that of modern schools, and show to what extent Aristotle's criticisms would be applicable to the latter. What arguments does Aristotle bring forward to show that pleasures differ in kind? What does he consider the standard by which pleasures are to be estimated?

VII. Explain Aristotle's distinction between universal and particular justice, and give his divisions of particular justice. Does he determine justice and injustice by reference to consequences or to motives?

VIII. What is the relation of self-love to virtue? Compare Aristotle's teaching on this subject with Butler's.

IX. Compare Aristotle's treatment of the question of suicide with that of Socrates.

X. Give Aristotle's analysis of magnanimity or great-mindedness. Why does he call magnanimity the *cosmos* of the virtues? How far may we regard the magnanimous man as a type of the highest virtue?

#### BRANCH V.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

#### ANCIENT HISTORY.

I. Name the principal original authorities for the history of the Seleucidæ and state what you know of their works.

II. Draw two maps showing (1) The Seleucid empire at the accession of Antiochus II. (Theos) and (2) the political distribution of the same territories at the accession of Antiochus VII. (Sidetes). Enter on the first map the principal Greek cities founded by Seleucus Nicator and his successor, and mark in dotted lines the dominions of Seleucus as fixed at the settlement which followed the battle of Ipsus.

III. Describe the political situation in Western Asia at the accession of Antiochus the Great, and trace the causes tending to the



dismemberment of the Seleucid monarchy which were then at work. How far was the empire respectively strengthened and weakened during Antiochus' reign?

IV. State the causes which led to the revolt of Judæa against the Seleucid sovereignty and trace briefly its rise to independence under the Asmonean family.

V. Describe the condition of Syria immediately prior to its settlement by Pompey after his peace with Tigranes and sketch the lines of that settlement. Illustrate your answer by a map.

VI. Compare the Seleucid monarchy in its palmy days with the British Empire in India (1) in regard to political organization; (2) in regard to the position and privileges of the dominant race.

VII. Describe briefly the relations of the Seleucid kings (1) with India, (2) with Bactria, (3) with Armenia, (4) with Rhodes.

VIII. State shortly what you know of the following persons: Lysimachus, Demetrius Poliorcetes, Berosus, Hermeias, Tryphon, Ptolemy III. (Euergete) of Egypt, Arsaces VI. (Mithradates) of Parthia.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### MEDIÆVAL HISTORY.

#### *The Latin Emperors of Constantinople.*

I. (1) Contrast the character of the Greeks with that of the Latin and Teutonic nations and (2) mark the difference between the government of the former and that of the latter, at the time of the Latin conquest.

II. Show that the power of the old Byzantine Cæsars was rather divided than crushed by the Latin Crusaders. What were the fragments which both in Asia and Europe were saved from the Latin conquest?

III. Describe Villehardouin's famous retreat, after his bloody encounter with Calo-John and his Comans.—It is said of it, that "it is the *only* piece of true generalship in the whole military history of the Crusades." Criticise this statement.

IV. (1) In what did Henry's policy chiefly differ from that of Baldwin I.? (2) Mention some salutary Edicts enacted during his reign. (3) Was his religious policy always consonant with the wishes of the Pope?

V. Give a brief account of the origin and singular fortunes of the House of Courtenay (1) at Edessa, (2) in France, and (3) in England.

VI. By what reasons were the Latins prompted to offer the Byzantine throne to Andrew, king of Hungary, and what determined the Hungarian Prince to decline the offer?

VII. (1) Give the circumstances of Peter of Courtenay's coronation. (2) On what conditions did the Venetians engage to transport his forces beyond the Adriatic? (3) Discuss the several accounts given of his death.

VIII. Why was Robert's reign an era of *calamity* and *disgrace*?

IX. John of Brienne is compared by the poets of the age to Hector, Roland, and Judas Maccabæus. Mention some exploits of that prince which seem to authorise such comparisons. What were his claims to the kingdom of Jerusalem?

X. (1) By what expedients did Baldwin II. try to replenish his empty exchequer, and (2) by what alliances did he protect his tottering throne?

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TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### MODERN HISTORY.

*The English Settlements in North America, from the Confederation of New England to the Declaration of Independence,*  
(A.D. 1648 to A.D. 1776.)

I. How did the English Civil War, the Commonwealth, and the Restoration under Charles II. influence the state of things in Virginia?

II. What is your opinion about the "grand model" (Constitution) devised by Locke for the Carolines?

III. What do you know about the origin and the early history of the city of New York?

IV. Give a description of "King Philip's War."

V. Describe the operations which led to the annexation of Canada by Great Britain, and contrast the character of the Commanders on both sides.

VI. What were the chief causes of discontent in the Colonies leading to the War of American Independence, and why did the outlying English colonies not join the thirteen Colonies in revolting against England?

VII. Write short notes on: the Navigation Acts, the Revenue Act, the Stamp Act, the Declaration Act, the Quartering Act, the Tea Act, the Boston Port Act and the Prohibition-of-Trade Act.

VIII. What was the attitude taken towards the Colonies by the following statesmen: Sir Robert Walpole, George Grenville, William Pitt (Earl of Chatham), Lord North, and Burke?

IX. Contrast and criticise the French treatment of the Indians and their policy in America with that of the English.

X. State what you know about Schemes of Colonial Union before the outbreak of the war.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

**HISTORY OF INDIA.**

*The Portuguese in India (A.D. 1498 to A.D. 1662.)*

I. Describe the political condition of India at the time of the arrival of the Portuguese and show how their fortunes were affected by the peculiar constitution of Malabar.

II. 1. State the change of policy which dates from the arrival of Francisco de Almeida and note the steps taken by him in carrying it out.

2. What may be regarded as having caused the change, and estimate how far it was beneficial or otherwise to Portuguese interests.

III. Through what channels did the Indian Trade reach Europe prior to the arrival of the Portuguese? Describe the efforts made by the early Viceroys to secure a monopoly of the trade, noting their successes or failures.

IV. Justify, by giving details of his domestic and foreign policy, the claim of Alphonso de Albuquerque to rank as the greatest of the Viceroys.

V. Under what circumstances did the Portuguese come into conflict with the Turkish Power? What was the immediate and ultimate effect of the conflict on Portuguese interests?

VI. Discuss the social and religious policy of the Portuguese in their dealings with the natives of India. What is the significance of the Synod of Diamper in the History of Indian Christianity?

VII. 1. Mention in what essential respects the Portuguese trading expeditions differed from the early English and show how the ultimate stability of the two Powers in India was affected by this difference.

2. When did the two nations first collide in India and with what result?

VIII. By many Portuguese historians the decline of Portuguese power in India is ascribed to the domination of Spain over Portugal. Discuss this statement in the light of the incidents attending the decline.

IX. Draw a map of India showing the position of the Portuguese settlements, when the Portuguese power was at its zenith. Affix dates showing when each settlement was first occupied.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

**SPECIAL HISTORICAL SUBJECT.**

*The Working of the principle of Nationality in the politics of the Nineteenth Century.*

I. Draw a map of Europe as it would stand if each "nation-

ality" had a single and separate political existence and explain what *criteria* have guided you in distinguishing "nationalities" for this purpose.

II. How far was the political system of the first Napoleon in accordance with and how far did it run counter to the principle of nationalities? Discuss in this connection the territorial changes effected by the treaties of Amiens, Pressburg and Tilsit.

III. The monarchy of Seleucus, the history of which you have had to study, was, like the Austrian empire, a conglomeration of diverse nationalities under a common sovereign. Compare the two empires in respect to the difficulties caused by this fact and the way in which the reigning dynasty sought to meet them.

IV. In what respects has the settlement of Europe by the Congress of Vienna (1815) been modified up to date, and how far have such modifications been in accordance with the principle of nationalities?

V. Estimate the respective shares taken by Cavour, Garibaldi and Mazzini in promoting Italian unity.

VI. Write brief notes on the following: Panslavism, Italia Irredenta, the Grossdeutch and Kleindeutch (Great German and Little German) parties, the Schleswig-Holstein question, the treaty of San Stefano.

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SCIENCE AUXILIARY TO HISTORY.

*Epigraphy.*

I. Sketch Dr. Burnell's opinion about the origin of the Vatteluttu alphabet and its relationship to the Southern Aśoka character.

II. Write out lists of (1) the Pallava dynasty and (2) the Chōla dynasty, and state in detail the means by which their approximate time can be fixed, though none of their inscriptions is dated in any era.

III. Who was the founder of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty, and in what way was he related to his contemporary of the Western branch?

IV. Name the capital of (1) the Hoysalas and (2) the Kākatiyas. By whom and when were these two dynasties finally overthrown?

V. Give the names and the approximate time of reign of the most important kings of each of the three Vijayanagara dynasties.

VI. Name the dynasties of Southern India, the copper-plate inscriptions of which bear on their seal the figure of (1) a bull and (2) a boar, respectively.

VII. In numerous temples of the Tamil country you find inscrip-

tions opening with the words (1) இருமகன் and (2) இருமன்னி. To the reigns of which two kings do these invariably belong ?

VIII. What is meant by (1) the solar and (2) the luni-solar year ? In which part of the South is each of the two used ?

IX. Give the names and starting-points of the chief eras which have been used in Southern India.

X. How do you account for the fact that the Grantha and Tamil characters, though related to each other and used side by side in the same documents, exhibit perfectly distinct forms for certain letters, e.g., m ?

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THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### INTERNATIONAL LAW.

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I. Define :—(1) Right of Search ; (2) Booty ; (3) Extradition ; (4) Intervention ; (5) Cartels.

II. 1. Into what classes are diplomatic agents divided ?  
2. What immunities do such agents enjoy ?

III. On what grounds does Hall decide that “ it is not necessary to adopt the artificial doctrine that notice must be given to an enemy before entering on war ” ?

IV. 1. Distinguish clearly between a neutral State and neutralized State.

2. Discuss the legal propriety of neutralising inter-oceanic canals.

V. Discuss the relation of treaties to International Law. Why is it not strictly analogous to that of contracts to Municipal Law ?

VI. What is meant by the “ Concert of Europe ” ? To what treaty may it be traced ? Show how it has operated in the cases of Belgium, Greece, Egypt, and Italy.

VII. Give a brief but clear account of Grotius's work, *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*, and show the influence it has had on all subsequent works dealing with the subject of International Law.

VIII. What rights have the following classes of persons ?

1. Enemy non-combatants ;
2. Members of the Red Cross Society ;
3. Consuls ;
4. Domiciled aliens.

IX. 1. State the laws regulating naturalisation in the following countries :—

(a) England, (b) the United States, (c) Prussia, (d) Switzerland.

2. How do these laws affect married women ?

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*First Paper.*

- I. What is the relation between Political Economy and Law?
- II. Discuss the method best adapted to arrive at Economic truth.
- III. What is the Physiocratic school of Political Economy? Mention the most eminent names connected with that school and the views propounded by them, and compare those views with the older theories then current.
- IV. What is Jevons' theory of value? Discuss its correctness.
- V. State Cairnes' criticism of Mill's doctrine of cost of production, and his own analysis of cost of production.
- VI. State the law of 'diminishing return' and the forces which counteract the operation of the said law.
- VII. State and criticise Mill's fundamental propositions relating to capital.
- VIII. 1. State how unequal competition affects rents.  
2. State how rent is generally fixed in the United States, in England, and in Ireland, and how such adjustment affects the position of tenants in the three countries.

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Second Paper.*

- I. It is often thought that the prevalence of a high rate of wages in a country prevents the extension of its foreign commerce. How does Cairnes disprove this, and what propositions does he enunciate as to the connection between wages and foreign commerce? Are Indian cotton manufacturers wrong in thinking that legislative limitation of the hours of labour would make competition with Manchester more difficult?
- II. Adam Smith contrasts the 'balance of trade' and the balance of 'production and consumption.' Comment on this distinction and illustrate it.
- III. Show exactly in what the gain from a country's foreign trade consists, and expose the fallacy that it can be measured either by the excess of imports over exports or by the profits of its merchants.
- IV. What precise function do bill brokers perform in the London money market? Why cannot bankers perform this function so well?

V. Give Mill's description of "the extreme case of what is called a commercial crisis."

How does Bagehot support his position that in time of panic the Bank of England "must advance freely and vigorously to the public out of its reserve?"

VI. Account for the fact that private banks issue bank notes in England and not in India, and discuss the advisability of either country conforming to the usage of the other in this respect.

VII. Discuss the policy of raising a revenue by taxes on:—

- (1) Legal instruments (Stamps).
- (2) Legal proceedings (Court fees).
- (3) Legacies.

VIII. Show from what Mill says in his chapter on the Limits of the Province of Government that he would have approved the laws which now regulate elementary education in England. Why cannot the same laws be imposed in India?

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SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### ESSAY ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Write an essay on any one of the following subjects:—

1. The economic effects of the confiscation of Church property in England at the Reformation.
2. The economic advantages or disadvantages of the ryotwari system as compared with zemindari tenure.
3. The legitimate work of co-operative societies

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### BRANCH VI.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

*For all Branches.*

I. 1. Specify the objects of the Science of Language; and give some illustrations to elucidate your answer.

2. Enumerate the questions still unsettled in this science.

II. Give the morphological classification of languages adopted respectively by (i) Pott, (ii) Steinthal, (iii) Max Müller, and (iv) Sayce; explaining peculiarities of nomenclature, and discussing the merits of their respective systems.

III. 1. Examine, and give with reasons your opinion on, the theory of the Three Stages of Development in the history of language.

2. What are Sayce's views on this subject?

IV. 1. Distinguish clearly between the respective phonological functions of Pitch, Stress, and Quantity; and illustrate your answer by reference to both ancient and modern tongues.

2. Mention the consonantal Glides, and give examples of English words containing them.

V. 1. (i) When, and in what group of languages, does the, Aryan *Lautverschiebung*, formulated by Grimm, appear to have originated?

(ii) Briefly state the reason usually assigned for the original dislocation.

2. Mention (i) the classical words which, by Grimm's Law, correspond to the English:—(1) *kin*; (2) *hart*; (3) *feather*; and

(ii) the English words which similarly correspond to the classical:—

1. *Flo-s* (Lat.); 2. *jani* (Sk.); 3. *jna* (Sk.); 4. *pus-na* (Sk.); 5. *φῆγ-ός* (Gk.); 6. *vid* (Sk.)

VI. 1. Among other examples, it is pointed out by Karl Verner in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift* that the accent of the Vedic *saptan* and the Greek *ἑπτὰ*, "seven," shows why the Gothic *sibun* has *b* instead of the regular *f* required by Grimm's Law.

Write a note bringing out clearly the full purport of Verner's statement; and give any two other words not satisfactorily explained by Grimm's Law, but accounted for by Verner's Law.

2. Point out those non-Aryan groups of languages in which a *Lautverschiebung* has been discovered.

VII. Enumerate the four facts which Max Müller lays down as necessary to be remembered in etymology; and illustrate your answer in each case.

VIII. "Reduplication is common to all the languages of the world, though used to express very different grammatical ideas." Sayce.

To what different uses has this device been turned in various languages? Give one example of each separate use.

IX. Trace in detail, and under various headings, the relation of the Science of Language to Education.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

I. 1. "The English alphabet is *uncertain, inconsistent and erroneous*." Discuss this statement.

2. Illustrate, as fully as you can, the influence of the Norman Conquest on English sounds and alphabetic symbols.

3. What changes in pronunciation has the word '*one*' undergone?

4. Remark in explanation of the italicised letter in *citizen*.

II. 1. "In tracing the derivation of a word, we are bound to explain not the consonants alone, but the vowels also, as the latter



enable us to apply a *more delicate test*." Illustrate this by considering if 'food' is derived from 'feed' or *vice versâ*.

2. What other rules would you recommend for the guidance of one proceeding to obtain a scientific derivation of an English word?

III. 1. Discuss the origin and present form of the homonyms :—*feud* (= i. enmity, = ii. a fief) and *kennel* (= i. a house for dogs, = ii. a gutter).

2. Account for the doublets (1) *feast-fête*, and (2) *rear-raise*.

3. Write notes in explanation of the italicised portion in the following words :—*dealt*, *sheep-fold*, *nor*, *cleanse*.

IV. 1. Thus eschapit the nobill kyng ;

Bot sum men sais, this eschaping

Apon ane othir maner fell

Thanthrou the vading (= wading); for thati tell,

That the kyng a gud archer had,

And quhen he saw his lord swa stad,

\* \* \*

He ran on fut alwayis hym by,

Till he in-till the wod wes gane.

2. Moche aþ þe sorwe ibe ofte in Engelonde,

\* \* \*

Verst, as ge abbeþ ihurd þe emperours of Rome,  
Suppe Saxons and Englissh mid batayles stronge,  
And suppe hii of Denemarch þat hulde it al so longe ;  
Atte laste hii of Normandie þat maisters beþ gut here,  
Wonne hit and holdeþ gut icholle telle in wuch manere.

You are required (a) to name the dialects to which the preceding extracts belong ; (b) to give *six* reasons for your identification with reference to the first extract ; (c) to point out in (2) *six* forms or idioms in which the dialect of (2) differs from the dialect of (1) ; and (d) to make a list of the words of Norman-French origin in the two extracts.

V. At what period would you place the beginning of Modern English ? Give your reasons.

VI. In what respects may the following events be regarded as exercising an important influence on the history of the English language ?

The Wars of the Roses, Introduction of Printing, Publication of the Authorised Translation of the Bible, the Battle of Plassy, Carlyle's Translation of Wilhelm Meister.

VII. What relative pronouns are employed by Chaucer ? Give

the history of the relative 'that'; and carefully distinguish the present usage of *who, which, that, what* as relatives.

VIII. In a recent work, Mr. Earle remarks that, "besides participles and verbal nouns, there are words in *-ing* which are neither the one nor the other, but are either Verbs in the Infinitive Mood, or where they have prepositions before them are gerunds. In these cases the *-ing* as truly represents the old infinitival termination *-an* as Abingdon represents an earlier form *Abbandun*." Do you agree with this view? Discuss the question at issue and illustrate your answer.

or

Construct a table showing the vowel gradations in the various stems employed in the conjugations of strong verbs in the *first period* of the language, giving an example for each conjugation.

IX. "The current division of the parts of speech involves diverse and incompatible points of view. The facts we have to deal with are too complex and too variously combined to be comprehended under eight or nine rubrics. There are a host of intermediate steps which render possible a gradual transition from one class to another." Discuss this statement and illustrate your answer.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### TEXT-BOOKS.

*Anglo-Saxon Reader*, (Sweet); Chaucer, *The Prologue and the Nonne Prestes Tale*; Spenser, *The Faery Queene*, Book I.

I. 1. Translate the following passages, and parse the words underlined:—

(a) *Qnd þā gebēad hē him hiera āgenne dóm fēos qnd londes, gif hīe him þæs rīces ūpon; qnd him cȳpdon þæt hiera mægas him mid wæron, þā þe him frȳm noldon.*

(b) *þā besæt sio fierd hīe þær ūtan þā hwile þe hīe þær lengest mēte hæfdon; ac hī hæfdon þā heora stemn gesetenne qnd hiora mēte genotudne; qnd wæs se cyng þā þiderweardes on fære, mid þære scīre þe mid him fierdedon.*

(c) *Hér on þissum gēare sende se cyning and his witan tō ðām here, and gyrndon friðes, and him gafol and mętsunge behēton wið þam ðe hī hiora hęrgunge geswicon.*

(d) *pā hi ƿider cōmon, pā woldon hi innian ƿær him sylfum gelicode. pā cōm ān his manna, and wolde wician æt ānes bōndan hūse his unƿances, and gewundode ƿone hūsbōndan, and se hūsbōnda ofslōh ƿone ōðerne.*

(e) 'Hwæt sceal ic winnan?' cwæð hē. 'Nis me wihte ƿearf hearran tō habbanne; ic mæg mid handum swā fela wundra gewyrcean; ic hæbbe geweald micel tō gyrwanne gōdlecran stōl, hēarran on heofne. Hwȳ sceal ic æfter his hyldo ðēowian, būgan him swilces gēongordōmes? ic mæg wesan God swā hē.'

2. Write a short abstract of the poem from which passage (e) is extracted.

II. 1. (a) Decline the following nouns and give the gender of each:—here, scip, wicu, feorh.

(b) Decline 'god' (1) as a *strong*, (2) as a *weak* adjective.

(c) Give the comparative and superlative degrees of the adjectives:—yfel, heah, micel.

2. (a) When is the weak form of the adjective used?

(b) What different ways are there of expressing the passive in Anglo-Saxon? *E.g.*, give the various renderings of, "he was slain."

(c) How is the gerund in Anglo-Saxon formed? State its various uses.

III. The following passages occur in Chaucer's descriptive portraits of the Canterbury Pilgrims. Assign each to its proper character and explain the words italicised:—

1. Of *woode-craft* wel cowde he al the usage.
2. Therefore he was a *pricasour* aright;
3. Ful semely hire *wympel* i- pyched was;
4. His typet was ay *farsed* ful of knyfes.
5. Wel couthe he in eschaunge *scheeldes* selle.
6. And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche.
7. Seynt Julian he was in his countré.
8. He was a *jangler* and a *golyardeys*,
9. In youthe he lerned hadde a good *mester*;
10. For *sawcestem* he was, with eyghen narwe.
11. A *vernicle* hadde he sowed upon his cappe.
12. But *altherbest* he sang an *offertorie*;

IV. 1. What, according to Pertelote, is the cause of dreams? What remedy for bad dreams did she prescribe for Chauntecleer?

2. Explain the following passages:—

(a) For she was as it were a maner deye.

(b) By nature knew he ech ascencioun  
Of equinoxial in thilke toun;  
For whan degrees fyftene were ascended,  
Thanne crew he, that it mighte not ben amended.

3. Shew from the text of the Nonne Prestes Tale on what day of the year and at what hour of the day, the incident which forms the basis of the tale occurred.

V. Mention the chief points in which the adjective and the adverb of Chaucer's writings differ from those of the present time. Give examples from the Prologue and the Nonne Prestes Tale.

VI. Compare the allegory of the Redcrosse Knight in the First Book of the Faery Queene with that of Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress.

VII. 1. Give the substance of Spenser's description of Prince Arthur. What part does he play in the story of the Redcrosse Knight?

2. Compare Spenser's two personifications of Pride.

VIII. 1. A number of grammatical forms used by Spenser were archaic when he wrote. Mention the chief of these that occur in the First Book of the Faery Queene.

2. What similes are used by Spenser to illustrate:—

(a) the encounter between the Redcrosse Knight and Sansfoy;

(b) the stroke with which Orgoglio vanquished the Redcrosse Knight?

3. In what connection does each of the following lines occur? Explain the italicised words in (a) and (b). What emendations have been proposed of (c)?

(a) The tree of life, *the crime* of our first fathers fall.

(b) His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*.

(c) Best musicke breeds delight in loathing eare.

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TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### TEXT-BOOKS.

Shakespeare; Milton, *Comus* and *Lycidas*; Shelley; Tennyson; Ruskin.

I. 1. Give briefly the arguments by which Brutus persuades himself that it is right to murder Cæsar.

2. What limiting condition is imposed upon Mark Antony in his funeral oration, and how does he turn the apparent difficulty to his own advantage?

3. Brutus and Cassius differ more than once as to the

course to be pursued. What is the attitude of Cassius towards Brutus on these occasions?

II. 1. The time covered by *Macbeth* is only two or three months if we take the letter of the text. Refer to any passages the spirit of which suggests that the action really embraces a very much longer period.

2. When her husband is most weak, Lady Macbeth most rises to the occasion. Give two illustrations of this.

3. . . . . The thane of Cawdor lives,

A prosperous gentleman.

Who says this, and how comes he to make so astounding a statement?

III. 1. What reasons take Oliver, Duke Frederick, Jaques, Orlando, Celia, respectively, to the forest?

2. Give in plain simple English the story of Phoebe as she herself might have told it afterwards to a bosom friend, making clear her successive phases of feeling.

IV. 1. Make out a genealogical tree to explain the relationships of the principal English characters in *King John*.

2. Sketch the character of the Bastard (illustrating your views with quotation or reference).

3. To start a conflagration is easy—to extinguish it again not so easy. Give an instance of this from *King John*.

V. 1. In what respect do the transformations of Comus differ from those of his mother?

2. Give briefly the purport of the conversation between Comus and the Lady in the palace.

3. What is the date of *Lycidas*? In a few words, describe the state of ecclesiastical affairs in England at that time?

VI. 1. (a) How does Shelley introduce a description of himself in *Adonais*? Give its substance.

(b) How do Morning, Ocean, Echo, Spring, respectively, show their grief?

2. Give three similes or metaphors from the description of the forest in *Alastor*.

VII. 1. State in a few words the circumstances of each separate occasion on which the hero sees Maud, and the effect produced on him.

2. Rewrite the following passages, marking the stresses and dividing off the feet. (— ♪ / &c.)

(a) Long have I sighed for a calm : God grant I may find it at last !

It will never be broken by Maud, she has neither savour nor salt,

Perfectly beautiful, let it be granted her ; where is the fault ?

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null.

- (b) There has fallen a splendid tear  
From the passion-flower at the gate;  
She is coming, my dove, my dear;  
She is coming, my life, my fate.

VIII. 1. Name the seven *lamps*, and explain the meaning of the *lamp of life*.

2. Give clearly and concisely the substance of Ruskin's remarks on any *three* of the following :—

- (a) our duties with regard to national architecture;  
(b) the danger of losing sight of the highest ideal, of allowing considerations of expediency to blind us to the truly right conception;  
(c) the common confusion between the greatness of a sin and its unpardonableness;  
(d) Liberty and Law.

IX. Explain and give in a few words the context of any *four* of the following passages :—

1. A sad votarist in palmer's weed,
2. Dost thou think, though I am caparisoned like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition ?
3. Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,  
Stains the white radiance of eternity.
4. . . . Patches set upon a little breach  
Discredit more in hiding of the fault  
Than did the fault before it was so patched.
5. He cannot buckle his distempered cause  
Within the belt of rule.
6. God has lent us the earth for our life ; it is a great entail.
7. However we brave it out, we men are a little breed.
8. When love begins to sicken and decay  
It useth an enforced ceremony.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ESSAY.

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Write an essay on :—

Wit and humour in English Literature.

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Hooker; Bacon; Milton, *Paradise Lost*, I., II., VI., *Areopagitica*; Dryden.

I. 1. Who gave Hooker the epithet "judicious," and in what connection ?

2. How does Hooker distinguish—

- (i) Will, Appetite and Choice ;
- (ii) Laws of Nature and Laws of Reason ;
- (iii) Laws "mixedly" and Laws "merely" human ?

II. 1. "Bacon's essays spring directly out of Bacon's life." Justify this statement by an account of the growth of the *Essays* in successive editions.

2. Complete the epigrams founded, in the *Essays*, on the following similes :—"Money is like muck," "Fame is like a River," "Fortune is like the market."

3. Explain and establish the following "Colour of Good and Evil" and give the "fallaxes and elenches" of it :—

Quod bono vicinum, bonum ; quod a bono remotum, malum.

III. Examine to what extent the language and conduct of Satan in the sixth book of *Paradise Lost* agree with the delineation of him in the first and second books.

or

What inconsistencies have been alleged between one part of *Paradise Lost* and another in relation to the war in heaven ? How may Milton be defended in regard to them ?

IV. Give the substance of the speeches of Moloch and Belial in the great council of the fallen angels.

V. 1. Narrate the circumstances under which *Areopagitica* was composed and account for the name of it.

2. How does Milton support his contention in *Areopagitica* :—"That this order of licencing conduces nothing to the end for which it was fram'd" ?

VI. Compare Hooker's view as to the powers of Reason in the discovery of religious truths with the view maintained by Dryden in *Religio Laici*.

or

Examine the question of Dryden's honesty in politics and religion, in the light of your text.

VII. 1. Identify Shimei in *Absalom* and *Achitophel* and give the substance of Dryden's description of him.

2. Give a brief history of the war celebrated in *Annus Mirabilis*, pointing out any misrepresentations regarding it, which the poem contains.

VIII. 1. Write notes on grammatical peculiarities in :—

- (a) They have not discerned no not gross iniquity to be sin.
- (c) Our foes we vanquished by our valour left.
- (d) There be, who knows not that there be, of Protestants and professors, &c.

(e) And though no name be for salvation known,  
But that of His Eternal Son's alone.

(f) The cause of which their disposition, so unframable unto societies wherein they live, is, for that they discern not aright

what place and force these several kinds of laws ought to have in all their actions.

2 Rewrite the last passage in good modern prose, without unnecessary alterations.

IX. 1. Give the meaning of—*stond, bilander, to lurch, behoveful, frore, inquisiturient*.

2. *Shrewd, deceive, regiment, obnoxious, unequal, reprehension*:—In what antiquated sense are these words used in your text? Connect this sense with their derivation.

X. Explain the allusions in the following:—

1. That star, that at your birth shone out so bright.

2. What though your native kennel still be small

Bounded betwixt a puddle and a wall.

3. Not he who takes up arms for cote and conduct and his four nobles of Danegelt.

4. As when Alcides, from Œchalia crowned  
With conquest, felt the envenomed robe.

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### TEXT-BOOKS.

Wordsworth; Byron; Landor; Burke; Johnson; Addison.

I. 1. (a) Explain Matthew Arnold's meaning when he states that "Poetry is at bottom a criticism of Life." (b) Estimate the claims of Wordsworth to greatness when tested by this dictum.

2. By quotation or otherwise indicate the central thought or lesson contained in any three of the following poems:—(a) *Michael*, (b) *Hart-leap Well*, (c) *Lines composed near Tintern Abbey*, (d) *Yarrow unvisited*, (e) *Yarrow visited*, (f) *Yarrow revisited*.

II. 1. Make a list of the principal English poets before Wordsworth that cultivated *Nature Poetry*. 2. Sketch an outline of Wordsworth's *Natural Religion*, distinguishing it clearly from *Paganism*, *Pantheism* and *Anthropomorphism*.

III. 1. Show that the *letter model* adopted by Burke in his *Reflections* and the *dialogue form* used by Landor in the *Imaginary Conversations* are specially suited to the purposes of the respective writers.

2. It has been remarked on Landor's treatment of the historical characters in the *Conversations* that "in his own likeness created he them." Adduce any two instances in illustration of the assertion.

3. Give the subject matter of any two of the following:—(a) *Pentameron and Pentalogia*, (b) *Dry sticks*, (c) *Hellenics*, (d) *Gebir*.

IV. 1. Quote or refer clearly to the passage in *Childe Harold* where there is an obvious imitation of Coleridge's lines beginning—

They stood aloof, the scars remaining  
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder.



2. From what original did Byron take the two stanzas beginning "Italia! oh Italia"?

V. 1. Discuss briefly how far Byron's own character is represented in the hero of *Childe Harold*.

2. (a) To whom did Byron address the poem beginning—"The castled crag of Drachenfels"? (b) Who were addressed by Landor as *Ianthe* and the *Three Roses*?

VI. 1. (a) What stage had the French Revolution reached when Burke wrote his *Reflections*? (b) Mention the incident that led him to begin the work. (c) To whom was it addressed? (d) Mention three important Vindications of the Revolution written in reply to Burke.

2. Examine the justice of Sir Philip Francis' remark to Burke that the famous passage about the French Queen at Versailles was "pure foppery."

3. What, according to Burke, are (a) the two principles on which all that is good in European civilisation has depended, and (b) the standards by which the effects of the government of any country are to be estimated?

4. Give the substance of Burke's doctrines on (a) the *Origin of Society*, or (b) the *true Rights of Man*.

VII. 1. What circumstances led to the writing of (a) *The City Mouse and Country Mouse*, (b) *The Medal Reversed*, (c) *Letter to the most Impudent Man Living*.

2. Give the substance of Johnson's comparison between Dryden and Pope under the heads (a) *Style* and (b) *Genius*.

VIII. 1. Sketch the development of periodical publications up to the time of Addison, and point out the new features introduced by the *Spectator*.

2. By reference to the *plan* and *aims* of the *Spectator* papers explain Mr. Green's remark—"As the first of our lay-preacher Addison is the ancestor of Howard and Wilberforce, as he is the ancestor of Mr. Matthew Arnold."

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English :—

1. त्वमिमा ओषधीः सोम विश्वास्त्वमपो अजनयस्त्वं गाः ।

त्वमा ततथोर्वर्तितरिक्षं त्वं ज्योतिषा वि तमौ ववर्थ ॥

देवेन नो मनसा देव सोम रायो भागं सहसावन्नभि गुध्या

मा त्वा तनूदीशिषे वीर्यस्योभयैभ्यः प्र चिकित्सा गविष्ठौ ॥

2. उषस्तमश्यां यशसं सुवीरं दासप्रवर्गं रयिमश्वबुध्यं ।  
 सुदंससा श्रवसा या विभामि वाजप्रसूता सुभगे बृहन्तम ॥  
 विश्वानि देवी भुवनाभिचक्ष्या प्रतीची चक्षुरुर्विया विभाति  
 विश्वं जीवं चरसे बोधयन्ती विश्वस्य वाचमविदन्मन योः॥  
 पुनः पुनर्जायमाना पुराणी समानं वर्णमभि शुम्भमाना ।  
 श्वघ्नीव कृत्नुर्विज आमिनाना मतस्य देवी जरयन्त्यामुः॥
3. क इमं वो निण्यमा चिकेत वत्सो मातृजनयत स्वधाभिः ।  
 ब्रह्मीनां गभी अपसामूपस्थान्महान्कविर्निश्चरति स्वधावाच ॥  
 आविष्ट्यो वर्धते चारुरासु जिह्मनामूर्द्धः स्वयंशा उपस्थे ।  
 उभे त्वष्टुर्विभ्यतुर्जायमानात्प्रतीची सिंहं प्रति जोषयेते॥  
 उभे भद्रे जोषयेते न मेने गावो न वाश्वा उप तस्थुरेवः ।  
 स दक्षाणां दक्षपातेर्बभूवाञ्जन्ति यं दक्षिणतो हविर्भिः ॥
4. इन्द्रो वै वृत्रं हत्वा सर्वा विजितीर्विजित्याब्रवीत्प्रजाप-  
 तिमहमेतदसानि यत्त्वमहं महानसानीति । स प्रजापतिरब्रवी-  
 दथ कोऽहमिति । यदेवैतदवोच इत्यब्रवीत् । ततो वै को नाम  
 प्रजापतिरभवत् । को वै नाम प्रजापातेः । यन्महानिन्द्रोऽभ  
 वत्तन्महेन्द्रस्य महेन्द्रत्वम् ।

5. जातं वात्सप्रेणाभिमृश्योत्तरेण यजुषोपस्थ आधायोत्त-  
 राभ्यामभिमन्त्रणं मूर्धन्यबध्नाणं दक्षिणेकर्णे जापः ॥ १ ॥  
 नक्षत्रनामच निर्दिशति ॥ २ ॥ तद्रहस्यं भवति ॥ ३ ॥ मधु  
 घृतमिति संमृज्यतस्मिन्दर्भेण हिरण्यं निष्टक्यं बद्ध्वावधायोत्तरै  
 मेन्तैः कुमारं प्राशयित्वात्तराभिः पञ्चभिः स्नापायित्वा दधि-

घृतमिति संसृज्य कांस्वेन वृषदाज्यं व्याहृतीभिर्लोकारचक्षुर्थाभिः  
 कुमारं प्राशयित्वाङ्गिः शेषं संसृज्य गोष्ठे निनयेत् ॥ ४ ॥  
 उत्तरया मातुरुपस्थ आधायोत्तरया दक्षिणं स्तनं प्रतिधाप्यो-  
 स्तराभ्यां पृथिवीमभिमृश्योत्तरेण यजुषा संविष्टम् ॥ ५ ॥  
 उत्तरेण यजुषा शिरस्त उदकुम्भं निधाय सर्षपान्फलीकरणा-  
 मिश्रानञ्जलिनोत्तरैस्त्रिभिः प्रतिस्वाहाकारं हुत्वा संशास्ति  
 प्रविष्टे प्रविष्ट एव तूष्णीमग्रावावपतेति ॥ ६ ॥ एवमहरहरा  
 निर्दशतायाः ॥ ७ ॥

6. प्रशान्ते च मन्युवेगे सस्नेहमुत्थापयमास सुतं । हस्तेन-  
 चास्य प्ररुदितस्य पक्ष्मपालीपुञ्ज्यमाननखकिरणनिवहां द्रुता-  
 मिवाधिकतरं क्षरन्तीं दृष्टिमुन्ममार्ज । स्वयमपि कठोररागप-  
 रिपीयमानेन धवलिम्ना मुच्यमानोदरे कथदस्त्रश्वयत्पर्यन्ते शु-  
 क्लशीकरतारतारकितपक्ष्मणी सूक्ष्मतराश्रुबिन्दुपरिपाटीपतना-  
 नुबन्धविधुरे लोचने पुनःपुनरापूर्यमाणे प्रमृज्य वाष्पाद्र्गण्ड-  
 गृहीतां च श्रवणशिखरमारोप्य शोकलम्बामलकलताम् अधः  
 त्वस्तविलोलबालिकाव्याकुलिताञ्च समुत्सार्य तिरश्चीं चिकुर-  
 सटाम् अश्रुप्रवाहपूरितमार्द्रञ्च किञ्चित् च्युतमुत्क्षिप्य हस्तेन  
 स्तनोत्तरीयं तरङ्गितमिव मग्रांशुकपटान्ततनुताम्रलेखालाञ्छि-  
 तलावण्यं कुञ्जिकावर्जितराजहंसास्यसमुद्गीर्णेन पयसा प्रक्षा-  
 ल्य मुखकमलं कलमूलोकविधृते वासःशकले शुचिनि समु-  
 न्मृज्य पाणौ सुतवदनाविनिहितानिभृतनयनयुगला चिर स्थित्वा  
 पुनःपुनरायतं निश्वस्यावादीत् .

7. इह खल्वात्मादेः प्रमेयस्य तत्त्वज्ञानं परमपुरुषार्थोप-  
कारीति सर्वे भारतवर्षीयास्तदन्यवर्षीयाश्चानुमन्ते शास्त्र-  
कृतः । अतः परमपुरुषार्थार्थिभिरवश्यमात्मानात्मपदार्थानां  
तत्त्वज्ञानस्य प्राप्तौ यतितव्यम् । एवं येन किमपि तद्विषय-  
तत्त्वज्ञानं प्राप्तं तेन तदुपदेशोऽपि यतितव्यम् । अतस्तेषां  
पदार्थानां विचारमारभमाणो विचारविषयानुद्दिशति प्रमाणे-  
त्यादिना.

8. रक्तं तदेव वरवस्त्रमियञ्च माला कान्तागमेन हि वरस्य  
यथा विभति । एते च वध्यपटहध्वनयस्थैव जाता  
विवाहपटहध्वनिभिःसमानाः ॥

9. पर्यङ्कग्रन्थिवन्धद्विगुणितभुजगाश्लेषसंवीतजानो-  
रन्तःप्राणावरोधव्युपरतसकलज्ञानरुद्धेन्द्रियस्य ।  
आत्मन्यात्मानमेव व्यपगतकरणं पश्यतस्तत्त्वदृष्ट्या  
शम्भोर्वः पातु शून्येक्षणघटितलयब्रह्मलग्नः समाधिः ॥

10. आस्वादितद्विरदशोणितशोणशोभां  
सन्ध्यारुणामिव कलां शशलाञ्छनस्य ।  
जृम्भाविदारितमुखस्य मुखात् स्फुरन्तीं  
को हर्तुमिच्छति नरः परिभूय दंष्ट्राम् ॥

11. पौरैरङ्गुलिभिर्नवेन्दुवदहं निर्दिश्यमानः शनै-  
र्यो राजेव पुरा पुरान्निरगमं राज्ञां सहस्रैर्वृतः ।  
भूयः संप्रति सोऽहमेव नगरे तत्रैव बन्ध्यश्रमो  
जीर्णोद्यानकमेष तस्कर इव त्रासाद्विशामि द्रुतम् ॥

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

Translate into Sanskrit :—

If we now strip the accounts of Buddha's personality of all the supernatural accretion, we find that he was a king's son who, penetrated by the nothingness of earthly things, forsook his kindred in order thenceforth to live on alms, and to devote himself in the first place to contemplation and thereafter to the instruction of his fellow men. His doctrine was that men's lots in this life are conditioned and regulated by the actions of a previous existence, that no evil-deed remains without punishment, and no good deed without reward. From this fate which dominates the individual within the circle of transmigration, he can only escape by directing his will towards the one thought of liberation from this circle, by remaining true to his aim, and striving with steadfast zeal after meritorious action only; whereby finally having cast aside all passions which are regarded as the strongest fetters in this prison house of existence, he attains the desired goal of complete emancipation from re-birth. This teaching contains, in itself, absolutely nothing new; on the contrary, it is entirely identical with the corresponding Brahmanical doctrine; only the fashion in which Buddha proclaimed and disseminated it was something altogether novel and unwonted. For while the Brahmins taught solely in their hermitages and received pupils of their own caste only, he wandered about the country with his disciples, preaching his doctrine to the whole people, and—although still recognizing the existing caste system and explaining its origin, as the Brahmins themselves did, by the dogma of rewards and punishments for prior actions—receiving as adherents men of every caste without distinction. To these he assigned rank in the community according to their age and understanding, thus abolishing within the community itself the social distinctions that birth entailed, and opening up to all men the prospect of emancipation from the trammels of birth. This of itself sufficiently explains the enormous success that attended his doctrine: the oppressed all turned to him as their redeemer. If by this alone he struck at the root of the Brahmanical hierarchy, he did so not less by declaring sacrificial worship—the performance of which was the exclusive privilege of the Brahmins—to be utterly unavailing and worthless, and a virtuous disposition and virtuous conduct, on the contrary, to be the only real means of attaining final deliverance. He did so, further, by the fact that, wholly penetrated by the truth of his opinions, he claimed to be in possession of the highest enlightenment, and so rejected the validity of the Veda as the supreme source of knowledge. These two doctrines also were in no way new; till then, however, they had been the possession of a few anchorites; never before had they been freely and publicly proclaimed to all.

With regard to the code of Yājñavalkya just mentioned—the only one of these works which, with Manu, is as yet generally

accessible—its posteriority to Manu follows plainly enough, not only from the methodical distribution of its contents but also from the circumstance that it teaches the worship of Ganesa and the planets, the execution upon metal plates of deeds relating to grants of land and the organization of monasteries—all subjects which do not occur in Manu; while polemical references to the Buddhists which in Manu are at least doubtful, are here unmistakable. In the subjects too which are common to both, we note in Yājñavalkya an advance towards greater precision and stringency, and, in individual instances where the two present a substantial divergence, Yājñavalkya's standpoint is distinctly the later one. The earliest limit we can fix for this work is somewhere about the second century A.D., seeing that the word *nāṇaka* occurs in it to denote coin, and this term, according to Wilson's conjecture, is taken from the coins of Kanerki who reigned until A.D. 40. Its latest limit, on the other hand, may be fixed about the sixth or seventh century, as, according to Wilson, passages from it are found in inscriptions of the tenth century in various parts of India, and the work itself must, therefore, date considerably earlier. Its second book reappears literally in the Agni-purāṇa; whether adopted into the latter, or borrowed from it, cannot as yet be determined. Of this work also two recensions are distinguished, the one as Brihad Yājñavalkya, the other as Vriddha Yājñavalkya. As to its relation to the remaining codes, Stenzler, from the preface to whose edition the foregoing information is taken, is of opinion that it is antecedent to all of them and that, therefore, it marks the next stage after Manu.

THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION.

Translate into English:—

1. நன்றுதிதெண்ணுதே நாகவரவயர்த்தோய்  
கன்றியுரைச்சக் கடவையோ - வென்றி  
விதுரன்கை வில்லிறுத்தான் வெல்விசயன் றன்னோ  
டெதிரம்பு கோப்பாரொவர்.
2. வேந்தர்கோன் மகிழ்ந்துதூய மெய்த்தவ முனிவன்  
வேட்பச்  
சாந்தையென் றுலகே மத்துந் தன்னுடைப் புதல்வி  
தன்னே  
சாந்தன் முனியுமாங்க ணிருந்தன னவனீண்டெ  
ப்தின்  
சாந்தக வழுவநீய நன்மகப் பெறுதியென்றான்.  
[சாந்தகம் = வாள்.]

3. மறையின் கேள்வற்கு மன்னிளந் தோன்றல்பின் முறையினீங்கி முழுநிலங் கொள்கிலே  
னிறைவன் காக்கில னுமெனின் யாண்டெலா முறைவென் காணத் தொருங்குடனே யென்றான்.
4. ஆனதன் மனவலியுடனாண் டிநின்றெழுந்து  
கானகத்திடைநீங்கியவறன்றருகானே  
போனதம்பியர்சேவடிச்சுவட்டி னிற்போயத்  
தூதிறப் புனலுண்டுவித்துணைவரைக் கண்டான்.
5. வாட்டிறல் வேந்தனை மடந்தை தன்னொடுங்  
காட்டிடைப் புகுத்தி னண் காக்கு மன்னருன்  
ராட்டுணை தொழநறுந் தாழநீண்முடி  
குட்டுவனினக்கெனச் சொல்லினாரோ.
6. மன்னவனதனைக்கேளா வருந்திய பசுவைநோக்கி  
யென்னிதற் குற்றதென்றென் றமைச்சனா யிகழ்ந்து  
நோக்க  
முன்னுற நிகழ்ந்தவெல்லா மறிந்துளான் முதிர்ந்த  
கேள்வித்  
தொன்னெறி யமைச்சன் மன்னன் ருளினை தொ  
ழுதுசொல்வான்.
7. இற்றைக்கு ஏறக்குறைய ஈராபிரம் வருஷத்தின்  
முன்பு உக்கிரப் பெருவழுதிகாலத்திற் சங்கத்தார் அதிக  
அகந்தைகொண்டு தெய்வசிந்தனை யில்லாராய்ப் புலவர்  
களை யவமதித்துத் தம் நெறி பிசகின்போது தெய்வப் புல  
மைத் திருவள்ளுவ நாயனாராலும் ஒளவை இடைக்காடரா  
லும் அவமானப்பட்டுக் கர்வபங்கமடைந்து அத்தோடே  
சங்கமுழுடிய வேதுவாயிற்று. சங்கத்துள் அரங்கேறினவர்  
றுத் தேவர்குறளே கடைசியானது.
8. புவியின் மிக்க மெய்வலியுங் கருவிச்சிறப்பு முடை  
த்தாயினும் யானை ஊக்கமின்மையான் அஃதுடைய அதற்  
கஞ்சம். பகைவரின் மிக்க மெய்வலியும் கருவிச்சிறப்பு  
முடையராயினும் அரசர் ஊக்கமிலாராயின் அஃதுடைய  
வரசர்க் கஞ்சவர்.
9. வினையின்கண் முயல்வான் தெய்வத்தானாக, பொ  
ருளின்மையானாக, மெய்வருத்தத் தானாக, தனக்கிடுங்கண்  
வந்துழி அதற்கு மனங் கலங்காது நின்றல்வேண்டுங்.
10. பழமையிலும் இலக்கண துண்மையிலும் இலக்கிய  
விரிவிலும் ஏனைய சிறப்புக்களிலும் மற்றக் கண்டங்களி  
லுள்ள எந்தப்பாஷைக்கும் தமிழ்மொழி சிறிதுந் தலைகவி  
முந்தன்மையதன்று. இவ்வண்ணம் பெருமை சான்ற இத்  
தமிழ்மொழி பற்பல காரணச் செறிவால், சிலகாலமாக

தன்கு பாராட்டிப் பயில்வார் தொகை சுருங்கி அபிவிருத்தி யற்று நிற்கின்றது. இக்குறைவு நீங்கத் தங்கள் தங்களுக் கியன்ற வழி முயல்வது தமிழ்மொழியைத் தம்மொழியாக வழங்கும் தமிழர் யாவருந் தலைக்கொள்ளவேண்டிய தவ ருக்கடனன்றோ.

11. பிறிதோருயிர்க்கு வந்த துன்பத்தினைத் தனக்கு வந்த துன்பத்தைப்போலப் போற்றிக்கொள்ளானாகில் பெ ரிய சாத்திரங்களை அரிதிற் கற்றறிந்த அறிவினால் ஒரு பய னாவதுண்டோ. எவ்வுயிர்க்காயினும் மறந்தாயினு மொரு துன்பத்தைச் செவ்வனே மெஞ்ஞானத்தைப் பெறும்பொ ருட்டுத் திரிசுரணங்கனிதலும் வருந்தி முயல்கின்றவன்.

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION.

Translate into English:—

1. എന്നാൽ പ്രായം ചെന്നൊരു വിദ്വാൻ താൻ യാതൊ ന്ന അറിയെണമെന്നു വെച്ചു തിരയുന്നുവോ ആ വാക്കു ഇരിക്കുന്ന തായ പ്രത്യേക ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളെയും വർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെയും ശ്ലോകങ്ങളെയും തിര ണ്ടുകണ്ടെത്തുന്നതിനു അല്പപ്രയാസം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നു വരികി ലും റനു പുസ്തകത്തിലെ ശ്ലോകങ്ങളെ മുഴുവനും ഒരു വാക്കിനെ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു ഭാഗത്തുവെക്കുന്നതിനു ഹൈന്ദവായ ഗ്രന്ഥകർത്താവി ന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളോടുകൂടെ ശ്ലോകങ്ങളു ടെ അർത്ഥങ്ങളെയും ഹൃദയസംഗ്രഹം ചെയ്യാനുള്ള പ്രയാസത്തെ കുറിക്കൽ മാത്രം ജയിക്കു എന്നുവന്നാൽ പിന്നീടുവാക്കുകളുടെ അ ര്ത്ഥങ്ങളെ ഒരു കാവടികനു അവന്റെ സ്വന്ത കാർമ്മയിൽ നിന്നു ഒരു മാത്രനെന്നെത്ത വിചാരംകൊണ്ടു എളുപ്പമായി കണ്ടെത്താവുന്ന രാകുന്നു എന്നുത സത്യമത്രെ.

2. അല്പമായുള്ള പ്രകാരംകൊണ്ടു ഉഭയമായെന്നു ലോകർ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു എങ്കിലും ആദിதൃദശഗണം അസാദ്ധ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നെന്നാൽ സർവ്വോന്മേധങ്ങളെയും പരിഖണ്ഡനം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു രമസ്സോടുകൂടിയാണു അരുണോദയം ആയത. ഉഭയരാശി വെള കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടും ആകാശമണ്ഡലത്തിന്റെ മനോഹരമായുള്ള നീല വ ண்ணத்தை காண்வசனையങ്ങൾ மொழிபெயர்க்குபவனாகிய வள்ள



ഞൊടു സാമ്രാജ്യങ്ങളു ഒരു നീലിമ ഭൂമിക്കൊരു പരിവേഷമെന്ന പൊലെ ആവൃതമായി കാണപ്പെടുന്നു. ഇതുചെടികളുടെ കാളനിറം ആകാശത്തെ വ്യാപരിക്കുന്ന ജലവിന്ദുക്കളാൽ പ്രതിബിംബിക്കുന്നതിന്റെയും നിബിഡമായി നില്ക്കുന്ന വൃക്ഷങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നുല്പാദിതമായി വിരമിക്കുന്ന പത്രങ്ങളുടെ മരതക വണ്ണത്തിന്റെയും സമമിതിയിൽ ജന്മമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ജീവസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ അസ്ഥാസ്ഥിത്തയുടെ പരന്ന നാടകങ്ങളുടെ കണ്ണാഴ്ചത്തുദായനിനാദങ്ങളല്ലാതെ അനുപാസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥാപനപൊലും കേൾപ്പാൻില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഹൃദയത്തെപ്പറ്റി പശ്ചിമ സമുദ്രത്തിലെ തിരുമാലകൾ ഭൂഭേദനം ചെയ്യാനെന്നപൊലെ ഗർജ്ജിക്കുന്ന ഗംഭീരഭവനീകരശ്രുതിയിൽ കെൾപ്പാൻണ്ടു.

3. പഴക്കിയ ചർമ്മത്തിന്റെ നിറവും സഭാ അകാരണമായുള്ള ചിരിയൊട്ടുകൂടിയ വട്ടമുഖവും കാണുന്നവരെല്ലാം കാമിക്കയാൽ ചാരിത്രത്തിനു മറിവൊറ്റുപൊലുള്ള നാട്ടുത്തൊട്ടുകൂടി ലജ്ജ അഭിനയിച്ചു കണ്ണത്തിന്നു സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കുനിയും തിമിർതകവിർത്തങ്ങളും ഒരു മുഖം ഞെരുങ്ങിയതും തൈലപരിചയം ഇല്ലാതെ ചിന്നിച്ചിതറി പാക്കുന്നതും ആയകെശത്തെ ചലാപ്തമാണെന്നു വെണ്ണിച്ചുവെച്ചുമാക്കിരിക്കുന്നതും മുറുപ്പിച്ചു കണ്ണാഭരണലാഭവും ഹൃസ്വമായ കായവും പരന്ന ഉദരവും കനത്ത ഭുജികളും ജ്വലനാദികളും ചെന്നിരുന്നതിനാൽ സൗന്ദര്യവതി എന്നുപറഞ്ഞുകൂട എങ്കിലും കൈരളീയസ്രീകൾക്കു വിശേഷമായുള്ള ഒരു ശ്രീയുണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനാൽ വിരൂപാ എന്നും പറഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത ഒരു സ്രീയാണു സുഭദ്രയുടെ മുമ്പിൽ പ്രത്യക്ഷയായത.

4. ചെ : ശാസ്ത്രവിരോധമായതെന്നും ചെയ്യരുതെന്നും - ഇവിടുത്തെ ബുദ്ധിയുടെ മാതിരി കാൽത്താൻ അർത്ഥമില്ലെന്നും. ഇത്ര എല്ലാം ആഗ്രഹം അവളിൽ തൊന്നിട്ടും ആ ആഗ്രഹം ശാസ്ത്രവിരുദ്ധമെന്ന കാൽത്താൻ ഇല്ലാതാക്കിയത ഇവിടുത്തെ ഒരു ധൈര്യംതന്നെ.

ന : ചിലപ്പോൾ ഇനിക്കു ഇതിലെല്ലാം വലിയധൈര്യമാണെന്നും കൊപ്പാട്ടുകുന്ദിണിയെ ഞാൻ വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു. ആ കഥകൾക്കുണ്ടാ.

ചെ : അത ഇവിടുന്ന ഇന്നാൾ ഒരു ദിവസം പ്രസ്താപിച്ചു കെട്ടു. എനിക്കു ഇപ്പൊഴും നല്ല കാർയ്യങ്ങളുണ്ടു. അന്നു മുതൽക്കാണ് ഇവിടുന്ന അതിയെയ്യുവാൻ എന്ന എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസം വന്നത.

ന : എന്നാൽ ഈ വെള്ളക്കാരുടെ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ നിറം ബഹു വിശേഷം തന്നെ, ഇന്ദുലേഖയുടെ നിറം എന്താണ് ?

ചെ : നല്ല സ്വണ്ണവണ്ണം.

ന : എന്റെ നിറത്തെക്കാൾ അധികമോ.

ചെ : ആ കഥ എന്തിനു ചൊലിക്കുന്നു, നമ്പൂരിയുടെ നിറം കന്ന വെറൊതന്നെയാണു.

ന : ചെറുശ്ശേരി ഇപ്പൊൾ പരിഹസിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നത. എന്റെ നിറം ഇന്ദുലേഖയുടെ നിറത്തെക്കാൾ അധികം നന്നോ.

ചെ : ഇങ്ങിനെ ചൊലിക്കുന്നതാണു എനിക്കു ആശ്ചര്യം. സംശയമില്ലാത്ത കാര്യത്തിൽ പിന്നെയും ചൊലിച്ചാലൊ.

ന : ആട്ടെ. ചെറുശ്ശേരി എന്നെയും കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു. ഇന്ദുലേഖയെയും കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു. ഞങ്ങൾ രണ്ടാളുടെയും ഗുഹാരാദി രസങ്ങളെയും സാമർത്ഥ്യത്തെയും ചെറുശ്ശേരിവെണ്ടും വണ്ണം അറിയും. എല്ലാം കൊണ്ടും നൊക്കിയാൽ ആ കുട്ടിക്കു എന്നെ ബോധിക്കുമെന്ന ചെറുശ്ശേരിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യമുണ്ടോ. ചെറുശ്ശേരിയുടെ ബോദ്ധ്യമാണു എനിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യം.

5. പലമന്ത്രങ്ങളും പലയന്ത്രങ്ങളും

പലതന്ത്രങ്ങളു മറിഞ്ഞവനെല്ലൊ

നരകരിരമതുരഗമെന്നതിൻ

പരീക്ഷകൾ നന്നായറിഞ്ഞവൻ രാമൻ

കര കശലവും പെരികയുള്ളവൻ

ഭരതശാസ്ത്രവുമെന്ന ശാസ്ത്രവും

മമകന്നവൻ പഠിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു

പരകായപ്രവേശവു മകാശത്തിൽ

പരിചിന്നോട മഗമിക്കയെന്നതും

ജലസ്തംഭമേനി പവനസ്തംഭവും

രസനസ്തംഭവു മറിഞ്ഞവൻ രാമൻ.

6. ജീവനായൊരമൃതത്തിനയൊനിയായ  
 പാവകനാകുന്നതു നിന്തിരുവടിയെല്ലൊ  
 സ്ഥാവരജംഗമങ്ങളുള്ളിൽ വാണീടുന്നതും  
 കൈവലഭൂതനായ നിന്തരുവടിയെല്ലൊ.  
 ഹവ്യമായിടുന്നതും കവ്യമായിടുന്നതും  
 ഗവ്വാഭിബഹുവിധഭവ്യങ്ങളാകുന്നതും  
 ദിവ്യനാരജ്ജിലുള്ളൊരന്ധകാരങ്ങൾനീക്കി  
 നിവ്വാജമാന്മജ്ഞാനാത്മകനാഞ്ജോഭിച്ചിട്ടു  
 മവ്യയാനന്ദനായൊ രവ്യകനാകുന്നതും  
 സുവ്യകംസകലലോകവ്യാപ്തനാകുന്നതും  
 രവ്യാകാരത്തെപൂണ്ടു നിന്തിരുവടിയെല്ലൊ  
 ആധാരം മറുത്തുങ്ങൾക്കാതമില്ലയൊളവ  
 നാധാരമുതൽ പരിപാലയകരുണാബ്ധി.
7. കർമ്മശ്രിയങ്ങളാ പ്ലുതമ്പുരമൊക്കവെ  
 കർമ്മങ്ങൾ സംഗങ്ങളൊന്നിലും കൂടാതെ  
 കന്മവലങ്ങളിൽ കാംക്ഷകൂടാതെ  
 കർമ്മങ്ങളല്ലാം വിധിച്ചവണ്ണംപര  
 ബ്രഹ്മണിനിത്യസമർപ്പിച്ചുചെയ്യണം  
 നിർവലമായുള്ളൊ രാത്മാവുരണൊടു  
 കർമ്മങ്ങളൊന്നുമെ പറുകയില്ലെന്നാൽ.
8. കാലസ്വരൂപനായിടുന്നതും ഭവാനു  
 സ്തൂലങ്ങളിൽ വെച്ചുതിസ്തൂലനും ഭവാനു  
 ശൂന്യമണ്ഡലികൾ നിന്നണീയാൻ ഭവാനു  
 മാനമില്ലാത മഹത്തരവുഭവാനു  
 സർവ്വലോകാനാം പിതാവായതുംഭവാനു  
 സർവ്വഭാതാവായതുംഭവാനു  
 ദർശികരേന്ദ്രശയനയോനിയെ  
 ആഭിമുഖ്യംവഹിക്കുന്നൻ പരിപൂർണ്ണ  
 നാധാരഭൂതൻ പ്രപഞ്ചത്തിനീശ്വരൻ  
 അച്ചുതനവ്യയനവ്യക്ത നഭയൻ

സച്ചിപുരുഷൻപുരുഷാത്മാത്മാൻ പരൻ  
 നിശ്ചലൻ നിർബലൻ നിഷ്പലൻ നിഗുണൻ  
 നിശ്ചയിച്ചാക്കു മറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാതവൻ  
 നിത്യൻ നിരാമയൻ നിർബലൻ നിസ്സഹൻ  
 നിർദ്വികാരൻ നിരാകാരൻ നിരീശ്വരൻ  
 നിർദ്വികല്പൻ നിരുപാശ്രയൻ ശാശ്വതൻ  
 ഷഡഭാവഹീനൻ പ്രകൃതിപരൻ പുമാൻ  
 സർവ്വഭാവയുക്തൻ സനാതനൻ സർവ്വഗൻ  
 മായാമനുഷ്യൻ മനോഹരൻ മായവൻ  
 മായാവിഹീനൻ മധുരൈകഭാസകൻ  
 ഞാനിഹതപസ്സാഭഭക്തി നിശ്ശ്രേണിയെ  
 സാനന്ദമാത്രസംപ്രാപ്തരഘൃപതെ.

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

Translate into your Vernacular :—

I. Every department of knowledge becomes so loaded with details, that one who endeavours to know it with minute accuracy, must confine himself to a smaller and smaller portion of the whole extent: every science and art must be cut up into subdivisions, until each man's portion, the district which he thoroughly knows, bears about the same ratio to the whole range of useful knowledge that the art of putting on a pin's head does to the field of human industry. Now, if in order to know that little completely, it is necessary to remain wholly ignorant of all the rest, what will soon be the worth of a man, for any human purpose except his own infinitesimal fraction of human wants and requirements? His state will be even worse than that of simple ignorance. Experience proves that there is no one study or pursuit, which, practised to the exclusion of all others, does not narrow and pervert the mind; breeding in it a class of prejudices special to that pursuit, besides a general prejudice, common to all narrow specialities, against large views, from an incapacity to take in and appreciate the grounds of them. We should have to expect that human nature would be more and more dwarfed, and unfitted for great things, by its very proficiency in small ones. It is not the utmost limit of human acquirement to know only one thing, but to combine a minute knowledge of one or a few things with a general knowledge of many things. By a general knowledge I do not mean a few vague impressions. An eminent man, one of whose writings is part of the

course of this University, Archbishop Whately, has well discriminated between a general knowledge and a superficial knowledge. To have a general knowledge of a subject is to know only its leading truths, but to know these not superficially but thoroughly, so as to have a true conception of the subject in its great features; leaving the minor details to those who require them for the purposes of their special pursuit. There is no incompatibility between knowing a wide range of subjects up to this point, and some one subject with the completeness required by those who make it their principal occupation. It is this combination which gives an enlightened public: a body of cultivated intellects, each taught by its attainments in its own province what real knowledge is, and knowing enough of other subjects to be able to discern who are those that know them better. The amount of knowledge is not to be lightly estimated, which qualifies us for judging to whom we may have recourse for more. The elements of the more important studies being widely diffused, those who have reached the higher summits find a public capable of appreciating their superiority and prepared to follow their lead. It is thus too that minds are formed capable of guiding and improving public opinion on the greater concerns of practical life.

II. *Ross.* The king hath happily received, Macbeth,  
The news of thy success; and when he reads  
Thy personal venture in the rebels' fight,  
His wonders and his praises do contend,  
Which should be thine or his: silenced with that,  
In viewing o'er the rest o' the self-same day,  
He finds thee in the stout Norweyan ranks,  
Nothing afeard of what thyself didst make,  
Strange images of death. As thick as hail  
Came post with post; and every one did bear  
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,  
And pour'd them down before him.

III. To whom thus Adam fervently replied:  
"O woman! best are all things as the will  
Of God ordained them; his creating hand  
Nothing imperfect or deficient left  
Of all that he created, much less man,  
Or aught that might his happy state secure,  
Secure from outward force; within himself  
The danger lies, yet lies within his power;  
Against his will he can receive no harm."

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SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.  
HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

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N.B.—As full answers are required for Questions I.—VI., candidates are at liberty to select any FIVE of these.

I. Trace the history of the Arthurian Legend in England from

the time of its first appearance in Literature to about the end of the 15th century. Refer to six works from the 16th century onwards in which the writers have, in any way, made use of this Legend.

II. "English readers before the close of the 16th century were in possession of a cosmopolitan library in their mother tongue, including choice specimens of ancient and modern masterpieces." Illustrate this statement fully.

III. 1. Give an account of the early history of the drama in England to the appearance of Shakespeare.

2. In what plays are the following characters:—Autolycus, Sir Epicure Mammon, Mrs. Malaprop, and Voluminia? Give a sketch of each.

IV. In what period of its history was English Literature most under the influence of French Literature? Describe in some detail the nature and extent of the influence, referring to works which most strikingly illustrate it.

V. 1. What explanation have you to offer of the fact that, in the present century, "the stage, considered as a field for literary energy, has greatly declined even below the point at which it stood a hundred years ago"?

2. Refer to any four plays produced in the present century which you consider entitled to the epithet 'great' when regarded as works of literature, and give reasons in support of your opinion in the case of one of them.

VI. What precise meaning do you attach to the terms 'romanticism' and 'classicism' in their application to qualities or tendencies in literature? Illustrate your view by a reference to English authors and their works.

VII. 1. With reference to the following works, you are required to give *very briefly* an account of the circumstances under which, or the objects for which, they were written showing, where you think necessary, in what way they may be regarded as reflecting the age in which they appeared:—*Defence of Poesie*, *Advancement of Learning*, *Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff Esq.*, *Tale of a Tub*, *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, *Peter Plymley's Letters*.

2. Select any *two* of the authors whose works are represented in (1) and give a brief description of the characteristic qualities of their style.

VIII. 1. Describe, and state what you know of the history of, the metre of the following:—

Why hunt I them for colour or excuses?  
All orators are dumb when beauty pleadeth;  
Poor wretches have remorse in poor abuses;  
Love thrives not in the heart that shadows dreadeth:  
Affection is my captain, and he leadeth;  
And when his gaudy banner is display'd,  
The coward fights and will not be dismay'd.

2. Sidney, in comparing English with classical poetry, remarks "for rime (= rhythm) we (the English) do not observe quantity." (1) Would you in any way qualify the statement that English poetry does not observe '*quantity*'? (2) Refer to any examples in Elizabethan and Victorian Literature in which classical measures have been imitated.

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MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### HISTORY OF THE SANSKRIT LANGUAGE.

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I. Adduce proof for the fact that the palatal consonants are developed from gutturals.

II. Give examples (1) of Sanskrit nouns which are identical with verbal roots; (2) of such as cannot be derived from verbal roots.

III. Enumerate the chief points in which the Sanskrit system of inflexion of nouns and verbs differs from the Drāviḍian one.

IV. Explain the origin of the affixes मि, सि, ति, and of the nominative affix सू and quote forms from cognate languages in which these affixes can still be traced.

V. Show that the roots उञ्ज गुप् and हिस् owe their existence to false analogy.

VI. Sketch the chief rules of accentuation in the R̥ig vēda.

VII. Define and illustrate by examples Pāṇini's term संप्रसारण.

VIII. Explain the term स्वरभक्ति of the Prāṭisākhya.

IX. From what languages are the following words derived:—  
जामित्र, द्रम्म, केन्द्र मीन and मुरत्राण.

X. Quote (a) ten instances from the Vēda and (b) two from the Mahābhārata of declensional and conjugational form which are not admissible in classical Sanskrit.

XI. देवानं पियो पियदसि राजा एवं आह.

1. Mention the name of the king in whose inscriptions the above passage occurs?

2. In what way has the time of his reign been settled?

3. In what manner do those inscriptions throw light on the history of the languages of Northern India?

XII. Name two Prākṛit words which are not derived from Sanskrit.

XIII. Give examples of the principal types of the aorist—

1. in the Vêda.
2. in classical Sanskrit.
3. in Prākṛit.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TEXT-BOOKS.

RIG VEDA.

1. Explain fully the following passages:—

1. हिरण्यकेशो रजसो विसारेऽहिर्धुनिर्वात इव धर्जीमान्  
शुचिभ्राजा उषसो नवेदा यशस्वीरपस्युवो न सत्याः ॥  
आते सुपर्णा अमिनन्त एवैः कृष्णो नौनाव वृषभो यदीदं  
शिवाभिर्न स्मयमानाभिरागात्पतन्ति मिहः स्तनयन्त्यभ्राः॥  
यदीमृतस्य पयसा पियानो नयन्नृतस्य पथिभी रजिष्ठैः ।  
अर्यमा मित्रो वरुणः परिरज्मा त्वचं पृञ्चन्त्युपरस्य योनौ॥
2. अग्नीषोमा चेति तद्वीर्यं वां यदमुष्णीतमवसं षणि गाः ।  
अवातिरत वृसयस्य शेषोऽविन्दतं ज्योतिरेकं बहुभ्यः ॥  
युवमेतानि दिवि रौचनान्यग्निश्च सोम सक्रतू अधत्तं ।  
युवं सिन्धूरभिशस्तेरवद्यादग्नीषोमावमुञ्चतं गृभीतान् ॥
3. द्वे विरूपे चरतः स्वर्थे अन्यान्या वत्समुप धापयेते ।  
हरिरन्यस्यां भवति स्वधावाञ्छुक्रो अन्यस्यां ददृशे सुवर्चाः  
दशेमं त्वष्टुर्जनयन्त गर्भमतन्द्रासो युवतयो विभृत्रं ।  
तिग्मानीकं स्वयंशसं जनैषु विरोचमानं परि षीं नयन्ति॥  
त्वीणि जाना पारि भूषन्त्यस्य समुद्र एकं दिव्येकमप्सु ।  
पूर्वमनु प्र दिशं पार्थिवानामृतूनप्रशामद्वि दधावनुष्टु ॥
4. अस्य श्रवो नद्यः सप्त विभ्रति द्यावाक्षामा पृथिवी द-



शतं वर्षः । अस्मे सूर्याचन्द्रमसाभिचक्षे श्रद्धे कर्मिन्द्र  
चरतो वितर्तुरं ॥

× × × × × × × × ×

त्रिविष्टिधातुं प्रतिमानमोजसस्तिस्त्रो भूमिर्नृपते त्रीणि रोचना ।

अतीदं विश्वं भुवनं ववक्षिथाशत्रुरिन्द्र जनुषा मनादसि॥

६. अर्थमिद्धा उ अर्थिन आ जाया युवते पति । तुज्जाते  
वृष्ण्यं पयः परिदाय रसंदुहे वित्तं मे अस्य रोदसी ॥

× × × × × × × × ×

अमी ये पञ्चोक्षणो मध्ये तस्थुर्महो दिवः । देवत्रा नु  
प्रवाच्यं सघ्नीचीनानि वावृतुर्वित्तं मे अस्य रोदसी ॥

सुपर्णा एत आसते मध्यं आराधने दिवः । ते सौधन्ति  
पथो वृकं तरन्तं यद्वतोरपो वित्तं मे अस्य रोदसी ॥

6. प्रमन्दिने पितुमदर्चता वचो यः कृष्णगर्भा निरहन्नृजि-  
श्वना । अवस्यवो वृषणं वज्रदक्षिणं मरुत्वन्तं सख्याय  
हवामहे ॥

II. In the above extracts point out all the archaic forms and give their equivalents in classical Sanskrit.

III. With reference to the hymns of the Rig Veda prescribed for your examination :

1. Define all the principal metres used, giving examples from the text.

2. Write down the names of the authors of the hymns and of the deities to whom they are addressed.

IV. Give the legend of the fight between Indra and Vritra. How has this legend been interpreted by the European Vedic scholars ?

V. Write in Anushtub metre a short poem of not less than six slokas in praise either of Agni or Indra using the materials given in your text.

VI. Give the meanings in which the following words are used in the Rig Veda and those which they have acquired in the classical Sanskrit :—

शची, वसु, न, ब्रह्मन्, इन्दु, काव्यं, सखि, वयस्

VII. Give the pada pāṭha of—

यो विश्वस्य जगतः प्राणतस्पतियो ब्रह्मणे प्रथमो गा  
अविन्दत। इन्द्रो यो दस्यूरधरा अवातिरन्मरुत्वन्तं स-  
ख्याय हवामहे

and the Samhitā pāṭha of—

रायिः न यः पितृऽवित्तः वयऽधाः सुऽप्रनोति। चिकितु-  
षः न शासु। स्योनऽशीः अतिथिः न प्रीणानः होताऽइव  
सन्न विधतः वि तारीत्

VIII. Write a short note on Vedic interpretation pointing out the sources from which the two schools derive their respective authorities.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TEXT-BOOKS.

Apastambagṛīhyasūtra, Yājñavalkyasmṛiti, and Śukranīti-  
sāra, IV.

I. Āpastamba.

1. What is the difference between the Gṛīhyasūtras and Dharmasūtras ?

2. To which Vêda does the Āpastambasūtra belong ?

3. Give the names of the other Gṛīhyasūtras.

4. Describe briefly the सीमन्तोन्नयन, चौल and हेमन्त-  
प्रत्यवरोहण ceremonies.

5. In what points do the rules on the उपनयन of the three upper castes differ ?

6. On what occasion is the verse गृष्णामि ते recited ?

7. In what respects do the rules for the नामकरण of boys and girls differ ?

8. Explain the words : अन्वष्टका, अवाङ्मय, अष्टाकपाल, आग्रयण, इन्वका, उदधान, उपाकरण, क्षैत्रपत्य, चतुःशराव, चित्त्रिय, जीवचूर्ण, त्र्येणी, त्र्यवराध्यम्, दर्भपुञ्जील, दृष्टपुत्र, नवस्वस्तर, निर्दशता, निष्क्या, न्युब्ज, पच्छस्, पाङ्क्त, पृषदाज्य, प्रत्यगाशिस्, प्राध्व, फलीकरण, मीढुषी, विषूचीनाग्र, व्यष्टका, शलालुगल्प्स, श्वग्रह, सिग्वात, स्वनुजा.

## II. Yājñavalkya.

1. What is the difference between गुरु, आचार्य, उपाध्याय and ऋत्विज् ?

2. In what form should royal edicts (शासन) be drawn up?

3. Define the four उपायाः, the six गुणाः and the seven प्रकृतयः

4. Define the various kinds of संस्काराः, विवाहाः and पुत्राः ?

5. What rates of interest does Yājñavalkya prescribe ?

6. How should the king punish theft and murder ?

7. In what articles is a Brāhmaṇa forbidden to trade ?

8. Name the five महापातकानि

9. Describe the चान्द्रायण

10. Enumerate the अनुलोमजाः and प्रतिलोमजाः

11. Explain fully the following passage:—

विभागं चेत्पिता कुर्यादिच्छया विभजेत्सुतान् ।

ज्येष्ठं वा श्रेष्ठभागेन सर्वे वा स्युः समांशिनः ॥

यदि कुर्यात्समानंशान्पत्न्यः कार्याः समांशकाः ।  
 न दत्तं स्त्रीधनं यासां भर्त्रा वा श्वशुरेण वा ॥  
 शक्तस्यानीहमानस्य किञ्चिद्वत्त्वा पृथक्क्रिया ।  
 न्यूनाधिकविभक्तानां धर्म्यः पितृकृतः स्मृतः ॥  
 विभजेरन्मुताः पितोरूर्ध्वं रिक्थमृण समम् ।  
 मातुर्दुहितरः शेषमृणात्ताभ्य ऋतेऽन्वयः ॥  
 पितृद्रव्याविरोधेन यदन्यत्स्वयमर्जितम् ।  
 मैत्रमौद्वाहिकं चैव दायादानां न तद्भवेत् ॥  
 क्रमादभ्यागतं द्रव्यं हतमप्युद्धरेत्तु यः ।  
 दायादेभ्यो न तद्दद्याद्विद्यया लब्धमेव च ॥  
 सामान्यार्थसमुत्थाने विभागस्तु समः स्मृतः ।  
 अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना ॥  
 भूर्या पितामहोपात्ता निबन्धो द्रव्यमेव वा ।  
 तत्र स्यात्सदृशं स्वाम्यं पितुः पुत्रस्य चैव हि ॥  
 विभक्तेषु सुतो जातः सवर्णायां विभागभाक् ।  
 दृश्याद्वा तद्विभागः स्यादायव्ययविशोधितात् ॥  
 पितृभ्यां यस्य यद्वत्तं तत्तस्यैव धनं भवेत् ।  
 पितरूर्ध्वं विभजतां माताप्यंशं समं हरेत् ॥  
 असंस्कृतास्तु संस्कार्या भ्रातृभिः पूर्वसंस्कृतैः ।  
 भगिन्यश्च निजादंशाद्वत्त्वांशं तु तुरयिकम् ॥  
 चतुस्त्रिद्व्येकभागाः स्युर्वर्णशो ब्राह्मणात्मजाः ।  
 क्षत्रजास्त्रिद्व्येकभागा विड्जास्तु द्व्येकभागिनः ॥

अन्योन्यापङ्क्तं द्रव्यं विभक्ते यत्तु दृश्यते ।  
तत्पुनस्ते समैरशैर्विभजेरन्नाति स्थितिः ॥

III. Śukranītisāra.

1. What are the daily duties of a wife to her husband ?
2. Who are the Yavanas referred to in the Śukranītisāra ?  
What is said in it about their religious and social positions ?
3. What are the nine gems ? Which of them is a woman prohibited from wearing and under what circumstance ?
4. State the relative values of metals.
5. What is the difference between Vidyā and Kalā ? Enumerate the Vidyās mentioned in the Śukranītisāra.
6. Give the different scales of taxes and tolls to be levied by the king.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: ESSAY.

Write an Essay on one of the following subjects:—

I. A comparison between the ancient and modern systems of education in India.

II. The rise, progress, and decline of the dramatic literature in Sanskrit.

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TEXT-BOOKS.

*Harshacharita*, *Kāvya prakāśa* and *Kanādaśūtra* with the Commentary of Udayanāchārya.

I. 1. (a) How has the age in which Bāṇa lived been ascertained ?  
(b) Give the characteristic features of the period of Sanskrit Literature to which his authorship belongs.

(c) Justify or criticise the opinion that Indian thought and literature were at that period subject to much Grecian influence.

2. (a) Give as fully as you can, and with references to your text, a description of the state of religion in the Society depicted in Bāṇa's *Harshacharita*.

(b) Define an *Akhyāyikā*, and point out how far the *Harshacharita* as an *Akhyāyikā* is in agreement with the definition.

(c) Bring out with a few illustrations the good and bad features of Bāṇa's prose style. What is, in your opinion, Bāṇa's chief merit as an author ?

II. 1. Paraphrase the following passage avoiding the words of the text as far as possible :—

इत्थं भूते च देवे हर्षे, राजनि च नतदवस्थे, सर्वस्यैव लोकस्य कपोलेषु कीलिता इव कराः लोचनेषु लेप्यमग्न्य इवा-  
श्रुस्तुतयः नासाग्रेषु ग्रथिता इव दृष्टयः कण्ठेषूत्कीर्णा इव रुदितध्वनयः जिह्वामु सहजानीव हा कष्टानि लपनेषु पल्लवि-  
तानीव श्वासितानि अधरेषु लिखितानीव परिदेवितपदानि हृद-  
येषु निधानीकृतानीव दुःखान्यभूवन् - उष्णाश्रुदाहभीतेव ना-  
भजत नेत्रोदराणि निद्रा, निश्वासवातविधूता इव व्यलीयन्त हासाः, निरवशेषदग्धेव सन्तापेन न प्रावर्तत वाणी, कथास्वपि नाश्रूयन्त परिहासाः, क्रागमन्निति नाज्ञायन्त गीतगोष्ठाः,  
जन्मान्तरातीतानीव नास्मर्यन्त लास्यानि, स्वप्नेपि नागृह्यन्त प्रसाधनानि, वार्तापि नालभ्यतोपभोगानाम्, नामापि नाकी-  
र्त्यत आहारस्य, खपुष्पप्रतिमान्यासन्नापानमण्डलानि, लोका-  
न्तरमिवानीयन्त वन्दिवाचः, युगान्तर इवावर्तन्त निर्वृतयः,  
पुनरिवादह्यत शोकाग्निना मकरकेतुः, दिवापि नामुच्यत श-  
यनानि, शनैः शनैश्च महापुरुषविनिपातपिशुनाः समं सम-  
न्तात् समुदभवन् भुवने भूयांसो भूपतेरभावाय भयमुद्गावय-  
न्तो भूतनां महोत्पाताः.

2. Quote, or give in Sanskrit, the substance of Prabhākara-  
vardhana's last advice to Harsha; and discuss the artistic and  
literary appropriateness of the way in which the dying father's  
advice to the son is expressed by the author.

III. Explain fully the following :—

1. प्रथमदर्शने च उपायनमिवोपनयन्ति सज्जनाः प्रणयम्,  
अप्रगल्भमपि जनं प्रभवता प्रश्रयेणार्पितं मनो मध्विववाचा-

लयति, अयत्नेनैव च अतिनम्रे साधौ धनुषीव गुणः परां को-  
टिमारोहति विस्त्रम्भः.

2. कथमिवेदमियत्प्रमाणं प्राणिजातं जनयतां प्रजापती-  
नाम् नासीन्महाभूतानां वा परिक्षयः, परमाणूनां वा परिच्छेदः,  
कालस्य वा अन्तः, आयुषो वाप्युपरमः, आकृतीनां वा परि-  
समाप्तिः.

3. प्रायेण परमाणव इव समवायेष्वनुगुणीभूय द्रव्यं कु-  
र्वन्ति पार्थिवं क्षुद्राः, दर्पणमिवानु प्रविश्यात्मीयां प्रकृतिं सं-  
क्रामयन्ति पल्लविकाः, मानसे मीनमिव स्फुरन्तमवाभिप्रायं  
गृह्णन्ति जालिकाः, शल्यं हृदये निक्षिपन्ति अतिमार्गणाः

4. हरइव कृत भैरवाकारः हरिरिव प्रकटितनरसिंहरूपः,  
महोत्पातमारुत इव सकलमूभृत्कंपकारी, विन्ध्य इव विवर्ध-  
मानविग्रहोत्सेधः.

IV. 1. What is the probable time when Mammata flourished ?  
Give reasons for your answer.

2. Regarding the ancient authors of the Rhetorical Art, it  
has been said that their enumeration of figures of speech is volumi-  
nous, while their classification of them is imperfect. Is this true  
of Sanskrit Rhetoricians also ?

3. What was the best period of Rhetorical Literature in India,  
and what has been the effect of the cultivation of Rhetoric on poetry ?

V. 1. अनेकधा वृत्तवर्णविन्यासैश्शिल्पकल्पना ।

तत्तत्प्रसिद्धवस्तूनां बन्ध इत्यभिधीयते ॥

Explain the above passage from the Agni Purāna, and  
give one illustration from your text to show clearly what is meant  
by बन्ध.

2. नवोऽर्थो जातिरग्राम्या श्लेषोऽस्त्रिष्टः स्फुटो रसः ।

विकटोऽक्षरबन्धश्च कृत्स्नमेकत्र दुष्करम् ॥

Explain this passage fully so as to bring out the technical signification of the underlined words. What is Mammata's view of

रीति? How many varieties of it does he mention? Exemplify them.

3. Mention clearly the distinguishing characteristics of the figures दीपक, दृष्टान्त and निदर्शन; and give examples.

4. मिथ्यैवालेखतां मनोरथशतैर्निःशेषनष्टां श्रियं

चिन्तासाधनकल्पनाकुलधियां भूयो वने विद्विषां ।

आयातः कथमप्ययं स्मृतिपथं शून्यीभवच्चैतसां

नागेन्द्रस्सहते न मानसगतानाशागजेन्द्रानपि ॥ १ ॥

रत्तस्त्वं नवपल्लवैरहमपि श्लाघ्यैः प्रियाया गुणैः

त्वामायान्ति शिलीमुखाः स्मरधनुर्मुक्तास्तथा मामपि ।

कान्तापादतलाहतिस्तव मुदे तद्वन्ममाप्यावयोः

सर्वं नुल्यमशोक केवलमहं धात्रा सशोकः कृतः ॥ २ ॥

उदयति हि शशाङ्क कामिनीगण्डपाण्डुः

ग्रहगणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रदीपः ।

तिमिरनिकरमध्ये रश्मयो यस्य गौराः

मृतजलइव पङ्के क्षीरधाराः पतन्ति ॥ ३ ॥

लिम्पतीव तमोऽङ्गानि वर्षतीवाञ्जनं नभः ।

असत्तुरुषसंवेव दृष्टिर्विफलतां गता ॥ ४ ॥

Explain the figures of speech used in the above passages.

VI. 1. "Regarding the systems of Indian Philosophy, as represented by the existing philosophical *Sūtra* literature, it may safely be asserted that these various schools of thought are much older



than the *Sūtras* which set them forth, and must have been simultaneously in existence for a fairly long time before they were, one after another, definitely formulated in Aphorisms."

Establish this position particularly in relation to the *Vaiśeṣika-darśana* with the help of internal as well as external evidence.

2. "It is very difficult to determine in the history of Indian logic how far certain parts of the theory are due to the *Vaiśeṣika*, as distinguished from the *Naiyāyika* school. The *Vaiśeṣika-sūtras* discuss certain points of the theory, but we nowhere find a complete view of the subject."

Carefully examine this view, and prove its accuracy as far as you can.

VII. 1. Give Udayanāchārya's argument in detail to prove that Darkness (तमस्) does not form a tenth substance (दशमद्रव्य).

2. Give a concise categorical analysis of energy (शक्ति) to prove that it need not form an extra category (पदार्थ).

VIII. 1. Give a generalised statement of the laws regarding motion (कर्मन्) as propounded by Kaṇāda.

2. Give Kaṇāda's definitions of Time (काल) and Space (दिक्), and point out how they are defective.

3. What is Kaṇāda's view about the origin of roots and names? What is the modern view?

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TEXT-BOOKS.

*Mudrārākṣhaśa, Ratnāvalī and Mṛichchhakatika.*

I. When are the authors of *Mṛichchhakatika*, *Mudrārākṣhaśa* and *Ratnāvalī* supposed to have flourished? and on what grounds?

II. To what varieties of Sanskrit dramatic composition do the three plays belong? Describe the characteristics briefly of each variety.

III. Describe the characters of Viṭa and Vidūshaka as met with in the Sanskrit plays.

IV. 1. Trace the growth of the suspicion and distrust in *Mala-yakētu's* mind in regard to *Amātyarākṣhaśa*

2. Does *Amātyarākṣhaśa* at once believe the story of the

disaffection between Chandragupta and Chāṇakya when it is reported to him.

3. How does Bhāgurāyana mollify Malayakētu's anger on hearing Kshapaṇaka's revelation? and why?

V. Paraphrase :—

1. मुहुर्लक्ष्योद्भेदा मुहुरधिगमाभावगहना  
मुहुःसंपूर्णाङ्गी मुहुरतिकृशा कार्यवशतः ।  
मुहुर्नश्यद्वीजा मुहुरापे बहुप्रापितफल-  
त्यहो चित्राकारा नियतिरिव नीतिर्नयविदः ॥ —
2. महावाताध्मातैर्महिषकुलनीलैर्जलधरै-  
श्वलैर्विद्युत्पक्षैर्जलधिभिरवान्तः प्रचलितैः ।  
इयं गन्धोदामा नवहरितशप्पाङ्गुरवती  
धरा धारापातैर्मणिमयशरैर्मिद्यत इव ॥
3. संसक्तैरिव चक्रवाकमिथुनैर्हंसैः प्रडीनैरिव  
व्याविद्धैरिव मीनचक्रमकरैर्हर्म्यैरिव प्राच्छ्रितैः ।  
तैस्तैराकृतिविस्तरैरनुगतैर्मधैस्समभ्युन्नतैः  
पत्रच्छेद्यमिवेह भाति गगनं विश्लेषितैर्वायुना ॥

VI. 1. What is the allusion in the Mudrārākṣasa and in the Mricchhakatika to Ghatōtkacha?

2. What is the remark made by the king in the Ratnāvali on hearing of the death of the king of Kauśāmbi.

3. Quote a passage having reference to the current belief that the Aśoka blossomed on being kicked by a woman of superior beauty.

VII. 1. Give the contexts and meanings of the following passages :—

- (a) वयस्य किं वक्तव्यमुत्सवादुत्सवान्तरमापतितमिति ॥
- (b) सर्वमप्यौदारिकस्याभ्यवहार एव पर्यवस्यति ॥
- (c) प्रकृष्टस्य प्रेम्णः स्वलितमविषह्यं हि भवति ॥

- (d) पुरन्धीणां प्रज्ञा पुरुषगुणविज्ञानविमुखी ॥  
 (e) णाहि सव्वो सव्वं जाणादि ॥  
 (f) न युक्तं प्राकृतमपि रिपुमवज्ञातुम् ॥  
 (g) सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः ॥  
 (h) शङ्कनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन् निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता ॥  
 (i) वरं व्यायच्छतो मृत्युर्न गृहीतस्य बन्धने ॥  
 (j) न लताः पल्लवच्छेदमर्हन्त्युपवनोद्भवाः ॥

2. Explain the following and quote the stanza which is referred to in it :—

अत्र लता विभ्राजते नतु विभ्राजसे इति संबोध्यमाननिष्ठस्य परभागस्य असंबोध्यमानविषयतया व्यत्यासात् पुरुषभेदः ॥

3. Give the meaning of the following words :—

- (a) हिअअलुडि; (b) महमहत्तम्; (c) छोटिका; (d) गल्लर्कः; (e) मांसवृक्ष; (f) कप्पिज्जन्तम्; (g) धीआ; (h) बोल्लामो; (i) आघातः; (j) श्वेतकाकीयम्.

4. Explain fully :—

कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयंस्तस्य विस्तारमिच्छन् बीजानां गर्भितानां फलमतिगहनं गूढमुद्भेदयंश्च ।  
 कुर्वन् बुध्या विमर्शं प्रमृतमपि पुनः संहरन् कार्य्यजातम् कर्ता वा नाटकानामिममनुभवति क्लेशमस्मद्विधो वा ॥

VIII. Explain the Alamkaras in

1. शरच्चन्द्रप्रतीकाशं पुलिनान्तरशायिनम् ।  
 हंसी हंसं परित्यज्य वायसं समुपस्थिता ॥

2. वक्त्रेन्दौ तव सत्ययं यदपरः शत्रिांशुरुज्जृम्भते ।  
दर्पःस्यादमृतेन चेदिह तदप्यस्त्येव बिम्बाधरे ॥

IX. 1. Write grammatical notes on the following words:—

मातुल, सकृत्, साढि, षोडश, आनशे, विदांकुर्वन्तु,  
असिक्री, पलिक्री, मुखायते, वृषस्यन्ती, आस,

2. Give with examples the rules according to which स is or  
is not changed into ष after upasargas in the following roots—

अस्, सिध्, तप्, स्तन्भ्, स्था, सद्, स्वप्, स्वन  
and स्यन्द्.

3. Write down the indicative present (लट्) third person  
singular forms of तन्, भ्रज्, अधि+इ, दिव्, सन् and चि in  
the desiderative, and state the important grammatical peculiarities in  
them.

4. Distinguish between :—

(a) विलीनयति, विलापयति. (b) भाययति, भीषयते.  
(c) प्रयुङ्क्ते, प्रयुनक्ति. (d) गर्धयति, गर्धयते. (e) किंराजा, किं-  
राजः, (f) आहिताग्निः, अग्न्याहितः. (g) विशालाक्षी, विशा-  
लाक्षा. (h) शातयति, शादयति.

5. Explain the terms कमकतृ and कर्मव्यतीहार and illus-  
trate the rules of grammar relating thereto.

6. Enumerate some of the special significations and use of  
लट्.

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

I. Translate into English :—

1. ततः कतिपयदिवसापगमे च राजा स्वयमुत्क्षिप्तमङ्गल-

कलशः सह शुकनारोऽहनि पुण्येऽहनि पुरोधसा संपादिताशेषरा-  
ज्याभिषेकमङ्गलमनेकनरपतिसहस्रपरिवृतः सर्वेभ्यस्तीर्थेभ्यः  
सर्वाभ्यो नदीभ्यः सर्वेभ्यश्च सागरेभ्यः समाह्वतेन सर्वौषधि-  
भिः सर्वफलैः सर्वमृद्भिः सर्वरत्नैश्च परिगृहीतेनानन्दबाष्पजलमि-  
श्रेण मन्त्रपूतेन वारिणा सुतमभिषिषेच । अभिषेकसलिलार्द्र-  
देहं च तं लतेव पादपान्तरं निजपादपममुञ्चन्त्यपि तारापीडं  
तत्क्षणमेव संचक्राम राज्यलक्ष्मीः । अनन्तरमखिलान्तःपुरपरि-  
वृतया च प्रेमार्द्रहृदयया विलासवत्या स्वयमापादतलादामोदि-  
ना चन्द्रातपधवलेन चन्दनेनानुलिप्तमूर्तिरामिनवविकासतीसतकु-  
सुमकृतशेखरो गोरोचनाच्छुरितदेहो दूर्वाप्रवालरचितकर्णपूरो  
दीर्घदशमनुपहतमिन्दुधवलं दुकूलयुगलं वसानः पुरोहितप्रति-  
बद्धप्रतिसरप्रसाधितपाणिः नवराजलक्ष्मीकमलिनीमृणालेनाभि-  
षेकदर्शनार्थमागतेन सप्तर्षिमण्डलेनेव हारेणालिङ्गितवक्षःस्थलः  
सितकुसुमग्रथिताभिराजानुलम्बिनीभिरिन्दुकरकलाभिर्वैकक्षक-  
स्त्रग्भिर्निरन्तरनिचिताशिरीरतया धवलवेषपरिग्रहतया च नर-  
सिंह इव विधुतकेसरनिकरः कैलास इव स्ववत्स्त्रोतस्विनीस्त्रो-  
तोराशिरैरावत इव मन्दाकिनीमृणालजालजाटिलः क्षीराद इव  
स्फुरितफेनलवाकुलस्तत्कालप्रतिपन्नवेत्रदण्डेन पित्रा स्वयंपुरः  
प्रारब्धसमुत्सारणः सभामण्डपमुपगम्य काञ्चनमयं शशीव  
मेरुगृङ्गं चन्द्रापीडस्सिंहासनमारुरोह ॥

२. एषा राक्षससार्वभौमनगरी रक्षश्चभूरक्षिता

तस्येदं सदनं सुवर्णाशिखरं बिभ्राणमभ्रावलिम् ।

एतत्पुष्पकमाहृतं धनपतेरित्यादरान्मारुतेः

तस्यादर्शयदिन्दुदीपकिरणप्रद्योतिताशा निशा॥

3. मल्लीं चूतवनादिव स्नुहिवने स्लेच्छेन संस्थापितां  
मालां देवकुलादिवामिषधिया क्षिप्तां श्मशाने शुना ।  
देवीमाश्रमतस्तदा स्वभवने नक्तंचरेणच्छला-  
दानीतामपनीतवेषरचनामालोकयन्मारुतिः ॥
4. विपुलहृदयैरन्यैः कैश्चिज्जगज्जनितं पुरा  
विघृतमपरैर्दत्तं चान्येर्विजित्य तृणं यथा ।  
इह हि भुवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुञ्जते  
कतिपयपुरस्वाभ्ये पुसां क एष मदज्वरः ॥
5. अभुक्तायां यस्यां क्षणमपि न यातं नृपशतै-  
र्भुवस्तस्या लाभे क इव बहुमानः क्षितिभुजाम् ।  
तदंशस्याप्यंशे तदवयवलेशेऽपि पतयो  
विषादे कर्तव्ये विदधाते जडाः प्रत्युत मुदम् ॥
6. नित्यं या गुरुभृत्यर्बन्धुमुजनैर्न स्वेच्छया भुज्यते  
पश्यन्ति स्पृहालवो न रिपवो यां विक्रमासादिताम् ।  
यस्यास्साधुपरिक्षयेण सुहृदां नाशने वा संभवो  
नो संपद्विपदेव सा गुणवतां प्रीतिस्तया कीदृशी ॥
7. किं शेषस्य भ्रव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत्  
किंवा नास्ति परिश्रमो दिनपतेरास्ते न यन्निश्चलः ।  
किं त्वङ्गीकृतमुत्सृजन् कृपणवच्छ्लाघ्यो जना लज्जते  
निर्व्यूढं प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतम् ॥

8. रूक्षं क्षारमपेयमत्र सलिलं लब्ध्वा परं तप्यते ।  
व्यालग्राहभियावगाहनमपि स्वस्थेन नासाद्यते ।  
तर्त्तिकं पान्थं पयोधिनामनि मरौ तृष्णाविमूढो भवान्  
अन्तर्निह्नुतिनाशितामलमणिव्राते मुधा धावसि ॥
9. यत्सारस्वतवैभवं गुरुकृपापीयूषपानोद्भवम्  
तल्लभ्यं कविनैव नैव हठतः पाठप्रतिष्ठाजुषा ।  
कासारे दिवसं वसन्नपि पयःपूरं परं पङ्क्तिरम्  
कुर्वाणःकमलाकरस्य लभते किं सौरभं सैरिभः ॥

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SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.  
HISTORY OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE.

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I. Compare the Sanskrit poetry of the early ages with that of the later, and state the difference and the causes that contributed to produce it.

II. Give a full account of the Buddhistic literature in Sanskrit and name the works which were translated into foreign languages.

III. 1. State what you know about the following authors :—

Dharmakīrti, Dīnāga, Kshemendra, Jayadeva, Śvara-  
krishna Akāṣajalada, Śālihotra, Śilālin, Bhāsa, Ravikīrti, Kriśāśva,  
Kumārila.

2. Name the authors of the following works :—

Sūktimuktāvalī, Chōrapanchāśikā, Prachandapāṇḍava,  
Bhāmatī, Makutātādītaka, Dharmasārvaṇābhyaṇḍaya, Brāhmaṇasar-  
vasva, Kusumānjali, Chandakausika, Rīgvidhāna.

IV. Supply the names of authors omitted in the following passages :—

1. स्वस्ति .... तस्मै यस्य रुद्रप्रसादतः ।  
आदौ व्याकरणं काव्यमनुजाम्बवतीजयम् ॥
2. कविवाक्पतिराजश्रीभवभूत्यादिसेवितः ।  
जितोययौ .... तद्गुणस्तुतिवन्दिताम् ॥

3. यथार्थता कथं नाम्नि माभूद् .... इह ।  
व्यधत्त कण्ठाभरणं यस्सदारोहणप्रियः ॥
4. निर्गतासु न वा कस्य .... सूक्तिषु ।  
प्रीतिर्मधुरसाद्र्द्रासु मञ्जरीष्विव जायते ॥
5. सूत्रधारकृतारम्भैर्नाटकैर्बहुभूमिकैः ।  
सपताकैर्यशो लेभे .... देवकुलैरिव ॥

V. Name any poets who, you think, flourished before the Christian era, or the works composed by them, and give reasons in support of the age you assign to them.

VI. Describe the origin of the sciences of medicine and astronomy in India and name the most important authors and their works: also mention the ages they lived in.

VII. Discuss the date of Kālidāsa and state the most recent views regarding it.

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

Translate into Sanskrit: --

I. Immaḍirāja of Maisūr ascended the throne in his twentieth year, on the death of his nephew Chāmarāja, but was poisoned at the expiration of a year and a half by his army-chief Vikramarāja. In the person of Kaṭhīrava-Narasimharāja, the government returned to the elder branch, from which it had been wrested by the deposition of his father, whose martial spirit he inherited, without his careless extravagance and incapacity for finance. An instance is preserved of his chivalrous spirit, which seems to be well authenticated. While living in obscurity in a remote village, during the former reigns, a travelling Brāhmaṇa from Trisīrapuram mentioned in conversation a celebrated champion at that court, who had defeated all antagonists from every part of India, and had now proclaimed a general challenge. Kaṭhīrava being desirous of seeing this celebrated personage, requested the Brāhmaṇa to be his guide and companion to Trisīrapuram, where, concealing his rank, he presented himself as the antagonist of the challenger; and the broad sword having been determined as the weapon, he defeated and slew the champion, in presence of the whole court, assembled to witness the conquest. The Raja of Trisīrapuram was desirous of distinguishing and retaining in his service this remarkable stranger; but he absconded in the night, and returned to his humble habitation, where the incident was



soon made public. Such was the character of the man whom an usurping minister had the audacity to select for his nominal master. On his arrival at Maisûr, where it was still the practice to instal the Rajas, the minister ordered that he should be lodged in an exterior apartment; and assigning to him a few nominal attendants, announced, in a manner sufficiently intelligible, the condition to which he was destined, by departing on a tour of the neighbouring districts, without going through the form of installing him, or even the decent observance of paying his personal respects. During the tour it was reported to the minister that the Raja appeared to be dissatisfied, and would probably attempt to recover his independence. "Let him take care," said the minister negligently, "and remember that I have not yet installed him." During the absence of the minister, two of the attendants appointed to wait on the Raja elect secretly unfolded to him the history of the murder of his predecessor, and offered their services to despatch the usurper. This was accordingly effected on the very night subsequent to his arrival at Maisûr, after he had gone through the form of paying a visit of ceremony to the Raja. Kanthirava-Narasimharâja was installed on the following day, and in two days afterwards proceeded to the seat of government at Śrīraṅgaṭṭanam. In the first year of his accession he had to defend the capital of his dominions against a formidable invasion of the forces of the Turushka kings of Vijayapura, under a General of reputation, who besieged Śrīraṅgaṭṭanam, and, having effected a practical breach, made a general assault. But he was repulsed with great slaughter and not only compelled to raise the siege, but harassed in his retreat by successive attacks, in which the Raja obtained considerable booty. The Raja improved and enlarged the fortifications of Śrīraṅgaṭṭanam; and being enriched by his various foreign conquests and domestic plunder, supplied it with provisions and military stores, in a style of complete equipment which had hitherto been unknown. He was the first Raja of Maisûr who established a mint.

- II. (1) The day is lowering,—stilly black  
 Sleeps the grim wave, while heaven's rack,  
 Dispersed and wild, 'twixt earth and sky  
 Hangs like a shatter'd canopy.  
 There's not a cloud in that blue plain  
 But tells of storm to come or past;—  
 Here, flying loosely as the mane  
 Of a young war-horse in the blast;—  
 There, roll'd on masses dark and swelling,  
 As proud to be the thunder's dwelling.  
 While some, already burst and riven,  
 Seem melting down the verge of heaven;  
 As though the infant storm had rent  
 The mighty womb that gave him birth,  
 And, having swept the firmament,  
 Was now in fierce career for earth.

- (2) How calm, how beautiful, comes on  
The stilly hour, when storms are gone !  
When warring winds have died away,  
And clouds, beneath the glancing ray,  
Melt off, and leave the land and sea  
Sleeping in bright tranquillity,—  
Fresh as if day again were born,  
Again upon the lap of Morn.  
When the light blossoms, rudely torn  
And scatter'd at the whirlwind's will,  
Hang floating in the pure air still,  
Filling it all with precious balm,  
In gratitude for this sweet calm.

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## B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1892.

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MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### LAW OF EVIDENCE.

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I. "There are several great differences between enquiries that are commonly called 'scientific'—enquiries, that is, into the ordinary course of nature—and judicial enquiries."

State and explain these differences concisely.

II. What are the four kinds of presumptions known to the English law? Explain shortly how any one of these kinds of presumptions is dealt with in the Evidence Act.

III. To which of the four kinds of presumptions referred to in the last question belong the presumptions in disfavor of a spoliator? Illustrate and consider the applicability in India of the last mentioned presumptions.

IV. When may evidence be given for purposes of corroboration, which would not be relevant apart from the evidence to be corroborated?

V. In what cases does the English Law require more than the evidence of one witness to prove a fact? Is confirmatory evidence ever required by the law in India?

VI. When is the opinion of a witness relevant about other matters than points of foreign law, science or art, or the identity of handwriting?

VII. When may a judgment, not having been pronounced in the exercise of Probate, Matrimonial, Admiralty or Insolvency jurisdiction, be admitted in evidence in a suit between persons other than the parties to the suit in which it was pronounced?

VIII. The plaintiff sues for specific performance of a contract in

writing which set forth, among other things, that the defendant had agreed to sell, &c., "under certain conditions as agreed upon."

The defendant alleges that it was orally agreed that other terms, not stated in the document, should be fulfilled before the contract was to be performed. Consider whether the defendant is entitled to prove this, either (1) by direct evidence or (2) by evidence of the acts and conduct of the plaintiff and himself with reference to the matter of the agreement.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## CONTRACTS, INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE

2.

### INSTRUMENTS.

I. 1. State briefly the distinction between Fraud and Misrepresentation.

2. How if at all, do Fraud and Misrepresentation differ in their effects upon contract?

3. State if there is any exception to the rule that fraud renders a contract voidable at the option of the party deceived.

II. A, a tradesman, supplies B, a minor, with necessaries suited to his condition in life. Is A entitled to recover the price from B's property.

1. Supposing A made no enquiries as to whether B was sufficiently provided with the articles of the description sold?

2. Supposing A made such enquiries but was informed that B was not sufficiently provided for though, in fact, he was?

3. Supposing B had an income out of which he might keep himself well supplied?

III. Examine the validity of each of the following agreements:—

1. A promises to pay B Rs. 20 on B agreeing to endeavour to procure a lease.

2. A promises to pay B Rs. 20 in consideration of B forbearing to sue C but the agreement to forbear mentioned no time.

3. A promises to pay B Rs. 20 in consideration of B forbearing to sue C for some time.

4. A agrees with B for consideration not to revoke a will executed by A.

5. A for consideration promises to marry nobody but B.

6. A promises to pay B Rs. 500 if B should not marry a second wife after the death of the first wife.

7. A promises to pay B, a Hindu, 500 Rs. if B should not marry a second wife during the lifetime of the first wife.

IV. On what principle is the following rule based and to what limitations is it subject?

"Money or property paid or delivered under an unlawful agreement cannot be recovered back."

V. A agrees with B to paint a wall in B's house and B agrees

to pay A by instalments. Before the wall is painted in fall, B's house is destroyed by fire.

1. Supposing A had received two instalments can B recover them?

2. Supposing A had received no instalments can he recover the instalments that were due till the date of the destruction of the house?

3. Can A recover the balance on the ground that he was ready and willing to perform his part of the contract?

VI. A, a carrier of goods, after receiving notice from B, an unpaid vendor, to stop them, delivers the goods by mistake to C, the vendee. Can B sue C for possession of goods?

Supposing it was an intentional wrongful delivery on the part of the carrier how would that fact affect your answer, if at all?

VII. 1. What is the test of partnership?

2. A person lends money to a firm. Are the dormant partners and nominal partners of the firm liable to the creditor, supposing the creditor was not aware of their connection with the firm at the time of the loan?

VIII. State the exception, if any, to the rule,

"A third person cannot become entitled by the contract itself to demand the performance of any duty under the contract."

IX. State clearly the limitations to the rule,

"When a party contracts with an agent whom he does not know to be an agent, the undisclosed principal is bound by the contract and entitled to enforce it as well as the agent with whom the contract is made in the first instance."

X. 1. Which of the following indorsements in a negotiable instrument do not exclude the right of further negotiation?

(a) "Pay the contents to C only."

(b) "Pay C or order for the account of B."

(c) "Pay the contents to C."

(d) "Pay the contents to C, being part of the consideration for the sale of a horse."

2. A bill is drawn payable to A or order. A indorses it to B, the endorsement not containing "or order" or any equivalent words. Can B negotiate the instrument? (Give reasons for your answer.)

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### TORTS.

I. The clerk of a banker having funds of Z refused to cash a cheque of Z owing to a *bonâ fide* mistake as to Z's signature. No pecuniary loss was suffered by Z.

Has Z a cause of action against the banker? Give reasons for your answer.

II. A employed B to build an upper room to his shop. B's workmen scamped the work. After the building was completed A sold the shop to C who placed goods therein. The upper room collapsed and C's goods were damaged and his servants injured. Advise C as to his rights against B and give your reason.

III. A, intending to frighten B, threatened to shoot B and picked up a gun, which A believed to be, but which B knew was not loaded and pointed it at B. Has A committed an assault?

IV. A, being confined to his bed with paralysis, B, not knowing this, locked the doors of A's room in order to confine A wrongfully. Would an action for false imprisonment lie against B?

V. ~~V.~~ threw a cracker under the feet of B's horse in the public street. The horse ran away and injured C.

B gave A into custody. A was charged with an offence but acquitted on the ground that he was only 6 years old.

A and C sued B for damages. Advise B as to whether he has any defence in either case and give your reasons.

VI. Distinguish between false imprisonment and malicious arrest.

VII. A brought a false suit against B in the name of an insolvent plaintiff; B incurred loss in defending the suit. Has B any cause of action against A.

A without reasonable and probable cause presented a petition to wind up a gold mining company.

A knowing B was solvent petitioned to have B declared insolvent.

Has A committed an actionable wrong in any of the above cases? Give reasons for your answer.

VIII. Had the lions in Mr. Fillis' Circus escaped during the recent railway accident in Mysore and done damage, could the persons damaged have recovered

(1) from Mr. Fillis.

(2) from the Railway Company.

Give reasons for your answer.

IX. A and B were joint owners of a newspaper; B being in England, A without B's knowledge published a libel on C in the newspaper.

Has C a cause of action against B? Give reasons for your answer.

X. Explain the term "slander of title" and state what facts must be proved by the plaintiff in an action for the same.

XI. A borrowed a horse from B and told B's servant to bring the horse to his house at 5 p.m. B's servant on the way left the horse standing outside a public house and went inside to refresh himself. The horse ran away and injured C. Advise C whether he has any remedy against A or B and give your reasons.

XII. A was living in B's house as B's guest. A's watch was stolen by B's servant. Is B responsible?

Give the reason of the decision in *Barwick v. The English Joint Stock Banking Co.* and in *Limpus v. The General Omnibus Co.*

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### CRIMINAL LAW.

I. Define judge, court of justice, voluntary injury, valuable security, consent.

II. Explain and illustrate the doctrine that an act and an evil intent must combine to constitute an offence?

Name the offences in the Indian Penal Code which are either apparently or really exceptions to this rule. How do you justify their being made offences.

III. How far is intoxication or unsoundness of mind a valid defence in criminal cases?

IV. Point out clearly the difference between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. How do they differ from the corresponding offences in English law? Give illustrations.

V. Distinguish between criminal misappropriation and theft: extortion and robbery.

VI. What is giving of false evidence and how does it differ from fabricating of false evidence and from giving false information to a public servant.

VII. Define cheating and show how it differs from the corresponding offence in English law.

VIII. A, who has been interdicted from ever entering B's house, goes there to demand payment of a sum due on a promissory note purporting to be executed by B's father, which however was not genuine. B denies his liability and tears up the promissory note given to him, and being enraged at this unjust demand strikes A with a club. A falls down apparently dead. Fearing he has killed A and to obliterate the evidence of his guilt, B sets fire to his own house, which is burnt down and A is killed by the fire. Medical evidence shows that the blow A received would not have caused his death. What offence or offences has B committed? Will the application of English law make any difference?

IX. A, intending to murder B, asks C, a druggist, to give him some poison. C knowing the purpose, delivers to A a drug believing it to be a deadly poison but which in fact was a harmless drug. A asks D, a butler of A, to mix this drug in some food that B would take, telling him that it would only cause some giddiness. D, believing him, mixes the drug in some drink B was in the habit of taking every night before going to bed. B however did not come home that night and did not take it. What offences have A, C, D committed under the Indian Penal Code and the English law?

X. A is arrested by the police on a charge of murdering B. In the enquiry held by the officer in charge of the police station C stated that he saw A kill B. In the preliminary enquiry before the Magistrate he stated when examined as a witness, that he did not see A kill B. At the trial of A before the sessions court he again as a witness said that he did not see A kill B. There is no evidence to show which of the statements C made was false. Could C under the circumstances be convicted of any and what offences? What is the highest punishment that could be awarded if an offence was committed by him?

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WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### PROCEDURE INCLUDING LIMITATION.

I. Explain and illustrate the law as to the suspension of limitation on the ground of fraud committed on the plaintiff.

II. What are the provisions of the Limitation Act applicable to suits for the possession of specific moveable property.

III. Explain the difference between a suit "for money found due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them," and a suit "for the balance due on a mutual open and current account," the balance being admitted by the defendant. When does limitation begin to run in each case?

IV. What are the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code with reference to the use of military force to disperse an unlawful assembly?

V. What steps should be taken when information is received by the police that a death has occurred from unnatural causes?

VI. When may a Court examine witnesses for the prosecution in the absence of the accused? What is the procedure to be adopted in such cases?

VII. When has a Court power to pass a decree affecting land situated beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction?

VIII. When can a suit be instituted on the judgment of another Court? Can the Court in which the suit is instituted enquire into the correctness of the judgment sued on to any, and if so, to what extent?

IX. By whom may an interpleader suit be instituted? Draw a plaint in such a suit.

X. In a suit for money in the High Court, it was found that one of the matters directly and substantially in issue had been decided in favor of the defendant in a suit brought by him against the plaintiff in a Subordinate Court to recover Rs. 3,000. The defendant pleads that the matter is *res judicata*. Discuss this case.

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WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

**LAW OF PROPERTY.**

I. Explain the term "chattels real" and state for what ends they are not considered personalty in English Law.

II. Mention any kinds of realty which goes to the next of kin.

III. In what cases will minerals not pass under a conveyance of land.

IV. Define the terms (1) tenement, (2) hereditament, (3) franchise, (4) profit a prendre, (5) advowson, (6) tithe, (7) corody.

V. Mention the chief incidents of gavelkind and Borough English tenures.

VI. Define the term "Fee simple Estate" and mention the different kinds of estates in fee simple.

VII. What was meant by general and special occupancy.

Could there be general occupancy of a copyhold or of an incorporeal hereditament?

Give reasons for your answers.

VIII. Define tenancy by the courtesy.

IX. Define (1) Estate on sufferance.

(2) Estate in reversion.

(3) Estate in remainder, and mention the chief incidents of each.

X. Give a short account of the law of copyright in England and India.

XI. Mention the principal changes introduced by the Inheritance Act in 1833.

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THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

**EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.**

I. 1. Explain generally how Courts of Equity in the exercise of their jurisdiction differ from Courts of Common Law.

2. Criticise the view that the jurisdiction of Equity Courts consists in dealing with matters of fraud, trust and accident.

II. 1. Give the different interpretations of the Maxim "equity follows the law" and define its limits, illustrating your answer by examples.

2. Will a Court of Equity entertain a bill to decree specific performance of a written contract with variations introduced into it by parol evidence? If so, in what circumstances? If not, why not?

III. 1. What is meant by the term 'Accident'?

2. Regarding the execution of mere powers, briefly state in what cases Courts of Equity generally interfere and grant relief on account of accident?



3. Mention cases of accident where no relief will be granted by Courts of Equity.

4. A intending to make a will in favor of B, is prevented from doing so by accident. Will a Court of Equity interfere and grant relief in favor of B? If so, in what circumstances? If not, why not?

IV. 1. What is the distinction between 'executed trust' and 'executory trust'?

2. When property is given absolutely to a person and the same person is recommended by the giver to dispose of that property in favor of another, in what circumstances will the recommendation be deemed to create a trust, and in what circumstances not?

V. State briefly in what circumstances charities

1. Are favoured above private individuals.

2. Are treated on a level with private individuals.

3. Are disfavoured, compared with private individuals?

VI. 1. Explain the doctrine of election and show in what respects the English law differs from the Roman law.

2. A, by a will, gives to B a family estate belonging to C and worth £20,000 in the market, and by the same will gives to C £30,000, out of A's own property.

Can C be put to his election?

(a) Supposing A was under the erroneous impression that the estate belonged to himself.

(b) Supposing A knew that the estate belonged to C.

(c) In the case where C can be put to his election supposing he wishes to retain the estate, what are the respective rights of B and C?

VII. In respect of satisfaction of legacies by subsequent legacies in what circumstances will the latter be deemed 'cumulative' and in what circumstances 'substitutive'?

VIII. 1. Explain generally what amounts to a waiver or abandonment of the lien which a vendor has for unpaid purchase money.

2. Distinguish one from the other, the different species of legacies. Illustrate your answer by examples.

IX. 1. A made a lease to B for seven years with an agreement that if B should be minded to purchase the inheritance of the premises within 3 years for £3,000, A would convey them to B for that sum. A died leaving a will whereby he gave all his real estate generally to D and all his personal estate to E. Within the three years but after the death of A, B claimed the benefit of the agreement from D who accordingly conveyed the premises to B for £3,000. When does the conversion take place if at all, and who is entitled to the purchase money? Who is entitled to the rents and profits until the option is exercised?

2. What are the principles laid down in *Ackroyd v. Smithson*.

X. State in what respects a *donatio mortis causa*

1. Differs from a legacy and agrees with a gift *inter vivos*.

2. Differs from a gift *inter vivos*, and agrees with a legacy.

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.  
HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

I. What constitutes marriage under Hindu and Muhammadan Law? Point out the difference between them, as also between the rights and liabilities acquired or incurred by the husband and wife under either system. Name the persons in order who in either system are entitled to give away a girl in marriage, and state what would be the effect if a girl is given away in marriage by one who has no right to do so.

II. How many forms of adoption now obtain among Hindus? Explain the difference between them, as also the difference between the rights acquired by the adopted son.

III. Explain the law clearly as to who may adopt and who may be adopted. Is the adoption by (1) a bachelor, (2) leper, (3) insane person, or (4) of an orphan, or (5) of a boy born deaf and dumb, or (6) of a boy who has been married valid?

Where a widow has been authorized to adopt by her deceased husband is there any limit within which she must do so?

IV. Who are the persons under Hindu Law who are entitled to maintenance?

When a husband makes a gift of half his property to A and the other to B two months and one month respectively before his death, has the widow any right to follow the property in the hands of A and B for her maintenance?

Can a widow claim maintenance from her father-in-law or brother-in-law when either is or is not in possession of joint family property?

V. Are there any females who under Hindu Law are entitled to call for partition? Name all those females who on a partition being effected are entitled to a share, and state their respective shares.

VI. Name all the heirs in their order according to the Bengal school of Law between a father and a paternal uncle; and point out which of them will not succeed according to any other school of law.

VII. Who has the superior title to succeed in the following cases of rival claimants?

1. Brother's daughter's son and great grandson of the paternal grandfather.

2. Son of a divided brother and the widow of an undivided brother.

3. A sonless widowed daughter and a married daughter with a son.

4. A paternal aunt and a paternal uncle.

VIII. Explain the different kinds of Stridhanam property. What powers of alienation does a woman possess over stridhanam and to what extent is she subject to the control of her husband or his relatives?

IX. Who are the distant kindred under Muhammadan Law?

X. Explain what is meant by the increase and the return and when they take effect.

XI. A joint Hindu family consists of A, the father, B and C, his sons, and D, his grandson by B, also of A', B', and C', the wives of A, B, C, respectively. A' is the mother of B but not of C. A is possessed of ancestral property valued at 12,000 Rs. and self-acquired property of the value of 6,000 Rs. B and his wife become Muhammadans and subsequently a son E is born to them. A dies, having bequeathed half the property to X. B afterwards makes a gift  $\frac{1}{3}$ th of his share to Y and dies, having bequeathed on his deathbed  $\frac{1}{4}$ th to D,  $\frac{1}{5}$ th to E and  $\frac{1}{12}$ th to B'. Then C dies. Find out the share each will get on a partition.

XII. A Muhammadan family consists of A, his wife B, his sisters D, E, F, each of the last having one son, two sons and three sons respectively. E, F, die first and then A dies. What is the share of each? What difference will it make if D also predeceased her brother?

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

- I. 1. Explain,
  - (a) Permissive laws.
  - (b) Compulsory laws.
2. Examine the correctness of the division of laws into Permissive and Compulsory.
- II. What are the rules to be observed in case of collision of laws of equal authority?
- III. In what circumstances, if at all, and to what extent can a law be made applicable to a past transaction?
- IV. Distinguish clearly between
  1. Rights *in rem* and Rights *in personam*.
  2. Actions *in rem* and Actions *in personam*.
  3. Pleas *in rem* and Pleas *in personam*.
- V. Distinguish between a *Modus* and a *Condition*.
- VI. What is a *Communio* and what is its effect?
 

Distinguish between a *Communio* and a *Condominium*.
- VII. What are the general principles that regulate the onus of proof regarding negligence?
- VIII. What is the presumption in cases where several persons die and it cannot be ascertained which died before the others?
- IX. 1. To what extent is the existence of a child before birth recognized.
2. Can an action be maintained on behalf of an infant *en ventre sa mere* for the protection of rights which it will acquire by birth?
- X. With reference to declaratory interpretation, if it is uncertain which interpretation should be adopted what is supposed to be the general intent of the legislator?
- XI. Discuss the effect of an act in itself lawful but done solely to annoy another
  1. under the English law.
  2. under the Roman law.

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M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1892.

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MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

JURISPRUDENCE.

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I. What are the two specious objections that Austin mentions to the theory of utility and how does he meet them?

II. What, according to Austin, is the definition of

1. Law in its most comprehensive sense.

2. Laws properly so called.

3. Laws improperly so called?

Give one example of each.

III. 1. Explain clearly

(a) Declaratory laws. (b) Permissive laws. (c) Imperfect laws.

2. How are laws professedly imperfect dealt with in England?

IV. 1. Analyse the term 'Sanction.'

2. How did Paley and Bentham understand the term?

3. How does Austin criticise their views?

4. Distinguish between a sanction and an obligation.

5. Examine the correctness of the proposition—"Sanctions operate upon the will."

V. 1. What is the meaning attached by Austin to "Person" and "Things?"

2. In what different meanings did the Roman lawyers use the terms?

3. Give one example in Roman law of each of the different kinds of legal persons?

4. What is the rationale of the distinction between the law of persons and the law of things?

VI. 1. Explain clearly

(a) *Jus in rem*. (b) *Jus in personam*. (c) *Jus ad rem*. (d) *Jus in re aliena*.

2. How did the expression "Incorporeal things" happen to be introduced into the English law?

3 Criticise the division of *hereditaments* into *corporeal* and *incorporeal*.

VII. Distinguish clearly between

1. Negligence, Heedlessness and Rashness.

2. Contract and Conveyance.

3. Dominium and Servitus.

4. Dolus and Culpa.

5. Culpable forbearance and Omission.

VIII. 1. What, according to Austin, are the essential ingredients of a breach of duty.

2. State whether under the English law all these ingredients are essential to constitute a breach of duty ?

3. Is any action maintainable directly for the recovery of a status (a) under the English law, (b) under the Roman law ?

Give reasons for your answer.

IX. 1. What is the distinction between Real Servitudes and Personal Servitudes ?

Give one example of each in English law.

2. What did the Roman lawyers understand by a Positive servitude and a Negative servitude ?

3. What, according to Austin, is the true reason why a servitude cannot consist in *faciendo* ?

X. 1. What, according to Bentham, are the considerations that should determine our choice as to the kind of satisfaction ?

2. In what cases, according to Bentham, is it proper to employ the means of requiring security for good behaviour ?

3. What are the general rules that should be observed by the legislator in creating accessory offences ?

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## CONTRACTS, NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS AND TORTS.

I. 1. Distinguish between a contract and an obligation.

2. In what sense was the term 'obligation' used by the Roman jurists ?

3. What is a pollicitation ?

II. 1. Discuss the effect of the acceptance of a proposal subject to the preparation of a formal agreement.

2. A proposes to sell a horse to B. B requires a week's time to make up his mind and promises to pay A Rs. 10 for keeping the proposal open till then. A agrees. Before the expiry of the week A sells the horse to C.

Discuss the rights and liabilities of A, B and C.

III. 1. In what circumstances, if at all, is an executed consideration sufficient to support a contract ?

2. A executes a document in favor of B purporting to be a deed of sale of a house for Rs. 500. Supposing no consideration passed, discuss whether, under the Indian Contract Act, B can establish his claim to the house by showing that it was an agreement made without consideration on account of natural love and affection.

3. A promises in writing to pay B the sum of Rs. 50 being a debt by C to B but barred by the Statute of Limitations. Can B sue A for the sum ? Give your reasons for the answer.

IV. 1. Can the law imply a promise to pay even from the wrongful acts of a person ?

2. Discuss the liability of an infant for a tort committed with reference to the subject matter of a contract.

3. Can parties by agreement make time of the essence of the contract?

4. Is an infant liable for necessities supplied to his lawful children.

V. 1. Under the English law in what circumstances, if at all, can a principal who contracts as agent sue for the completion of the contract?

What is the Indian Law on the point?

2. Can an agent set up the *jus tertii* in answer to an action by the principal for money received to the use of the principal. If not, why not? If so, in what circumstances?

3. A is employed by B to make a wagering contract.

(a) Supposing A omits to make such bets as he was instructed by the principal to make, can he be sued for breach of the contract of agency?

(b) Supposing he carries out the instructions of his principal, can he recover his commission from his principal?

(c) Supposing he received money under the wagering contract, can the principal recover it from the agent?

VI. 1. What are the essentials of 'an account stated'?

2. Explain "In order to establish a claim for contribution the payment made must be compulsory."

3. What are the limitations to the rule that wrong-doers cannot have contribution against one another?

Name the leading case on the subject.

4. A and B were two joint coach proprietors. Damages were awarded against them in an action by a stranger for injury caused to him by the negligence of their servants. Supposing the damages were recovered from A alone, can A claim contribution from B? Give your reason.

VII. 1. What are the points decided in "The six Carpenters' case"?

2. Name the leading case on the question of covenants running with the land.

3. State generally what kinds of covenants ran with the land and what not.

VIII. 1. What is the general rule as to the employer's liability for the negligence of an independent contractor? State the exceptions to the rule, if any.

2. Is an unsatisfied judgment against one of two joint tortfeasors a bar to an action against the other?

3. What generally are the limits of liability of a master for the torts of his servants?

IX. 1. Under the Negotiable Instruments Act when is a cheque said to be crossed generally and when specially? What are their respective effects?

2. Distinguish between a Negotiable Instrument and a promissory note under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

3. A, the holder of a bill for value, took the bill knowing that B was an accommodation party. Can A sue B on the bill?

4. A, as executor, makes a promissory note whereby he promises as executor to pay a sum of money. Supposing he has no assets of the deceased, will he be personally liable?

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## HINDU LAW.

*Give reasons for your answers.*

I. State what you consider is the origin of adoption in Hindu Law. Compare that adoption with anything corresponding to it in Roman Law.

Can a father, whose only son has become a Christian, adopt? if so, who will succeed to the father's property?

Can a Sudra having an illegitimate son adopt a boy?

A Sudra, having an illegitimate son B, adopts C; subsequently 3 sons D, E, F, are born to him; on the death of A, B, C, D, E, F, divide the property: what is the share of each?

II. How many forms of *dwayamushyayanas* are there, and what are the legal incidents attaching to them?

State what share such a person will be entitled to when a son is subsequently born to his natural and adoptive father.

III. Trace the course of decisions which determine the liability of the son to pay the father's debts. Confine your attention to the leading cases of the Madras High Court and the Privy Council, noticing the important points recognized in them.

IV. Trace the development of the law of testamentary disposition by Hindus.

V. How far is alienation by a Hindu widow of her husband's property with the consent of the then existing reversioner binding on one who happens to be real reversioner at the moment of her death?

VI. A dies in 1860 leaving a widow, a divided son and some property. The widow takes possession of the property and at the time of her death in 1890, makes a gift of it to her brother. Can the donee successfully maintain a suit for the recovery of the property?

VII. Compare the Hindu Law of a joint family with the English Law of joint tenancy and partnership and point out where they agree and disagree.

VIII. Explain clearly who is an illegitimate son under Hindu Law.

Where a Kshatriya keeps a Vaisya woman, or a Sudra keeps a Parsi woman as his concubine, and a son is born to either, what are his rights under Hindu Law?

Quote the text of *Mitakshara* regulating the rights of illegitimate sons to succeed, and state what interpretation has been put upon it by the different High Courts.

IX. Compare a woman's rights to her Stridhanam under Hindu Law, with her rights under Roman Law or English Law prior to the passing of the Married Woman's Property Act.

X. Who, according to Hindu Law, are entitled to re-unite, and, how far do the rights of a re-united member differ from those of an undivided member?

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## EVIDENCE AND CRIMINAL LAW.

*Give reasons for your answers.*

I. Trace the history of the development of the law of treason in England; and compare that law as it exists with the Indian Penal Code.

II. Compare the law of England in regard to accessories with the Indian Penal Code. Where the principal has acted at variance with the directions given by the accessory, what is the liability of the latter?

A and B, intending to commit theft in a house in a village, arrange with C that he should remain outside the village and receive any stolen property that B should bring; A makes B stand outside the house to give a signal if anybody comes that way. A enters the house, removes a watch, and being surprised runs away, throwing it to B, and is never after heard of. B takes the watch to C who refuses to receive it. Are B and C punishable for any and what offences under the English law and Indian Penal Code? Notice any changes in the law on this point.

III. Explain the legal basis on which the law of private defence is based. Point out any difference between the law of England and the Indian Penal Code on this branch of the criminal law. Is a person justified in pursuing an offender and inflicting harm on him in the exercise of the right of private defence in the course of such pursuit; if so, in what cases and subject to what limitations?

A, learning that B and C are coming to take forcible possession of his crop, goes to the field armed with a sword without giving information to the Police who are stationed next door to him. B uses abusive language to A, who being provoked draws his sword. B being in fear of his life, draws his sword and in the desperate fight which followed, in which one or the other was certain to die, C in defence of B strikes A and causes him grievous hurt. A kills B. What offences have A and C committed?

IV. A, intending to present a sum of 1,000 Rs. to the sister of A. B. Smith, writes a letter to his servant to pay her the amount and gives the letter to A. B. Smith to be delivered to the servant. Looking at the letter afterwards A. B. Smith discovers that by mistake his name is written as A. Smith, and knowing that there was another person of the name of A. Smith, to whose sister the money



would be paid if the letter remained as it was, inserts the initial letter B, so as to make the name appear as A. B. Smith; he also writes a letter purporting to be written and signed by A to his servant authorizing him to pay the money to the bearer, C. D. Brown, there being no person of that name. He takes both these letters to the servant, representing himself to be C. D. Brown, and receives the money intending to pay it to his sister. Subsequently remembering that his sister was extravagant and would waste the money if given to her, he pays it over to a creditor of hers in discharge of a debt due by her. What offences, if any, has A. B. Smith committed? Mention any difference between the English law and the Indian Penal Code on the case.

V. A and B, husband and wife, married in 1871. B's father made her a gift of some land at the time of her marriage, which ever since remained in their enjoyment. A, who is a trader, has got into financial difficulties and fearing that his creditors would seize the said property belonging to his wife and wishing to have a deed of gift purporting to be executed by the father in 1871, tried to get a stamp paper of the value of 6 Rupees sold in 1871. Not succeeding, he got a stamp paper of the value of 60 Rupees sold in 1891. He erases "ty" in sixty so as to make it appear six and alters 9 in 1891 into 7, so as to make it appear as 1871. He gets a deed of gift executed on the said stamp purporting to be executed in 1871 by B's father. B produces this deed before her creditors in support of title to the property. What offences have A and B committed?

VI. What is the justification for the existence of the law of evidence? How far is the ascertainment of absolute truth its object? Illustrate your answer with reference to some of the well known principles of this branch of law.

VII. It is said that the tendency of modern times is to let in much more evidence than formerly, leaving its credibility to the judge. Illustrate this with reference to the competency of witnesses, noticing the leading cases on the point.

VIII. Trace the history of English Law relating to presumptions in favour of legitimacy with reference to decided cases and compare that law with the Indian Law as it now exists.

A is the wife of B. One month after A's death she marries C, and one month after that she gives birth to a son D. C subsequently dies. D lays claim to the property of B and C. Is he entitled to the property of both or of either?

IX. What is the presumption in favor of the continuance of life according to the systems of law that you are aware of? Compare the English law with the Indian Evidence Act on this point.

A and B are two undivided Hindu brothers having undivided property, and C and D are their respective wives. A left the country 10 years and has never since been heard of. B died 5 years ago. Their joint property is in the possession of X. C and D file separate suits against X for the recovery of the property; how will you decide?

X. A being suspected of having committed a theft in the house of B is arrested by C, a person in disguise who is not known to A to be a policeman. D and E, wife and sister of B, tell A that if he will tell the truth they will see that B does not prosecute him; F, who was then prosecuting A for forgery, tells A that if he would confess the truth he would not press the charge of forgery against him; in consequence of the above A admits that he was present at the theft and refers to his wife for further particulars. On being questioned the wife gives full particulars regarding the theft A had committed and produces a letter written to her by A which materially corroborates the wife's statement, in which A fully admits his participation in the theft. At the trial of A for the theft, the statement made by A, and that by his wife and the letter written by A to his wife are tendered in evidence; also the evidence of H who overheard A admitting to his legal adviser his having committed the offence. Are they receivable in evidence?

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

I. A in 1883 mortgaged two fields, M & N, to X, who took another mortgage on them to secure a fresh loan in 1884. In 1885 A mortgaged field M to Y, and in 1886 to Z. In 1887 A sold fields M & N to X, his mortgage debts being paid out of the price. All of these mortgages and the conveyance to X were registered, but X was not aware of Y's mortgage and Y was unaware of Z's.

Y now sues A & X for a declaration that the sale of 1887 was invalid as against his mortgage of 1885, and for the sale of field M under that mortgage. Discuss the rights of X, Y & Z and consider whether Y is entitled to the relief sought by him.

II. State and explain the effects of (a) the surrender and (b) the forfeiture of a lease upon underleases.

III. Is it correct to say that one who has contracted to sell land in India but has not conveyed it, holds the land as a trustee for the purchaser?

IV. "An easement cannot be claimed in respect of a tenement but by the owner of that tenement."

Criticise this proposition with reference both to the English law and to the Indian law.

V. Can rights to undisturbed privacy or to an unobstructed view or prospect be acquired as easements under English law or Indian law?

VI. A testator subject to the Indian Succession Act, by his will dated 1888, bequeathed to his granddaughter X Rs. 10,000 to be paid out of a sum of money owing to the testator by Y. X died in 1889 leaving a son Z: the testator died in 1890: the debt due from

Y to the testator's estate was paid in 1891. Z now sues to recover the legacy of Rs. 10,000 bequeathed to X. Is he entitled to the money?

VII. A B by his will bequeathed £10,000 to his daughter for life and after her death to her children, if any, as she should appoint. After the date of the will the legatee married, and the testator on her marriage paid £15,000 to her husband who secured by settlement a jointure for his wife and portions for the younger children of the marriage. The testator died and the legatee now claims the amount of the legacy. Is she entitled to it? Give the arguments for and against her claim.

VIII. Define and distinguish carefully between (1) a contingent remainder (2) an executory devise.

IX. State and discuss, with special reference to the law in India, the rule in *Cadell v. Palmer* or *Streetfield v. Streetfield*.

X. Enumerate and explain shortly the various forms of conveyances known to the Common Law.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## LAW OF TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES.

I. Distinguish between simple trusts and special trusts, and between bare, passive and active trustees. How many forms of special trusts are there? Explain their nature.

II. Can a married woman or a corporation either execute a trust or be appointed trustee? Note the changes in the law in this respect.

III. What is the period during which a settlor can direct trustees to accumulate the rents and profits of the property comprised in the trust deed? Who will be entitled to such rents and profits accruing after such period? Are there any exceptions to the rule?

IV. When may a trustee delegate his trust to another? Within what limits can a trustee devise the estate or the office of trustee? Can the devisee execute the trust? Name the leading cases on this point; also the changes in the law in this respect.

V. Where a purchase is made by A in the name of a stranger in what cases does a trust result to A?

Where A, a married woman, purchases in the name of her child, does a trust result to her? Give reasons for your answer.

VI. What are the provisions of the Statute of Frauds regarding the valid creation of a trust, and to what classes of trusts do they apply?

VII. In what securities is a trustee bound to invest the trust funds according to English law and the Indian Trusts Act?

What are the rules in regard to investment of trust funds on mortgage?

VIII. A, a testator, bequeaths a sum of money to trustees in trust for his illegitimate children living at the date of the will and any more illegitimate children that may be born after that date; two more illegitimate children are born prior to his death. Is the trust valid in favor of all or any, of such children?

IX. In what cases will a Court of Equity enforce a voluntary trust? Is there any class of voluntary trusts which, though valid and enforceable in equity, can be defeated by the action of the settlor?

X. When will a trustee become liable to pay interest to the *cestui que trust* and at what rate?

XI. When trustees are given an absolute discretion for sale, is it competent for the majority by their act to bind the minority who dissent, or the trust property?

XII. In what cases and in what manner can trustees apply to a Judge for directions in the execution of the trust?

THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### MERCANTILE MARITIME LAW.

I. X, a merchant and commission agent at Bombay, was adjudicated an insolvent. After the vesting order the official assignee entered X's warehouse and found there among the property of the insolvent certain bales of cotton. A claims the cotton and proves that he sent it to X for sale on commission.

Discuss the rights of A and the official assignee, referring to *Lingham v. Briggs* and *Joy v. Campbell*.

II. In the case last stated, the official assignee ascertained that X had delivered certain piece-goods in discharge of a debt due by him to B, who thus obtained a preference over the other creditors of X. Consider the rights, if any, of the official assignee against B, with special reference to the rule in *Harman v. Fishar*.

III. When does a right to payment for salvage services arise, and against whom is it enforceable? How is the amount computed?

IV. "The master's authority extends to hypothecate the cargo or even sell part of it." When is a captain justified in taking either of these steps? What are the rights of the owner of the cargo so hypothecated or sold.

V. A cargo of iron rails was shipped under a charter-party from England to the port of T, or so near thereto as the ship could safely get, freight to be paid in London against certificate of right delivery of cargo. By the bill of lading the cargo was deliverable at T to a Russian Railway Company "freight and conditions as per charter-party." The captain having arrived at K, a port 300 miles from T, found that he could proceed no further, the sea being blocked with ice and navigation suspended for three or four months. As no bill of lading was produced at K, the captain placed the

cargo with the custom house authorities with directions to retain it until the freight had been paid. It was however delivered to an agent of the railway company, who gave a written acknowledgment that he had received it "on the power of the charter-party and bill of lading passed to me by the railway company." The ship owner seeks to recover freight from the charterer. Discuss the case and state your opinion.

VI. 1. In a policy of maritime insurance the perils insured against were described to be "of the seas . . . and all other perils, losses and misfortunes that have or shall come to the hurt or detriment or damage of the said goods or any part thereof." Sea-water came into the ship on the voyage and wetted some rice, which became putrid, and the stench of the putrid rice affected the flavour of the goods insured, which consisted of tobacco.

2. A ship with her machinery was insured under a policy in the above form. The boiler of one of the engines which was being used for the purposes of navigation burst.

Discuss the question whether the under-writer is liable or not in each of these cases, and state your opinion.

VII. B, a merchant in London, entered into a contract for the purchase of rice. The contract consisted of a bought note in the following terms:—"Bought for the account of B, of X, Y & Co. the cargo of new crop Rangoon rice per Sunbeam at 9s. 1½d. per cwt. cost and freight. Payment by sellers' draft on purchaser at six months sight with documents attached." B insured the cargo "at and from Rangoon." The ship arrived in due time and the loading of the rice continued. When most of the rice was on board the ship sank. The captain afterwards delivered bills of lading, and B accepted and subsequently honored the drafts of X, Y & Co. It was held that the sinking of the ship was included in the perils insured against. Discuss the question whether or not the under-writer is liable on the policy and give your opinion.

VIII. State and illustrate the rule in one of the following cases with special reference to the law in India (1) *Tarling v. Baxter* (sale of chattels) (2) *Kruger v. Wilcox* (general lien).

IX. Explain the following terms:—(1) general ship, (2) demurrage, (3) clean bill of lading, (4) barratry of the master or mariners, (5) primage and average.

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THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

I. Write a short account of the system by which law was administered in England before the Norman conquest.

II. Explain the constitutional importance of Magna Charta.

III. How was the cost of the French wars of Edward III. defrayed? Consider the legality of the various means by which he raised money.

IV. Discuss the effect of the Reformation on the development of the constitution of England.

V. Describe the events which led up to the constitution of 1688; and give the main contents of the Bill of Rights.

VI. Explain and discuss shortly, with reference to the development of the constitution of England, the policy pursued by (1) Lord Burleigh, (2) Sir Robert Walpole.

VII. What is meant by "ministerial responsibility?" Is ministerial responsibility part of the law of the constitution or is it a matter of convention only?

VIII. "The representative system tends to produce a coincidence, or at any rate to diminish the divergence between the external and internal limitations on the exercise of sovereign power."

Criticise and explain this proposition with special reference to the English system of Government.

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

I. Discuss the question whether international law constitutes a branch of true law?

II. Criticise the theory that the rights of a State over its territory are not strictly proprietary rights.

III. When part of a State separates and becomes an independent State, what is its relation to the contract rights and obligations of the parent State?

IV. If the separation of part of a State takes place by cession, what is the effect on the rights of the State ceding and the State acquiring territory?

V. What is meant by a protectorate? How does it differ from a colony or from the case of Mysore or Manipur? How are protectorates affected by international law?

VI. Explain what is meant by the immunities of public vessels and illustrate your answer by examples.

VII. How far is a State responsible in respect of acts done by its military or judicial officers and by private persons? State the grounds of exemption from responsibility in the case of civil commotion.

VIII. 1. Are loans by neutral individuals to a belligerent permissible?

2. May a neutral State permit a belligerent force to pass through its territory?

3. What is the effect of resistance by a belligerent attacked within neutral territory?

Give reasons for the rule in each case.

IX. What means of destruction in war are prohibited and on what grounds?

X. Under what conditions may a country be devastated in war?

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

I. What are the principal objections to substituting nationality for domicile as the standard of personal law?

II. "A man may change his domicile as often as he pleases but not his allegiance. *Exuere patriam* is beyond his power."

How far is this true at the present day in English or American law?

III. "In order to acquire a new domicile a man must intend *quatenus in illo exuere patriam*." Explain this passage.

IV. In what cases, if any, does a wife's domicile not change with the husband's?

V. What objections exist to the theory that matrimonial capacity is determined by the law of the place of solemnisation?

VI. Discuss the question whether the *lex domicilii* should determine matrimonial capacity.

VII. What objections are there to the theory of Scotch law that divorce, being a matter of status, is to be decided (irrespective of *lex loci contractus*, domicile, or allegiance), simply on grounds of public welfare and order?

VIII. Compare the law of England and of America as to the validity of foreign divorces.

IX. By what law is the parental power of a foreigner, temporarily resident in British India, (1) over the person, (2) over the property, of his child, to be decided?

Give reasons for your answer.

X. In what cases are succession and legacy duties payable on Indian assets, and on what ground is the liability based?

XI. If a man domiciled in British India dies leaving Indian and English assets and creditors in both countries and the estate is insolvent, how should the creditors be paid?

SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### ROMAN LAW.

I. Distinguish '*Jus gentium*' from '*Jus civile*' and explain the terms '*jus naturale*' and '*jus prætorum*'.

II. Define '*persona*' and '*status*'.

III. In what ways could slavery arise in Roman Law? How could a slave acquire freedom?

IV. What is the Roman Law definition of marriage? What was the difference between marriage with *conventio in manum* and without it? Describe the ancient forms of contracting marriage with *manus*.

V. Explain the origin and object of legitimation of children '*per subsequens matrimonium*.' In what cases was it possible? Compare the Scotch, English and French Law on the subject with that of Rome.

VI. Distinguish between *adoptio* and *adrogatio* and state the effect of each.

What change was made in the law of adoption by Justinian?

VII. Describe the *patria potestas*, and its effects on the person and property of children, and explain the terms *peculium castrense*, *quasi castrense*, *adventitium*. What was the relationship between those subject to the same *patria potestas* called? How did the *patria potestas* cease?

VIII. What were the different kinds of tutors? What powers had they over the property and person of their pupils?

What was a curator?

IX. Give a short account of *fidei commissa*, mentioning the different kinds, and explain what was meant by the Pegasian portion?

X. If a testator bequeathed to a legatee property which belonged to a stranger, what was the legal effect according to Roman Law?

XI. What hardships existed under the law of intestate succession under the Twelve Tables?

How did the Prætors amend the law?

What rules were introduced by Justinian?

XII. Explain *Emphyteusis*, *Superficies*, *Hypotheca tacita*, *Usucapio*, *Postliminium*, *leonina Societas*.

## FIRST L.M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1891.

TUESDAY, 7TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### PHYSIOLOGY.

I. What secretions take the most share in the digestion of the following:—bread, rice, casein, muscle, fibrin, yolk of egg, white of egg, and sugar?

II. Give an account of the various glands in the walls of the small and large intestines and state what is known as to their functions.



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III. What happens to fats after they have been emulsified.

IV. Describe the course of the blood from the portal vein to the left auricle.

V. Describe the microscopical appearances of a vertical section of the skin.

VI. How is the temperature of the human body kept constant from day to day?

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MONDAY, 6TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

**MATERIA MEDICA.**

I. Describe the action of expectorant medicines. Enumerate the expectorants and write out two expectorant mixtures illustrative of their mode of action.

II. To what natural orders do Belladonna and Jaborandi belong? Describe their physiological action and therapeutic uses. Name their official preparations with their doses.

III. Give the ingredients of the following preparations: Decoctum aloes co.; Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro; Liniment. Camphoræ co.; Extractum Colocynth co.; Pilula Rhei co.; and Mistura Sennæ co.

IV. Describe the action of iodine on the system, and give its therapeutic properties. Enumerate the preparations containing iodine.

V. Enumerate the powders in the Pharmacopæia. Give the ingredients and doses of those containing opium.

VI. What is iodoform? Give the official preparations. Describe its physiological action and therapeutic uses.

MONDAY, 6TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

**CHEMISTRY.**

I. State the law of multiple proportions; by whom was it discovered, and what theory was advanced by the discoverer to explain it? Illustrate the law by means of a few examples.

II. What is meant by the term 'valency' or 'atomicity,' and how is the valency of any particular element fixed? What is the valency of the elements which exists in the following compounds:—Carbon monoxide, marsh gas, olefiant gas, ammonia, calomel corrosive sublimate, hydrocyanic acid, stannic bromide, and ammonium iodide.

III. How may pure sulphuretted hydrogen be prepared? What are the chemical and physical properties of the compound? What are the products of the combustion of  $\text{SH}_2$ ; what volume of oxygen is required to completely burn one litre, and what volume do the products of the combustion occupy?

IV. Write equations for the changes which occur when sulphuretted hydrogen is passed through aqueous solutions of the following substances:—ammonia, potassium hydroxide, barium chloride, ferric chloride, potassium chromate, lead nitrate.

V. 1. Describe the construction and explain the principle of the Davy safety lamp.

2. What do you understand by 'a flame'? How many 'zones' or 'regions' are there in the ordinary candle flame? What substances are found, and what chemical changes take place in each region?

VI. Write equations for the changes which occur when (1) lead nitrate is heated (a) by itself, (b) with charcoal; (2) arseniatted hydrogen is passed into a solution of silver nitrate; (3) quicklime is heated with sulphur; (4) solutions of caustic potash and copper sulphate are mixed.

VII. Describe the manufacture of common ether from alcohol and sulphuric acid, giving equations. What other bodies may be produced by the action of sulphuric acid and alcohol on each other?

VIII. How is dry ammonia prepared? What are its properties? What takes place when chlorine is passed into a strong aqueous solution of ammonia? How may this reaction be employed to show the composition of ammonia?

IX. 1. Mention the metals which decompose water at all temperatures.

2. Calculate the volume of dry hydrogen which is obtained by acting on water with 0.2 gram of sodium.

X. What is the action of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and hydrochloric acid, respectively, upon the following metals:—silver, lead, tin, copper, zinc?

TUESDAY, 7TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### ANATOMY.

I. The right auricle has been opened. Name the parts that require notice. Give briefly their uses.

II. Describe the deep perineal fascia or triangular ligment of the urethra. Name the parts contained between its two layers.

III. What do you understand by the "interpeduncular space" at the base of the brain? Name the parts found in it, and explain briefly what they are.

IV. Describe the following bones, naming any muscles to which they may afford attachment, and the bones with which they may articulate:—trapezium, the internal cuneiform, second metatarsal.

V. Describe the lingual artery, giving its origin, its branches, relations, and anastomoses.

VI. Describe the ophthalmic nerve and the ganglia in connection with it.

## SECOND L.M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1891.

MONDAY, 13TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### MEDICINE.

I. Describe the symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of measles.

II. What is chorea? Give its symptoms, causes, and treatment.

III. Describe the general symptoms and physical signs of pneumonia. Make a tracing, on the chart supplied, of the temperature of a case of this disease ending in recovery on the 11th day. Give the treatment.

IV. Enumerate the causes of ascites. Describe the physical signs and general principles of treatment in this disease.

V. Describe aortic stenosis under the following heads:—(1) causes, (2) sequelæ, (3) physical signs.

VI. Define eczema. Enumerate the common varieties of it, and give the general principles of treatment.

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MONDAY, 13TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### SURGERY AND OPHTHALMOLOGY.

I. In what place is the clavicle most frequently fractured? Give the causes, symptoms, signs, and treatment. Explain with precision the causes of displacement of the fragments.

II. Describe the different kinds of urinary calculi, and the appearances they present. State the reasons for the changes in the composition of a mixed calculus.

III. Describe the symptoms, causes, and treatment of abscess of the 'antrum of Highmore.'

IV. Give the diagnosis and treatment of each of the following forms of hydrocele in very early life:—the common form, the congenital, and the encysted.

V. Give the causes, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum.

VI. What is the difference between epiphora and stillicidium lacrymarum? Give the most common causes of the latter, and its treatment.

TUESDAY, 14TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

I. Give a short description of the foetal head, and state the usual diameters measured and their dimensions. How may these diameters be influenced in the process of labor?

II. You are called to see the following case:—a primipara; head, hand, and foot presenting; pains severe; the woman exhausted; child alive. How would you deliver?

III. In what cases would you be justified in inducing premature labor? Give the various methods of induction, stating the one you would adopt.

IV. What are the causes of post-partum hæmorrhage, and how would you treat a case?

V. How would you diagnose a case of simple cystoma of the ovary from other affections, stating them?

VI. Give the various affections that arise from dentition (1 to 3 years), and your treatment for each.

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TUESDAY, 14TH JULY, 2 TO 4 P.M.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

I. What are the indications that death has taken place; in what order and after how long do they appear. Which is the most reliable of these signs, and what are the sources of error with regard to the others?

II. What are the conditions that promote or retard putrefaction? Give a short description of the putrefactive process as affecting the various parts of the body.

III. How would you classify injuries accompanied by visible solution of continuity? What conclusions as to the nature of the weapon used would you draw from each?

IV. Mention the congenital and acquired peculiarities which help to identify a dead body.

V. What are the modes of sudden death where apnœa is the cause? Give a definition of each and describe the *post-mortem* appearance common to all.

VI. Describe the way in which a person drowns. What is the cause of death in case of drowning and what *post-mortem* appearance would you expect to find excluding those due to apnœa?

VII. What is the fatal dose of arsenious acid? Describe the symptom and *post-mortem* signs in man and state how you would treat a patient for arsenic poisoning.

VIII. What are the differences in the lungs of an infant before and after respiration as regards appearance, weight, and specific gravity? How would you perform an autopsy on the body of an infant sent to you for the purpose of deciding whether it was born alive or not?

IX. Describe the evidences of recent delivery ascertainable on *post-mortem* examination.

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WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO NOON.

HYGIENE.

I. What impurities in drinking-water are due to (1) mineral,

(2) vegetable, and (3) animal organic substances? What is the importance of each impurity from the point of view of the potability of the water?

II. If called on to make an examination of the air of any habitations, give, in outline, the plan you would adopt, and state what are the points you would pay most attention to, and why?

III. Why are young children so susceptible to cold? What rules would you lay down about their clothing?

IV. Mention the diseases caused by sewer-gas. Explain the arrangements for disconnecting a house-drain from a sewer; and state what are the advantages and disadvantages of the water-carriage system of excrement removal.

## PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION, 1891.

MONDAY, 6TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### CHEMISTRY.

I. Mention the chief classes in which the oxides of the elements can be arranged, and describe the properties of each group. Classify the oxides of nitrogen, manganese, and lead in accordance with their properties.

II. State, in a general way, the nature of the connection which has been shown to exist between the atomic weights of the elements and their chemical and physical properties. Mention a few of the facts which the discovery of this law has brought to light.

III. Distinguish between the empirical and the molecular formula of a compound and state how each is arrived at. Explain why, in the case of many compounds, the molecular formula is unknown.

IV. Define the terms 'acid salt' and 'basic salt', and give examples of both classes of bodies.

V. What is meant by a 'compound radical'? Mention half-a-dozen of the most important compound radicals, positive and negative, and some of the compounds in which each exists.

VI. The molecules of certain elements (in the gaseous condition) are believed to contain but a single atom, others contain two atoms, others more than two. State the reasons which lead to this conclusion, and mention elements belonging to each category.

VII. 100 grains of ammonium nitrate are heated; what volume do the products of the decomposition occupy at  $130^{\circ}\text{C}$ . under a pressure of 750mm.?

VIII. Where, and in what combinations, does boron occur in nature? How is the element prepared, and in what modifications is it known? How many oxy-acids of boron are there? Point out their relations to each other and to the oxide. For what purpose is borax used in analysis, and upon what property of the substance does this application rest?

IX. How is potassium permanganate obtained from manganese

dioxide? Give illustrations of the oxidizing action of this substance both in acid and in alkaline solution.

X. Describe the manufacture of phosphorus on the commercial scale, and write equations for the changes which occur.

MONDAY, 6TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## PHYSICS.

I. State and prove the principle of Archimedes.

A vessel weighing 15lb. and having a capacity of 864 cubic inches is let down at the end of a string into a well. What is the difference in the tensions of the string when the vessel is full of water and is (1) totally immersed, (2) above the surface of the water? The specific gravity of the material of the vessel is 7.5.

II. State Boyle's Law, and describe a method of proving it experimentally for pressures greater than the atmospheric pressure.

III. Define the terms 'work' and 'energy', and distinguish between kinetic and potential energy.

What becomes of the work done in exhausting a vessel of air? Suppose the capacity of the vessel is 1 cubic foot, and the pressure of the air 14lb. per sq. in., what is the work done in exhausting it?

IV. A mass of water at 60°F. is cooled to 0°F. Describe the changes in volume, and state the loss of heat it undergoes. 200 cubic centimetres of air at 20°C. and 739mm. pressure are reduced to 0°C. and 760mm. pressure; what will the volume now be?

V. Distinguish between radiation, conduction, and convection of heat.

VI. State the laws of vibration of strings, and how you would verify them experimentally. How do you account for the action of the sounding board in stringed instruments in accordance with the conservation of energy?

VII. What are the laws of reflection of light? Find the course of rays of light emitted by a bright point after reflection at a plane surface. Hence show how to determine whether a plane surface is at right angles to a plane mirror or not.

VIII. The focal length of a convex lens is 10 inches. Two points 5 inches apart are taken on the axis of the lens, the nearer being 15 inches from the lens. Find the distance between the images of these two points.

IX. Describe the chief phenomena of electrostatic induction. Under what conditions are the charges induced in a neighbouring conductor greatest, and what are their values under these conditions? Describe experiments to prove your answers.

X. A current is passed through a thin wire and then through dilute sulphuric acid contained in a vessel. What are the changes produced in the wire and the acid, and what would be the effect of changing the direction of the current through them?

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XI. How can a steel bar be magnetised? How would you magnetise a knife blade so that the point may be the north-seeking pole?

TUESDAY, 7TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

I. Describe in technical language the plants marked A and B. State to what natural orders they belong, giving your reasons.

II. Describe the structure of the root of a dicotyledonous plant. How are the root-hairs derived, and of what use are they to the plant?

III. The protoplasm of plants contains nitrogen. What are the sources from which this element is obtained?

IV. Give an account of the various ways in which compound fruits burst open when ripe, and give an example of each kind.

V. What are the chief characteristics of the natural order *Labiatae*? How would you distinguish a plant belonging to this order from one belonging to (1) *Solanaceae*, (2) *Scrophularineae*.

VI. Explain the meaning of the terms *geotropism* and *heliotropism*, and give examples of each.

FIRST M.B. & C.M. EXAMINATION, 1891.

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MONDAY, 6TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

I. Describe the suckers, mouth organs, and alimentary canal of the medicinal leech.

II. Give an account of one of the simplest forms of animal life known to you, and discuss the question as to how far differentiations in its structure foreshadow any of the systems of organs of higher animals.

III. Enumerate the various animal groups, forms among which are known to be parasitic in or upon man. State, with regard to the cases in which it is likely to be of importance, the source from which the animal or its eggs are likely to come.

IV. Describe the bones which become ankylosed together in the pelvic region of a bird, and state how far the various regions usually recognised in the human vertebral column can be distinguished one from the other in the lower vertebrata.

V. Describe the skeleton of the jaws and branchial arches in a cartilaginous fish, and give a general sketch of the modifications which the corresponding structures undergo in the higher vertebrata.

MONDAY, 6TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M. •

MATERIA MEDICA.

I. Describe the action of alterative medicines. Enumerate those so classified and give their uses.

II. Describe the physiological action and therapeutic uses of ergotoxine and physostigma. Give their official preparations with their doses.

III. Give the composition of the following preparations :—puls. opii compositus; pilula ferri et aloes; tinct. opii ammoniata; mistura creasoti; confectio sulphuris; and ext. colocynthis compositum.

IV. What are the official compounds and preparations of antimony? How are they severally prepared? Describe the local and general action of antimony on the system.

V. What are the hypodermic injections of the Pharmacopœia? Give their composition, strength, and dose; and state shortly for what purposes they are severally administered.

VI. Whence are salicylic acid and salicin derived? Give the official preparations and their doses. Give their physiological and therapeutic uses.

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TUESDAY, 7TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

I. Give an account of the various functions ascribed, at the present day, to the spleen.

II. What is the composition of bile? Give a general account of the formation of its constituents.

III. Give an account of the histological structure of the cerebral cortex.

IV. How can the presence of urea, uric acid, and phosphates in urine be determined by chemical and microscopical examination?

V. What proofs are there that the blood circulates? In what manner is the blood pressure affected by the respiratory movements?

VI. What is meant by automatic and reflex actions? Give examples of each, and describe their mechanism.

TUESDAY, 7TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ANATOMY.

I. Name and describe the openings in the diaphragm. Mention the structures which respectively pass through them.

II. Describe fully the arterial supply to the ear, including the Eustachian tube.

III. Describe the adductor magnus muscle under the following headings :—(1) shape, (2) origin, (3) direction of fibres, (4) insertion, (5) openings, (6) relation of its anterior surface, posterior



surface, superior border, inner border, external border, (7) its chief actions, (8) its nerve supply.

IV. Describe the prostate gland as to its (1) form, (2) size, (3) situation, (4) connections, (5) structure, (6) blood supply.

V. The sternum and costal cartilages having been removed, describe a dissection to expose the bodies of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th dorsal vertebræ.

VI. Give the origin and insertion, relation and nerve supply of each of the following muscles:—(1) superior constrictor of the pharynx, (2) serratus posticus inferior, (3) flexor brevis minimi digiti, (4) longus colli, (5) gemellus superior, (6) flexor accessorius.

## SECOND M.B & C.M. EXAMINATION, 1891.

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MONDAY, 13TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

I. Describe the symptoms, sequelæ, diagnosis, and treatment of scarlatina.

II. Describe acute softening of the brain under the following heads:—(1) etiology, (2) pathological anatomy, (3) symptoms, (4) differential diagnosis between acute softening and cerebral hæmorrhage, (5) treatment—comparing it with that of cerebral hæmorrhage.

III. Describe the causes of bronchiectasis. Give the general symptoms and physical signs of this disease.

IV. What are the causes of albuminuria? How do you ascertain its existence, and what factors are of importance in the prognosis?

V. Describe the causes, general symptoms, and physical signs of tricuspid regurgitation.

VI. What is amyloid or lardaceous degeneration? Where is it met with? Describe the results produced, and give the etiology.

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MONDAY, 13TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### SURGERY.

I. How is acute synovitis of the knee-joint usually produced? Mention the signs and symptoms by which it is characterised, and state how you would treat it.

II. Give the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of complete sub-cutaneous rupture of the popliteal artery.

III. Give the causes, symptoms, signs, course, and treatment of extravasation of urine into the perinæum. Describe carefully the anatomical peculiarities that make the urine take the course it invariably does.

IV. Name the various dislocations about the elbow-joint. With

what are they likely to be confounded? Give the diagnostic signs and treatment.

V. (1) What do you understand by 'strangulated' hernia? (2) What signs and symptoms would tell you that an inguinal hernia was strangulated? (3) Give your treatment of (2) and state clearly under what circumstances you would operate. Describe also the various steps of the operation, including your treatment of the gut, with reasons.

VI. Describe the course and relations of the posterior tibial artery. Detail the steps of the operation for tying it at the junction of its upper and middle third. By what means is the collateral circulation carried on?

TUESDAY, 14TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M. •  
MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN  
AND CHILDREN.

I. What is meant by 'protracted labor,' and what are the indications for artificial delivery in such a case? How would the mechanism in a case of vertex presentation be affected by (1) a pelvis flattened and contracted in the conjugate, (2) a generally contracted pelvis?

II. Give an account of the formation of the human placenta, and state the principal diseases to which it is subject.

III. Craniotomy and version—In what cases would you resort to these operations, and when would you prefer the one to the other?

IV. You are called to the following case:—primipara; convulsions occurring every hour; on admitting one finger; child alive; pains present. What steps would you take to deliver the woman?

V. Pelvic peritonitis—Give morbid anatomy, signs (*i.e.*, general, local, and by vaginal examination), prognosis, and treatment.

VI. How would you diagnose between the following in a child:—simple acute laryngitis, laryngitis stridulosa, membranous laryngitis, diphtheria? What would be the appropriate treatment in each case?

TUESDAY, 14TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

I. (1) Discuss the various points that have to be considered in forming a decision as to the sex of an adult person, where the evidence afforded by the generative organs is equivocal.

(2) What are the morphological peculiarities which enable us to distinguish between the male and female skeleton of the human subject?

II. The dead body of a young woman is found lying on the pavement close to a high building from which she has just fallen. Suspicion has fallen on a young man, either of having thrown the

young woman from the house top, or of having so assaulted her that she jumped down herself. You are informed of these circumstances, and the young man is also brought before you for examination. The height from which the body has fallen is not less than 70 feet. Describe in detail the order and the method you would observe in investigating the cause of death, particularly in regard to the part the accused man is supposed to have played in bringing it about.

III. Describe your procedure in making a *post-mortem* examination. Give your reasons explicitly for the order you adopt in investigating the different cavities of the body.

IV. What are the symptoms observed under each of the following conditions:—(1) opium poisoning, (2) an apoplectic attack, (3) alcoholic poisoning (drunken coma), (4) datura poisoning. Discuss the difficulties of diagnosis in cases like the above, and state briefly the treatment you would adopt in each case.

V. A powerful Asiatic destroys his child-wife by having intercourse with her forcibly. Moved by the thought of the probable consequences of his act, he promptly hangs her by the neck. What are the *post-mortem* appearances which would enable you to say, after a careful examination of the body, whether the hanging was done before or after the child had died?

VI. What are the characteristics of feigned mania, and how do they differ from those of true mania?

VII. Give the evidence, as afforded by the examination of a dead body, on which you would establish a diagnosis of death by drowning; and those also that would enable you to say the act was probably suicidal.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### HYGIENE.

I. What are the effects of alcohol on the different organs of the body? Give your reasons for considering alcohol, as an article of diet in health, useful or the opposite.

II. How are soils classified for hygienic purposes? Which are the most healthy soils? Why is it important that the soil under houses should be drained?

III. What are the causes of scurvy? Name the articles of food (1) which are antiscorbutic, and (2) which are not. To what constituents are the antiscorbutic properties of the articles of food you name in (1) due?

IV. You are deputed as a Sanitary Officer to attend a fair or festival. Describe the steps that you would take to maintain public health. If cholera appeared, what you would do to prevent its spread?

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

I. (1) Enumerate those diseases of the eye which give rise to

hypertension. (2) What relative pathological effects are produced in each case by the various causes? (3) What treatment should be adopted in each case?

II. (1) What is the normal extent of the field of vision as regards light? (2) In what diseases do we meet with a limitation of the field? (3) Enumerate the diagnostic points in reference to each.

III. (1) State the etiology of posterior polar cataract. (2) What are the pathological conditions of the disease? (3) What treatment should be adopted for its relief?

IV. A patient, aged 35 years, the subject of syphilis a few years previously, complains of a mist before his sight in reading, which obliges him to close the right eye, when the mist disappears, and so he habitually closes the right eye when reading. His walking powers are unaffected. Distant vision with each eye singly is perfect. By ophthalmoscopic examination nothing of pathological interest is manifest. The pupils are of normal size. His reading vision is restored by a lens of high power.

(1) Give your diagnosis of the case, and your reasons.

(2) State the probable etiology of the affection.

(3) What should be the treatment?

## B.C.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1892.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### SURVEYING.

I. Two towns on a Swedish map are 120 Swedish miles apart, and the distance on the map is 13.35 inches.

Draw one scale for the map showing 50 Swedish miles and single miles; and another showing 350 English miles divided to show distances of 10 miles; write down the R. F. and all calculations, draw and figure the scales neatly.

One Swedish mile equals 6.6412 English miles.

II. From the following field notes of a closed traverse calculate the bearings, and prepare a full traverse table, plot the enclosure to a scale of two chains to an inch; compute its area from the traverse table. Bearing of AB.  $31^{\circ}20'$  N.E.:—

Sides in chains	{	AB	BC	CD	DE	EF	FG	GA
	{	10.16	9.23	6.66	11.00	13.04	4.09	10.86
Interior angles	{	ABC	BCD	CDE	DEF	EFG	FGA	
	{	$124^{\circ}5'$	$101^{\circ}15'$	$153^{\circ}35'$	$128^{\circ}15'$	$109^{\circ}53'$	$129^{\circ}49'$	
		GAB						
		$153^{\circ}8'$						

III. Describe the checks used to prove the accuracy of a closed traverse; and explain how an error made in a single line or angle may be found in amount and position.

IV. Plot the survey shown in the accompanying field book to a

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scale of two chains to an inch, and find its area in acres in the most expeditious way, showing the method and lines used for this purpose.

V. Explain by a sketch why when a straight fence crosses two chain lines in a survey nearly at right angles, measuring its length and noting its intersections with these does not fix its position accurately, show how this should be done.

FIELD BOOK.

Chain Survey of a field.

	to	⊙ A	
	2504	0	
	2000	74	
Tie line ⊙ M	1860	to	⊙ N 351
	1650	137	
	1430	90	
	1220	144	
	850	30	
	425	110	
	000	0	
	⊙ C		
	to	⊙ C	
0	1346		
80	1072		
128	708		
98	458		
	000		
	⊙ B		
	to	⊙ B	
	1946	0	
	1490	96	
	1200	152	
	1000	112	
The line N ⊙	600		
	520	50	
	000		
From	⊙ A	80 NE	

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 4 P.M.  
SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

I. Explain the principle on which vernier scales are constructed. Draw neatly a vernier scale of any instrument with which you are familiar. The instrument should be named.

II. You are called upon to prepare a project for the enlarge-

ment of a tank irrigating rice crops. What surveys and drawings would be required? How many men should accompany you and for what purpose? Give briefly the heads of the report which should be submitted with the estimate.

III. What precautions should be taken with the chain when chaining? How may a chain be check measured? Under what conditions may surveying by chain alone be adopted?

IV. Describe and make a sketch of a prismatic compass.

NOTE.—Greater value will be attached to the sketch if it is dimensioned.

What are its chief uses in surveying?

V. Describe and explain by diagram any methods of contouring with which you are acquainted. Take any imaginary valley, somewhat similar to that of the Peryar, and show by a sketch how you would lay out 10 ft. contours and mark the alignment of a reserve wall or bank with its crest 150 ft. above the lowest point in the valley at any given site.

VI. Complete and plot the accompanying extract from a field book, distances apart of readings 50 ft.

Back sight.	Intermediate.	Fore sight.	
2.90	4.90 4.85 4.30 5.26 5.85		B.M. + 120 above M.S.L.
6.75	6.40 6.15 4.88 3.25 6.10	5.90	
5.40	3.35 4.10 5.20 4.50	2.30	
2.54	3.85 4.22 5.30 3.25	.06   2.70	

N.B.—Part of the time will be devoted to practical examination in the use of surveying and levelling instruments.

MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

I. The main engine of a machine shop runs at a speed of 60 revolutions per minute, and transmits from 100 to 150 horse power. It is driving, amongst other machinery, a 12" lathe which is turning a bar of Wt. Iron 6" diameter. Give the diameters and speeds of the several shafts and pulleys as under :—

- |                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Engine.        | (d) Cone pulleys and back gear. |
| (b) Main shaft.    | (e) Lathe spindle.              |
| (c) Counter shaft. |                                 |

II. In the engine shown in sketch No. 1, which is supposed to be running in the direction shown by the arrow, calculate the maximum pressure thrown on the slide bars, state the position of the piston when the pressure is at its maximum, and show by proof on which of the bars the pressure is thrown, or whether it is distributed, and if the latter, in what proportion.

III. In a locomotive of the following dimensions, viz., cylinder 18"  $\times$  26" wheels 4'-6" diameter, weight available for adhesion 37 tons, calculate the weight of the train which the engine would, together with itself, take up an incline of 1 in 150 at a speed of 20 miles an hour with a boiler pressure of 140 lb., and allowing a loss of 8% in the cylinder. Total resistance, except that due to gravity,  $RS = 8 + \frac{v^2}{171} v$  being velocity in miles per hour.

IV. A shearing machine the fly wheel of which weighs  $1\frac{3}{4}$  tons with a mean radius of 5'-3" is running at a speed of 250 revolutions per minute. Find the reduction in speed which would take place in shearing an iron plate, presuming the power required to shear the plate to be equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  a horse power and the operation of shearing to take one second to accomplish.

N.B.—The machine is supposed to be running independently, with the driving belt on the loose pulley, and in the calculation the arms of the fly wheel as well as the friction of the machine may be neglected.

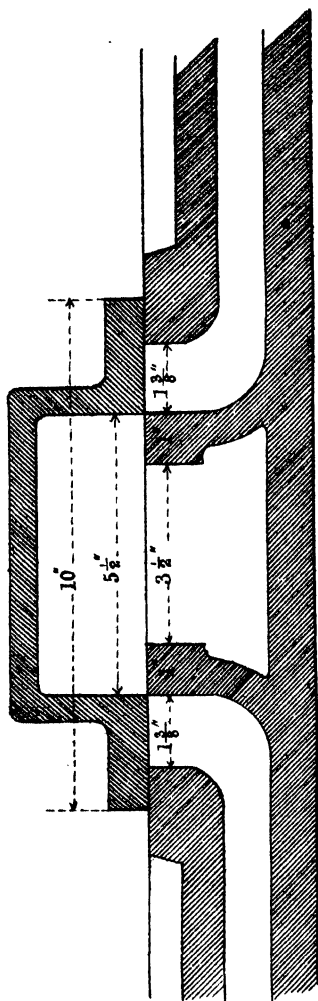
V. Describe the process of adjusting an eccentric, and setting a slide valve. Any description of engine or motion may be taken.

VI. Find the point of cut off in the engine, the cylinder ports, valve, and eccentric of which are of the dimensions shown in sketch No. 2.

This may be done graphically or by calculation.

VII. If the lap and lead of a slide valve are constant, what is the effect of (a) increasing, (b) decreasing the throw of the eccentric. Illustrate your answer graphically as applied to the engine shown in sketch No. 2.

VIII. In a simple single engine working with steam at 120 lb. pressure, diameter of cylinder 20"  $\times$  4'-0" stroke, give approxi-



Lead.....  $\frac{3}{16}$ "

Cylinder.....  $\frac{16 \times 22}{3}$ "





mately the following:—thickness of cylinder walls, dimensions of main shaft, crank and bearings, diameter of piston rod, and connecting rod, weight and diameter of fly wheel.

No lengthy calculation is required with this question, as it is only intended to test the student's general knowledge of proportions.

NOTE.—To avoid arithmetical calculations, any approved table of squares, square roots and areas or circumferences of circles may be used in replying to this paper.

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MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Make free hand sketches, fully dimensioned, of any of the following details. The sketches should be in pencil, and so finished that working drawings could be prepared from them. They need not themselves be drawn to scale, and eight of them, well drawn, will secure full marks.

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I. A cross head with slide bars, and blocks, for a simple 60 H. P. engine, with single cylinder showing mode of attachment to cylinder cover and front bracket. The bracket to be either a casting or built up of plate.

II. A plummer block with brass, for a  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " shaft, showing the shaft and collars.

III. 1. A shafting coupling flanged for a shaft  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter showing details of bolts, keys, etc.

2. A do. do. sleeve.

IV. A Railway chair and rail.

V. A 7" bench vice for fitter's use, with details of screw, and screw box, and of attachment to bench.

VI. A four jawed chuck, for an eight inch lathe.

VII. A piston valve for a marine engine.

VIII. A screw jack capable of lifting a load of 10 tons.

IX. An ordinary eccentric sheave and strap, for a medium size engine. Throw of eccentric 4 inches.

X. A single crank shaft for a 12 H. P. portable engine.

XI. A monkey spanner.

XII. A thrust block for a marine engine screw shaft.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

I. Sketch on section paper a design for an iron framed roof suitable for a clear span of 40 ft. Rise 2 ft. Weight of roof 30 lb. per sq. ft. Distance apart of trusses 12 ft. Wind pressure 50 lbs. Draw in detail any two joints, scale 6 in. to 1 ft.

II. Discuss briefly the methods of dealing with cross drainages on a line of canal. Give any instances with which you may be acquainted.

III. Draw on section paper to any suitable scale a tank surplus length 150 ft., the following levels being given :—

Full supply	...	...	100'00.
M. W. L.	...	...	102'50.
Top of bank	...	...	107'00.

General level of ground at site of surplus 95'00.

Slopes of bank  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. A cross section at the site shows that the ground falls away somewhat rapidly and that protection will be required to prevent retrogression of levels. Subsoil sandy clay. Half plan and sectional elevation required.

IV. How would you test practically to ascertain if a lime possesses hydraulic properties.

Make a dimensioned sketch of any ordinary lime kiln in use in the Madras Presidency. What would be the average outturn of such a kiln? and what quantity of firewood or charcoal would be required for one firing?

V. Show by diagrams how you would set out the earthwork on a line of new channel, with a bottom width of 6 ft. side slopes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. Depth of water 3 ft. The channel is partly within soil and partly in embankment. Top of bank 3 ft. above F. S. L.

VI. Draw up a specification for ordinary stone rubble masonry.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

I. What are the characteristics of good building stones? Mention some of the best descriptions, and state how their relative strength and durability may be tested artificially.

II. How should stones be placed with reference to their natural beds, in walls, arches and cornices with undercut mouldings? Give reasons for your answer.

III. Name and describe briefly five methods generally used for laying submerged foundations, and the circumstances most suitable for each, using sketches to illustrate your answer.

IV. State the five most important general principles to be observed in the construction of stone masonry.

V. To what cause are cracks in buildings generally due? and what precautions should be taken in their design to prevent these occurring.

VI. Draw neatly in pencil a form of scarf joint suitable for compression, tension, or transverse strain; how should the surface of a scarf lie with reference to the direction of loading? Explain how the parts should be proportioned.





VII. State the considerations which fix the general dimensions of a navigation canal and its locks; and the rules founded on these for the minimum bottom width, depth of water, and area of waterway required; explain how the quantity of water required for working may be approximately determined.

VIII. What is the use of a distributing reservoir in a town water-supply project; how is its size determined, and to what extent does its use affect the size of the main from the storage reservoir?

What should be the capacity of this main, and distributing pipes in any given case, when the number of inhabitants and daily supply to each is fixed?

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### STEAM AND THE STEAM ENGINE.

I. What is latent heat? Find the total amount of work done in converting one pound of water at  $80^{\circ}\text{F.}$  into steam at atmospheric pressure, and also into steam at 100 lbs. pressure.

II. What is meant by an isothermal, and an adiabatic line, or curve? Distinguish between them, by an approximate, or hand sketch diagram, for any scale or pressure.

III. Find the quantity of water and of coal a locomotive engine would use in running a mile under the following conditions:—

Cylinders ... ..	18" $\times$ 26".
Diameter of driving wheels ... ..	5' — 6".
Pressure of steam in cylinder ... ..	120 lb.
Cut off ... ..	$\frac{3}{8}$ .
Clearance and port space ... ..	300 cubic inches.
Evaporative power of coal per lb. ... ..	$9\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of water.

IV. A non-condensing engine is working non expansively with saturated steam under the following conditions. How much coal would it use per indicated horse power per hour?

Back pressure ... ..	3 lb.
Pressure in cylinder ... ..	118 lb.
Loss of steam in ports, and clearance... ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Evaporative power of coal per pound... ..	9 lb. of water.

V. What is meant by steam jacketing a cylinder. State under what circumstances it is advisable to use a steam jacket, and under what circumstances it is not so. Give reasons for your answer.

VI. What are the rules which limit the amount of expansion which may be employed profitably in an engine, and what under modern practice is the expansion allowed to:—

- (a) Triple expansion surface condensing engines.
- (b) Single cylinder surface condensing engines.
- (c) Single cylinder non-condensing engines.

VII. Compare and analyse the two Indicator diagrams A and B,

sketch 8, calculate the H. P. developed, the mean pressure of steam in each, and call attention to any faults or peculiarities exhibited in each.

NOTE.—*Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ may be used in replying to this paper.*

WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### HYDRAULICS.

I. A town of 50,000 inhabitants is to be supplied at the rate of 15 gallons a head per day from a service reservoir with its floor at + 100, depth of water 12 feet. The town consists of two parts and the supply is to be divided in the proportion of 1 to 4, the division taking place at a distance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the reservoir. The smaller part of the town is distant  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles and the larger  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the reservoir. What would be suitable diameters for the main and sub-mains? What would be the pressure per sq. inch at the town, the level of the pipes in both parts being + 12. The pipes should be made capable of discharging one half the supply in 8 hours.

II. The Pilandorai channel at its tenth mile crosses a stream draining an area of 5 sq. miles. It is proposed to pass the drainage by an inlet and outlet and by an inverted syphon with the same outfall channel. The syphon to be capable of discharging 2" and the outlet 10" of a maximum rainfall of 12" in 24 hours. Depth of water during flood on crests which are 3 feet above bed of channel, of inlet and outlet 3 feet, gauge on rear floor of outlet reading 3 feet. Velocity of approach 4 feet a second. What should be the size of the syphon and length of outlet?

III. A head sluice and channel are to be designed to supply 4,000 acres of rice cultivation at 2 yards per hour per acre. The depth of water on front floor of sluice varies from 3' 9" to 10 feet; the depth of water on rear floor (on the same level as front floor) from whence the channel starts, with a fall of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet per mile, is to remain constant, as near as possible, at 3 feet. Show how this may be accomplished. What size would you purpose to make the vents of the head sluice?

IV. Sixteen thousand acres are to be irrigated for rice cultivation from a river in which freshes occur at intervals of 30 days, the freshes lasting on an average 10 days. What storage should be provided and what should be the discharge of the supply channel, allowing 2 yards per hour per acre as normal supply.

V. State the formula for the discharge in the case of drowned weirs and show by diagram how it is obtained. The maximum flood discharge of a weir is 60,000 c.ft. per 1", which at one point passes over a weir built under a bridge of 15 arches of 32 feet span. The crest is 9 feet above bed. Velocity of approach 8 feet a second. The section of the river below the weir is such that at maximum flood the gauge on the apron below reads 15 feet. To







tween  $14^{\circ}$  and  $15^{\circ}$  latitude, of the map placed before you. Roads, rivers and tanks to be colored. The coloring and shading of hills should be completed before the printing is commenced.

*N.B.—The map must not be marked or otherwise damaged, and must be returned to the Superintendent when done with.*

FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 10 TO 1 AND 2 TO 5 P.M.

### MACHINE DRAWING.

I. Make a complete working drawing, fully dimensioned, and to scale full size, showing in plan, elevation, and section, the locomotive piston crosshead placed before you.

*N.B.—A complete hand sketch of the crosshead must first be made and the drawing prepared from this sketch. The sketch must also be sent in with the drawing. If the time is not sufficient to complete the drawing in ink, and color, it may be finished in pencil, all sections being distinguished by strong bold section lines.*

II. Draw to scale full size, and finish complete in ink, and color, a round headed bolt with hexagon nut and lock nuts, and a square collar under the bolt head. The bolt to be 2" in diameter and 12 inches long; the collar to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. The drawing should be finished as neatly as possible, and should show all the necessary shading, and cast shadows. The light is supposed to be coming from the left hand top corner of the drawing board.

SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

I. Show that the algebraic sum of the moments of two forces in one plane, about any point in the plane, is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

Extend the theorem to the resultant of any number of forces in one plane, and deduce the conditions of equilibrium of such forces.

II. State the polygon of forces.

The accompanying drawing represents one of a number of roof-trusses, placed 13' 6" apart. The roof weighs 40 lb. a sq. ft. and its weight comes on the joints of the principal rafters. The weight of 13' 6" length of teak planking (weighing 5 lb. a sq. ft.), covering the whole span, and represented in skeleton section, by the same lines that represent the segments of the tie rod, comes on the joints of the tie rod. The span is 32 ft. and the rise is 12'. The braces and the segments of the tie rod are equal in length, being 10' 86. The struts bisect the principal rafter at right angles.

Draw a diagram, to a scale of 40,000 lb. to 1 ft., to represent the stresses in the pieces of the frame-work; and measure and find those stresses.

III. Obtain by the principle of virtual velocities or otherwise, the relation between the "power" and the "resistance" in the case of a rough screw.

To compress cotton, a pressure of two tons is required to be produced by a rough screw with 3" effective diameter and distance between threads 1" and worked by arms 2' long as measured from the axis of the screw. Find the force required to be exerted at the ends of the arms, taking the co-efficient of friction to be  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

IV. Find the centre of gravity of a uniform triangular lamina.

A uniform triangular lamina is suspended by parallel strings attached to the angular points. Show that the tensions of the strings are equal.

V. What is the British absolute unit of force?

What would be the absolute unit of force, if a ton, an hour and a mile, be the units of mass, time and space?

VI. A Railway train runs at the rate of 25 miles an hour. The resistances are 14 lb. a ton. How far from a station must steam be turned off, in order to stop the train at the station, the approach to the station being in a falling gradient of 1 in 440, except for the last 800 ft., where it is level? Take  $g = 32$  ft. a second.

VII. A person, going due north at 25 miles an hour, in a Railway carriage, finds that the wind appears to come from a point  $45^\circ$  east of north. After rounding a curve of  $30^\circ$  to the right he finds that wind now appears to come from a point  $63^\circ$  east of north. If it did not change in the interval, find the absolute motion of the wind.

VIII. Explain how an impulsive force is measured.

Two imperfectly elastic balls impinge directly on each other. Find their velocities after impact.

IX. A particle describes a circle with uniform velocity. Show that the forces acting on it have always a constant resultant passing through the centre of the path.

Explain how the rotation of the earth affects the pressure of objects on its surface at the equator.

Calculate how swiftly the earth must rotate in order that this pressure may be *nil*.

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SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

I. Define a fluid, and explain the property which distinguishes a gas from a liquid.

II. Find the whole pressure of a liquid on an immersed surface.

A hemispherical cup is fixed with its base upwards and horizontal, and is divided into 4 equal compartments by vertical planes passing through the centre. One of the 4 compartments is completely filled with water. Find the whole pressure on the curved surface.





III. Find the magnitude and centre of liquid pressure on an immersed rectangle when one side is in the surface.

A lock 16 ft. broad has a lift of 10 ft. The two lower gates are equal, and moving round vertical posts at the quoins, 16 ft. apart, meet at the centre line of the lock and make angle of  $156^\circ$  with each other. The bottom of the gates is 6 ft. below and the top 12 ft. above tail water. When the lock chamber is filled, find the magnitude and line of action of the mutual pressure of the lower gates, supposing the surface of contact smooth and parallel to the centre line of the lock. Find also the pressure of the gates on the posts at the quoins.

IV. Explain the action of Barker's Mill.

V. Make a sketch and describe the use of Nicholson's hydro-meter.

VI. State the law of change in the volume of a gas under changes of temperature, the pressure remaining constant.

Explain what is called the "absolute zero of temperature."

Hot air at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  and at a pressure of 5 atmospheres is to be employed for seasoning wood in a closed chamber.

At what pressure should air at  $32^\circ\text{C}$  be first forced in the chamber before heating it?

Coeff. of expansion for air = .003665.

VII. A diving bell of the form shown in the accompanying sketch is intended to reach a depth of 500 ft. in sea water (64.2 lb. per c. ft.). Surrounding the bell is a strong-box in which fresh compressed air, initially at 135 lb. per sq. inch, is carried. At *A* is a plug for gradually admitting fresh air into the bell as it descends. At *B* is a plug for admitting water into the strong-box. It is intended that in the lowest position, water shall fill the strong-box, but shall not rise in the bell higher than *A*.

1. Find the width *AC* of the strong-box.

2. What depth in the sea must be reached by the bell, before the plug *A* can be removed altogether, without allowing any air to escape away from the bell.

3. Show that when the plug *A* can be removed altogether, the plug *B* can also be removed altogether.

Assume atmospheric pressure = 15 lb. to the sq. inch.

VIII. Explain action of the Siphon.

## L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1892.

MONDAY, 7TH MARCH, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

### PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.

I. How would you show that education regarded as an art must depend mainly on principles furnished by Psychology?

Can you point to any accepted reforms in modern education which may be traced to a recognition of this dependence?

II. State the predominant physical, emotional, and intellectual characteristics of infancy and early childhood, and show what kind of education is best fitted for that period.

Is the proper function of the educator at this period of child-life adequately described as a kind of 'child-gardening'?

III. "The genesis of knowledge in the individual," says Herbert Spencer, "must follow the same course as the genesis of knowledge in the race."

Support or controvert this position.

IV. State the so-called Laws of Association, and show whether they exhaust the powers of the intellect.

Explain clearly the co-operation of the will in mental re-production.

How do you explain the fact that the Art of Mnemonics is not so much valued now as it was in ancient times?

V. The question is discussed by some Psychologists whether the retentive power of each individual is a definite quantity. What considerations can you adduce as pointing to the existence of such limits?

Supposing that each individual mind has its limit, what duty does it impose on the educator?

VI. State the means and methods at the disposal of the teacher for moulding the moral character of his pupils.

Discuss the relative value of Reward and Punishment as aids to moral discipline.

What are the advantages and defects of the 'discipline of consequences' as applied to moral training?

VII. It is remarked that the moment any man ceases to be a systematic student he ceases to be an effective teacher.

Explain how the disability arises.

MONDAY, 7TH MARCH, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.

I. Define Conception, Memory, and Imagination. Give, with reasons, your opinion as to the order in which they first appear in the mental life of the individual.

How are concepts formed and what is their function in knowledge?

II. Discuss any theory or theories of Pleasure and Pain with which you are acquainted. What pedagogical applications may be made of any of the current theories?

How is the law of motives to the will related to the theory of Pleasure and Pain?

How is attention affected by Pleasure and Pain (1) present (2) prospective?

III. Distinguish between emotions and other psychological states.

What provision is there in the human constitution for giving expression to the emotions?

What are the general laws regulating the relation between a given amount and kind of emotion and a given quantity and quality of expression?

Exemplify the difficulties encountered in applying these general laws to the interpretation and estimate of emotions as exhibited in daily life or in the school.

IV. "The emotions," says Miss Frances Power Cobbe, "may either be produced by their natural stimuli, or conveyed by contagion from other minds; but \* \* \* they can neither be *commanded* nor *taught*."

Explain how it is that the emotions can neither be commanded nor taught.

Of the natural stimuli of emotion, mention the chief of those that are at the disposal or under the control of the schoolmaster.

Exemplify the contagious influence of emotion as emanating (1) from the teacher, (2) from the pupil's fellows.

V. Define the term "imitation" as used in psychology. Is there any reason, and if so, what reason, to regard it as in any sense an instinctive or original power? Describe its earlier manifestations and trace the steps by which it comes to be exercised consciously and deliberately.

To what extent is imitation determined by the physical and the emotional temperament of the child?

Describe the part which imitation plays in school education and the limits within which it may be utilized without harm to the pupil.

VI. The teacher is exhorted to endeavour to rouse and sustain the interest of the pupil. What is meant by "interest"? Analyse it into its psychological elements.

Show how "interest" changes its character with years. What modifications do these changes suggest in the motive powers to which the teacher should appeal at different periods of school life?

VII. In determining a school curriculum some are guided by the consideration "what it is important for grown-up people to know," others take as their guiding principle "what young people are able to learn."

Discuss these two principles with a view to show whether they lead to similar conclusions or not. If they do not, state which of them should be followed, either exclusively or mainly.



TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

*(General Paper.)*

I. Estimate the value of the work done by Milton, Rousseau, Ascham, and Comenius in the field of educational literature.

II. Name the chief works on education published during the last half century. From your list select any two, and give a brief account of the contents of each of them, indicating at the same time their special value to teachers.

III. Trace the origin and the development of the Universities of Paris, Oxford, Edinburgh and London. On which of these is the Madras University modelled?

IV. Give the substance of Sir Charles Wood's famous dispatch of 1854, and show the influence it has had on the progress of education in independent Native States as well as in British India.

V. Write full notes on the educational work of (1) Basedow, (2) the Port Royalists, (3) Bell, (4) Macaulay.

VI. What were the special excellences and defects of the Jesuit system of education? How far has the system been modified so as to march with the times?

VII. Compare and contrast the school systems of England, Germany and America.

VIII. Give an account of Richard Mulcaster, noting particularly the modern reforms, the first suggestion of which came from him.

TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 2 TO 5 P.M.

## HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

*Plato's Theories of Education as set forth in "The Republic."*

[Candidates are recommended (1) not to attempt all the questions, if they can occupy the allotted time in answering four or five of them with fulness and accuracy; (2) to pay great attention to style.]

I. Briefly describe the scope and method of the Republic, noting especially the connexion in which Plato's theories on education are introduced.

II. Who besides Socrates are the principal interlocutors in the Republic? Sketch the characters of any two of them, illustrating your answer by reference to the parts which they take in the conversation.

III. How far do the "music" and "gymnastic" of the Greeks correspond to the "accomplishments" (e.g., piano-playing and drawing), and "athletics" of the moderns?

How does Plato show that both music and gymnastic are for the training of the soul?

IV. Explain Plato's division of styles in poetry into simple, mixed, and pantomimic, and say on what grounds he allows educational value to the first only.

V. Give the substance and interpretation of Plato's parable of the men chained in an underground den or cave, and show what general principles as to the education of the rulers in the ideal state are deduced from it.

VI. What are Plato's opinions as to the educational value of arithmetic and geometry?

In what he says about these and other sciences do you trace any prevision of the methods or results of modern research?

VII. What evil does Plato foresee from the introduction of dialectic into the course of study prescribed for his rulers, and how does he propose to meet it?

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WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH, 11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## METHODS OF TEACHING AND SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

I. From the point of view of school hygiene, what are the principal matters to be attended to

- (1) in the selection of a site for a school house,
- (2) in the ventilation and lighting of a school house,
- (3) in the height and shape of seats and desks for the pupils?

Why is so much importance attached to seats being provided with backs?

One sometimes meets with the remark that the want of a latrine for such and such a school is not felt, the school house being surrounded by ample open space. What reply would you make to such a remark?

II. Distinguish between gymnastics and games from the points of view (1) of hygiene and (2) of recreation.

In a school where provision is made for both gymnastics and out-door games, would you allow a pupil to substitute the latter for the former?

Would you allow a pupil to absent himself from gymnastic instruction, provided that he devoted the time to some branch of Natural Science, such as field Botany or Geology?

III. What registers do you consider to be absolutely essential for the proper working of a high school? Point out in a general way what purpose or purposes each of those registers is intended to serve, and the information which each should exhibit.

State the reasons for and against keeping a register of punishments.

IV. Mention the considerations that should guide a headmaster in determining

1. the number of pupils that can be most advantageously taught in a class,
2. the length of a lesson,
3. the most suitable time in the school day for the different subjects,
4. the number and the length of the intervals that should be allowed for recreation during school hours.

V. An alleged criterion for judging of the quality of teaching is the amount of pleasure experienced by the pupils in learning.

May this criterion be accepted with or without qualification? If it can be accepted only with qualifications, what would you regard as the more important of such qualifications?

VI. Discuss the respective advantages and disadvantages of

1. entrusting all the subjects taught in a class to one teacher making him responsible for the whole work of the class,
2. allotting to one teacher a particular subject which he is required to teach to several classes.

Supposing that you are appointed headmaster of a school with complete primary and secondary departments, and that you have to arrange the work of your Assistants, which of the above two systems would you adopt? If you would prefer some modification or combination of them, how would you determine the matter?

VII. In the three forms of a high school preparing pupils for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras, how would you apportion the time among the different subjects?

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH, 2 TO 4 P.M.

## METHODS OF TEACHING AND SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

I. 1. For what purposes may questions be used in oral teaching?

2. State the chief characteristics of, and give examples of, good and faulty questions.

3. How should a teacher deal with answers that are partly wrong and partly right?

4. What are the chief objections to teaching a subject by means of a catechism?

II. 1. How should the method of teaching English Grammar to Hindu boys differ from that in which it should be taught to English boys?

2. Give full notes of a lesson on the syntactical agreement of words.

3. How may the ordinary lessons of a school be made important in teaching composition? Examine the value of paraphrasing as a means of teaching composition.

III. 1. What is meant by an object lesson? What should be the teacher's special aim in giving an object lesson?

2. Write notes of a lesson on one of the following subjects :—  
 1. 'The cocoanut palm.' 2. 'The horse.' 3. 'The plough,'  
 stating (a) to which class it is intended to be given, (b) the specimens, models, pictures, or other modes of illustration you would use.

IV. 1. What objects should the teacher have in view in teaching arithmetic ?

2. Write full notes of :—  
 (a) An introductory lesson on percentages,  
 (b) A lesson on the reduction of fractions to a common denominator,  
 (c) A lesson on the extraction of the square root.

V. 1. State generally the advantages and disadvantages of oral teaching and of teaching from text-books. How may the two modes of teaching be with advantage combined ? Illustrate your answer with special reference to the teaching of geography.

2. How would you teach to young children (a) the nature of a map, (b) how to ascertain the directions North, East, South, and West ?

3. In what order would you teach the physical features of a country, and why ?

VI. 1. Some teachers maintain that we ought to begin our historical teaching with the present and work backwards. Discuss this view.

2. To what extent is it advisable to introduce lessons on biography into a course of history designed for the highest class of a High School ? Exemplify your answer by reference to the Anglo-Saxon period of English History.

VII. 1. What are the advantages to be derived from the teaching of physical science ?

2. Give notes of a lesson on one of the following subjects :—  
 (a) The composition of the atmosphere.  
 (b) The circulation of the blood.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1892.

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

I. What arguments have been advanced against the replacement of the present alphabet by one constructed on phonetic principles, and how would you reply to them ?

II. 1. Describe and illustrate the phonetic changes comprehended under the term assimilation.

2. Describe the influence of analogy on grammatical forms and the spelling of words.

III. "The Norman Conquest opened the way for the introduction of French words into English, but this introduction was at first very sparing, so that the number of them extant in English writings before the year 1300 is by no means large. After that date, the influx of them was immense, especially during the fourteenth century." (1) What explanations have you to offer of the above facts? (2) What writings would you refer to in illustration of the above extract? (3) Classify and illustrate the effects of the influence of French on the vocabulary of the English Language.

IV. What distinguishing marks separate the English of the 'modern' period from Chaucer's?

V. 1. Write short philological notes on the italicised portions of *am, loves, twelve, him,*

2. 'What is the "fossil history" in the following words:—*saturnine, thralldom, expense, sherry?*

3. What general tendencies in the growth of language are illustrated by the history of *breakfast, witch?*

VI. 1. Modernise

"At length hauing talked with them a long time, he got him into his priuie chamber, onelie with two of his chamberlains, who hauing brought him to bed, came foorth againe, and then fell to banketting with Donwald and his wife, who had prepared diuerse delicate dishes and sundrie sorts of drinks for their reare supper or collation, whereat they sate vp so long, till they had charged their stomacks with such full gorges, that their heads were no sooner got to the pillow but asleepe they were so fast, that a man might have remoued the chamber ouer them, sooner than to have awaked them."

2. Give in simple language the meaning of the following:—

But man, proud man  
Drest in a little brief authority  
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,—  
His glassy essence,—like an angry ape,  
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven  
As make the angels weep.

VII. What are Chaucer's claims to be regarded as the father of English Literature?

VIII. Trace the development of the drama to the appearance of the first English comedy, and name the chief dramatists contemporary with Shakespeare.

IX. Compare, as to their tone and spirit, Milton's earlier with his later poems.

X. Contrast Pope and Wordsworth as poets.

XI. 1. In what works do the following characters appear? Give the name of the author of each work, and, in a few words, the leading feature of each character: Tito Melema, Shylock, Mrs. Malaprop, Mr. Squeers, Tony Lumpkin, Caleb Balderstone?

2. Which of Scott's novels deal with the following periods or

events:—the Porteous Riots, the time of Oliver Cromwell, the Crusades, the time of James I.; which of Thackeray's, with the time of Marlborough, the Waterloo Campaign; which of Charles Kingsley's, with the time of Queen Elizabeth, the Chartist movement?

XII. 1. Describe the metrical features of *rime royal* and *blank verse*. When and by whom were these forms of metre introduced into English Literature?

2. What is a *masque*?

3. Mark the stresses, feet and pauses in the following extracts:—

(a) Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs,

And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns.

(b) I saw from the beach when the morning was shining  
A bark o'er the waters move gloriously on.

(c) And this our life exempt from public haunt  
Finds tongues in trees, and books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

### ESSAY.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:

- I. National character as reflected in national pastimes.
- II. Old-world records.
- III. Compare or contrast any two of Shakespeare's leading characters taken from different plays.

### PHYSICS—FIRST PAPER.

*Introductory, Sound, and Heat.*

TIME: THREE HOURS.

I. Describe a method for determining  $g$  accurately. How can determinations of  $g$  be used for estimating the mean density of the earth?

II. Describe the construction and action of a force-pump. A quantity of water has to be pumped up to fill a cistern 4 ft.  $\times$  6 ft. in area and 8 feet deep, and the level of the water in the well is 60 feet below the bottom of the cistern. Neglecting friction, find how much work will have to be done to raise the water, and indicate how the result would be modified were friction taken into account.

III. Investigate the relation between curvature and stress in a thin elastic film, and hence deduce the general shape assumed by a soap bubble attached to two parallel circular wires gently pulled apart.

IV. Enumerate the principal available stores of energy, and show that we owe most of them to the sun.

V. Describe a method of determining the velocity of sound in air and show how, from the velocity thus obtained, the velocity in other media can be determined by laboratory experiments.

VI. What is the natural musical scale? What advantages does it possess over the scale of equal temperament, and in what respects is the latter preferable?

VII. Describe a method of measuring the absolute coefficient of dilatation of a liquid directly.

VIII. A pendulum is composed of rods of brass and steel, as in the gridiron pendulum, and beats seconds at a temperature of  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The effective length of the steel rods is 12 feet and of the brass rods 8 feet. If the co-efficients of expansion for brass and steel are 0.00018782 and 0.00012204 respectively, how many seconds will the clock gain or lose in a day when the temperature is  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ?

IX. How is dew formed? How can the temperature at which precipitation begins be determined (1) by direct, (2) by indirect measures?

X. What is the theory of exchanges? Apply it to the explanation of the following experimental facts:—

1. Glasses of all colours appear exactly alike in a white-hot chamber, but when taken out quickly into a dark room each appears of a colour complimentary to its colour when cold.

2. The radiation from a hot plate of rock-salt is entirely radiation of great wave-length.

## PHYSICS—SECOND PAPER.

*Light, Electricity, and Magnetism.*

TIME: THREE HOURS.

I. Find the geometrical focus of a small pencil after direct refraction at a plane surface.

A microscope is focussed on a mark on a metal plate, and its position is observed to be 6.1 on a scale on a tube carrying it. A plate of glass is now introduced in front of the metal plate, and the microscope focussed on the mark again, the reading now being 5.67. Lastly the microscope is focussed on a speck of dust on the other face of the plate, and the reading is 4.81. Find from these observations the index of refraction of the plate.

II. Describe the spectra of light from:

(1) an incandescent solid, (2) a sodium flame, (3) an incandescent solid after passing through vapour of sodium at a comparatively low temperature, (4) the sun.

Why is the solar spectrum different at different altitudes of the sun above the horizon?

III. What is meant by the "irrationality of dispersion"? How does it affect the achromatism of achromatic lenses?

IV. Under what conditions can (1) two beams of ordinary light, (2) two beams of polarized light, interfere?

What considerations lead us to infer that the ether vibrations which constitute light take place in a plane at right angles to the direction of propagation of light?

V. Define the C. G. S. unit quantity of electricity, and the term 'specific inductive capacity.'

Find the capacity of a spherical condenser, the radii of the inner and outer coatings of which are  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  respectively, the specific inductive capacity of the dielectric being  $K$ .

Describe Faraday's method of measuring the specific inductive capacity of dielectrics.

VI. Describe, and explain the principle of, Sir W. Thomson's attracted-disc electrometer.

VII. State Ohm's Law.

Two points, A and B, are joined by a number of conductors in multiple arc. If  $I$  be the total current between A and B, find what fraction of it flows through each of these conductors, their resistances being known.

Describe a method of comparing the E. M. F. of two cells.

VIII. What are the laws of production and distribution of heat in a circuit consisting of a battery, and several conductors of different metals, in series.

IX. Describe and explain what will happen when :—

- (1) a plane coil of wire placed in a uniform magnetic field is moved about with its plane at right angles to the field :
- (2) the coil is twisted about an axis perpendicular to the lines of force :
- (3) a straight piece of wire moves at right angles to its length and the lines of force.

## THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

TIME : THREE HOURS.

I. Explain clearly what is meant by :—

1. The Law of constant proportions.
2. The Law of multiple proportions.
3. The Law of equivalent proportions.

II. Explain very clearly how it is ascertained that the molecular formula of acetic acid is  $C_2H_4O_2$ .

III. What do you understand by the following terms :—

1. Empirical formula, 2. acid salt, 3. neutral salt, 4. basic salt, 5. valency of an element, 6. compound radical. Illustrate by examples.

IV. What are the molecular weight and volume of nitric oxide? How can it be prepared from nitric acid? Write the equations. How can you determine its composition?



V. What is hydroxyl and by whom was it discovered? How can you obtain a dilute solution of hydroxyl? Mention its properties as fully as you can.

VI. State in the form of equations, with any necessary explanations, the result in each of the following reactions:—

1. Heating potassic bromide with phosphoric acid.
2. Decomposing antimonious sulphide with hydrochloric acid and gentle heat.
3. Heating concentrated sulphuric acid with mercury.
4. The combustion of phosphoretted hydrogen in oxygen.
5. Passing phosphoretted hydrogen through a solution of silver nitrate.
6. The action of sulphurous acid on arsenic acid.

VII. Which are the most important of the several allotropic modifications of sulphur, and what is the behaviour of each of them with carbonic disulphide?

1. What changes are observed in sulphur when it is heated to its boiling point and allowed to cool gradually?

2. How is plastic sulphur obtained?

3. State in the form of equations:—

(a) The decomposition of sulphuretted hydrogen by ferric hydrate.

(b) The action of sulphuretted hydrogen on concentrated sulphuric acid.

(c) The action of sulphuretted hydrogen on baric hydrate.

VIII. How may magnesium be prepared, and what are its properties and uses?

1. What are the general properties and reactions of the compounds of magnesia?

IX. Which are the most important compounds of manganese with oxygen. Write their graphic formulæ.

1. How do you obtain permanganic acid and potassic permanganate? Write their constitutional formulæ.

State fully all you know about the latter.

## MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

I. What are your views as to the alleged importance of the study of the physiology of the nervous system as a preparation for and an auxiliary to psychological study? What do you consider to be the chief dangers (1) of a too exclusive devotion to the physical concomitants of mental states and (2) of ignoring these physical concomitants altogether?

II. What is meant by the principle of Association? Do its supporters claim for it that it is able to explain all the phenomena of mind? Assuming that such a claim is put forward, examine it.

III. Discuss Mr. Spencer's claim to have effected a reconciliation between intuitionism and experientialism by his doctrine of heredity.

Is the certainty of a theoretical principle or the authority of a practical principle affected by considerations as to its origin?

IV. What is meant by representative perception? Give a brief historical sketch of the leading theories of representative perception. What in your opinion is it that is represented and what is the representative?

V. Psychology and Ethics are both concerned with mental phenomena. How then would you distinguish between an ethical question and a psychological one?

VI. Examine the objections that have been adduced from the point of view of formal Logic against that extension of the science which makes it include within its scope what is known as 'material' truth. Apply your conception of the province of Logic to decide the question as to the phenomena with which Logic deals.

VII. It is said that by the method of Universal Agreement are proved not only our earliest empirical generalisations, but also our most general and fundamental truths (e.g. the law of gravity). If this is so, how do you account for the limited reliance placed on the former as compared with the latter? Can the law of causation be included among the truths established by the method of Universal Agreement?

VIII. Give a summary of the data upon which the libertarian and determinist theories respectively rest, and offer a critical estimate of the strongest points of each theory.

IX. It is admitted by all that virtuous action consists largely of action directed towards the good of others. Self-love is also generally recognised as a rational principle of action. How is the relation between the two principles conceived by different schools of moralists?

X. Briefly discuss the question whether the theory of evolution requires us to accept the Utilitarian explanation of the origin of moral distinctions.

## HISTORY.

TIME: THREE HOURS.

*B.—Eight questions only, two from each section, are to be attempted. The answers to each Section should be written in separate answer-books.*

### SECTION I.

1. Compare the relations to the mother-state of a Greek, a Roman and an English colony.

2. Give the dates and results of the following battles:—Salamis, Chacronea, Zama, Magnesia, Aquae Sextiae, Actium.

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II. Write a brief account of the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy.

III.<sup>1</sup> Compare the Dominion and position in Europe of Charles the Great and Charles V., and explain Sir H. Maine's statement that Charles the Great 'in aiming at an unlimited dominion was emphatically taking the only course which the characteristic ideas of his age permitted him to follow.' (Ancient Law, c. IV.)

IV. What were the principal questions at issue between Church and State throughout Western Europe in the eleventh and twelfth centuries? How were they solved in England?

**SECTION II.**

I. Show in what respects the reign of Edward I. is of prime importance in English constitutional History.

II. What were the principal political, economic, and religious difficulties with which Queen Elizabeth had to cope? State briefly how she dealt with each.

III. Give an account of the political parties in the reign of Anne, their principles and their fortunes.

IV. What were the principal measures which marked the administrations of Lords Grey and Melbourne?

**SECTION III.**

I. Explain the causes which led to the rise and decay of the Mogul Empire in India.

II. What other European nations competed with England for dominion in India and the New World? To what causes do you ascribe the triumph of England over her rivals?

III. Mr. Green speaking of the Seven Years' War says: 'It was not so much in the importance of its triumphs that the war stood and still remains without a rival. It is no exaggeration to say that three of its many victories determined for ages to come the destinies of the world.' Explain this statement.

IV. Draw a Map of India showing the extent of the British Dominion and the Native States in 1792.

**SECTION IV.**

I. Give Sir Henry Maine's definition of Equity as a factor in legal development, and compare the parts played by it in the history of Roman and English Law.

II. Trace the growth of the right of the English subject to freedom of religious opinion.

III. State and criticise Mr. Mill's fundamental propositions on 'Capital.'

IV. Point out the causes which regulate the prices of commodities.

